Annals Of The Kingdom Of Ireland By The Four Masters V2: The Earliest Period To The Year 1616 (1856)

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John O'Donovan

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annala rioghachta eireann.

ANNALS

OF

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,

BY THE FOUR MASTERS,

FROM

THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

EDITED FROM MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, WITH A TRANSLATION, AND COPIOUS NOTES.

BY JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D., M.R.I.A.,
BARRISTER AT LAW.

"Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per Principes factionibus et studio trahuntur: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nostra securitate quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum communem periculum concursus: ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur."—TACITUS, AGRICOLA, c. 12.

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annala rioghachta eireann.

annala rioghachta eireann.

Aois Criost, mile ceed xpi. An peacmam bliadain pichit do Philand Maolmoppa, abb Lugmaid, Diapmaid, abb Daipe Calgaig, Copbmac, abb Opoma Mope, 7 Subne, mac Dubcaboipfe, ppóip Cille dapa, obj. Maolcochlan, mac Conculaig, eigeanna Locha gabap, do mapbad la Fogapach, mac Tolaipc. Cur Ghealang mugna pia gPlann mac Maoilpeclainn, pí

[1] *Bockach Mughan*: i. e. Mughain's Road or Pass. *Fir Magonie*, now Ballaghmoon, in the south of the county of Kildare, and about two miles and a half north of the town of Carlow; not Ballymoon, in the county of Carlow, as Dr. Lanigan asserts in his *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 331.....*See Chronicon of Mariannotach Mac Firbis*, p. 38. The site of this battle is still pointed out as the place, and the stone on which King Gormac's head was cut off by a common soldier is shewn.

Keating gives a curious account of this battle in his *History of Ireland*, from a historical tract called *Cath Bealaigh Mughna*, or Battle of Ballaghmoon, not now accessible. It is translated by Dr. John Lynch as follows, p. 331, *et sequent.*:

"Septentrionalibus, quo earum consilium affluentik Hibernicos abundasse diximus, jam finis apponebat, cum scandali Monachus Procerus, et Flaithbertachus Immomeni filius, Abbas Insulæ Oxiæ, Regiâ stirpe orlundus, exulcris exasperatus Cormacum hortari non destiterunt, ut a Lagoniensibus Tributum, vel illatæ bello, exigeret; utpotè qui cum Leighmaighis adoriretur, Laighmaighis Regi restigal, ex veteri pacto inter Mughum Nandatum et Conarum Comperiatum seu Centumoculum lato, pendere obstringeretur: His exasperationibus aures Cormacus, non autem animum præbuit, quidpiam se de tanti ponderis negotio aute statuturum negans, quam ad Procerum consilium integrum referretur. Regni namque Patribus in unum locum propeè coactis, rem aperuit, insuper pollicitus, quidquid illis decernere placuisset, id se non gravatè adimpleturum. Negotium hand diu agitatum erat, cum suffragiis omnibus decretum censuerit, ut Lagonia tributum inferrent, et Tributum, quod pendere debuit Lagoniensem superbè negligebant, ab iguri vel invitis, exhorquerentur. Cormacus latinis armis negabatur, cum universo bellum Lagonia inferendum, quod præsagiebat animus, non sine indice celitus missa, ex se pernicium bello; revocabere tamen consilii decreta nolnit; ne primus idem non præstitisse arguerentur. Ad bellum igitur hos profecturos, non secus ac

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE Age of Christ, 303. The twenty-seventh year of Flann. Maolmartin, Abbot of Lughmhaidh; Diarmaid, Abbot of Doire-Chalgaigh; Cormac, Abbot of Druim-mor; and Suibhne, son of Dubhdalibhoireann, Prior of Cill-dara, died. Maeloghrai, son of Conghalach, lord of Loch-Gabhar, was slain by Fogartach, son of Tolarg. The battle of Bealach-Mughna [was fought] by Flann, son of

si nunc animam effaturus esset, animæ salutí propicium omnibus alicujus notæ per Hiberniam Ecclesiis, aut eorum aliquem auri argentique ornamenta, aut aliquid deorum testamento legavit: ac primum ensem vaginæ auri, et alterum argenti, præter vestimenta, et equum, loco dicto Uamus albus, alias Ard-Sacain legavit. Vasculum autem et alterum argenteum sacrum bibendi causâ, Lismoriæ. Tres vaginæ auri et Missale Sanctuario Beati. Vasculum aureum et alterum argenteum sacra quatuor vasorum aurea, et centum vasorum argenti, Cassiliæ. Vadum auri et alterum argenti Glendalochæ. Equum, et scutum æquum, Kildariæ. Vigenti quatuor vasa auri et totidem argenti Armachiæ. Tres auri vasculi Insulæ Cathæ. Tres item vasculi auri, et baculum Casulam. Mungaretæ; hæc etiam locum sanctæ præsentiæ promeritus est, imò multis insuitibus extulit, ut in illo pomario legere est, cujus initium (I gcelle cirguid an loch, ubi commemorat in ejus loci Cœnobio (locus autem cirius Deorum Kenedi" [recte, Eugenii Nemesi.—Ed.] "dicebatur) quingentos eruditos Monachos commorari solitos, qui consiliis ad populum habendis per aes Ecclesias in loci ambitu sitas incumbebant; sexcentos alios quorum munus erat recitandi in choro Psalmi assidui insistere; Quadringentos etiam exercitos Monachos, qui celestium rerum contemplatione animum exercerent.

"Connaci jam ad iter accincti jussu, Lorcanus Lachtnæ filius, Dalgaidorum Regulus, Consilium accepit, et Regium subiisse, ac in Cormaci scamporum adductus, beneficiis salutationique officiis ab eo exceptus est. Cormacus verò post dictum hominem Lorcano exhibitum, attestatum Eugenachiorum seronum in hunc sensum affatus est: Non vos fugit (sanctissimi Fratres) Oilillum illum Olumum, a quo duæ fortissimæ Eugenachiorum et Dalgaidorum Gentes propagatæ sunt, frustrâ dudum enixisse, ut Fiachi Milleathoil et Cormaci Casti sobolis in Momoniæ Regno secundo, vicissitudinem tuerentur: Eugenachiorum autem familia vires suas in administrandâ Momoniâ satis superque jam olim, proindè non gravatâ fessis, ac tandem absquando equi et recti natura habità, Dalgaidorum jus penitissimis vindicantur, et hic Lorca-

Cpeann, 7 pu cOpbaill, mac Muipegein, pi Laigin, 7 pu cCathal, mac Conchobair, pi Connacht pop Copbmac mac Cuilennain, pi Caipil. Ro meabam

nus in meo solio, post me de medio sublatum, pro eo se debet, constituit: Regnum enim hoc ex vicissitudinis lege illi deferendum etiam meæ sententiæ celeste confirmat. Proceres Regis Ordinem silentio excepere, pro se quidem ferentes ejus voluntati non repugnaturos: verum eventus docuerit fuit, cum hæc frustra locutum. cum hoc ejus consilium hucusquaquam adimpletum fuerit. Cæterum ille, equitis exercitusque Momoniæ, tum per se, tum Flaithertachi opera, contractis, in Lagenian movit. Cum enim ea Provincia Legatum sorte sublatum, ejus tandem ad petendas sibi vectigalia occasionem erat. Dum nanc in provincia jam ad iter accingitur, instrandi causa, castra metatus erat, et Rex Cormacus militem, equo vectum, videns, equum quem insedit furtim in altam fossam dolose est; equi cum hoc magnus militum numerus multos cepisse creat. Nuntio Militis sensibus, dominum delapsum esse; ejusmodi enim nocti viri infortunium in ipsa belli mollitione victoriæ jacturam indubitanter portendere aiebant. Momonienses copiis in hanc modum instructis, a Lagenianum Rege Keatholo Mortigeni filio missi erantur ad Cormacum ocissime postmodum ut Momonienses arma et bellicos ensibus ponant, et indemnes in provinciam monacis Muiscu pacisci non detrectent; si tam ei eorum animi sententia reperiretur non transgredi, ea culpa carere, si Lagenia tellum inferant: Cæterum retinendæ pacis obsides, Malmedi Abbatis de Lismore Germanus, exploratæ pietatis et eruditionis vir, custodiæ et fidei sequestro, se commisurus, et amplissima dona in imperatæ pacis gratiam, Cormaco Flaithertachoque collaturus. Cormacus, auditis his nuntiis, omnibus incussit lætitiæ, non dubitans quin Flaithertachus ejusmodi conditionibus acceptatis assensum illico præberet, cum adhuc ne aliquitur: oratores a Rege Lagenia ad se missi enixè flagitant, ut pace cum ipsis adeuque omnem Muiscu latis, copias dimittam, et militia, collectis vasis, domum eam abire permittam, nec dubitant sanctè pollicori, etiam traditis obsidibus, tum, tantum voluntatem ad amussim expletum iri, nec solum ob imperatam hanc pacem gratiæ se inituras, sed ingentia etiam dona mihi illique repensuros sanctissime affirmant; hæreo ego dubius quidnam potissimum illis responsum ferem; mi ergo arbitris esto illos consensi pace, vel denegati dimittere. Tunc Flaithertachus insecutis exundescens Cormacum, vultus indolio motus animi perdentis, scribas insectari objurgationibus, expensarum timoris, et fessæ mobilitatis arguere, omnem denique pacis mentionem respuere, non verebat. Legatis itaque, in infesti, dimissis; Flaithertache, (sic Cormacus) ea tibi certum est cum Lagenionibus aliam pugnæ cudere? nec Ego me, aut tuo consensu, aut illi pretio vendidem; sed æquè certum habeo me salutem in hoc certamine profuturum, et nisi me mea conjectura fallit, ipsi tibi conducta hic isterium afferet. Pæque hic loquendi facto, ut ad suos populum recepti, tristitiæ non mediocri exercitatos; et a nostris alium receptum, mansuetii hoc, eosdem pacis referens, inter adstantes partibus, nunquam posthac (inquit) quisquam inter vos, o charissimi, discordiæ quam ejus vocem illi gentis excipientes mox subjungunt: Atque hic tuus servus maximum nobis dolorem incussit, quod ea, præter consuetudinem, tibi tanam mali consuluit. Ille vocem cum sibi non cognitis excitisse dolens, ne culpæ aliquid suspicaretur, adstantes, mihi, mihi lacessanda non fuisse familiare distributionibus ejusmodi inter nos vti, nec nam se consuetudinem postea fortasse quoquam usurpaturum: nec plura addens, cum familiis dehi in mandatis dimissorum suos militum præsidio munire, et Monachum Mystam

Uaethgalbhan, King of Ireland, and Cearbhall, son of Murtagan, King of Leinster, and by Carlus, son of Conchobhar, King of Connaught, against Connaught.

[illegible] Cuilcatnan, King of Cashel. The battle was gained over Cormac, and he himself was slain, though his loss was necessary, for he was a saint and a bishop, an anchorite, a scribe, and profoundly learned in the Scots tongue. There were also slain who fell along with him, namely, Fogartach, the Wise, son of [illegible], lord of Clonmacnois Cuilenn; Cudiadh, son of Cearbhall, lord of [illegible]; Muiredhach, lord of Corcachar Luachra; Mesincarda, lord of Raith [illegible]; Aireamhon Foghlum, Abbot of Inis Cathaigh; Colman, Abbot of Cluain Eraird; [illegible], Abbot of Cluain Bualdin; and many other noble lords. There was also burned with them [illegible] wonderful books. It was in consequence of this [illegible] were composed by Urban, son of Mor.

Cathmac Ferm Fogarach, Colman Cenlis epscop nepa.
Gebeyr co ol aldib, hi cert do'ng mendi Mugdra
Fland Tenigis don Tailtiu marg, Gearbail ben Caphaic cin ech.
hi Septemb Septembir, dingbail cat cerdi tolach.
Go re gresaig, go romdcopa, in gu ba gacha gaisgi.
Ri Cinel, go hermonn a Dhe uipran do Chrothmar.

Ap ed honnsa lasy Cathasaid ya pomeno boér,

O zlory hepa do enab, o epi, ross cend do blasmaib
Cathaig Cathasaid rosloi eglas, do back a dec ya Mumain

Paul Ua Uginnan, o Oeslig, epc ya oclán Cathasaid. Magnus Ua Canel ri Argaill, mac Aeda, ri Ua Briuin, mac Aeda, co ya hepcaisib Tlachtga ya hes. Cinaeda, mac Maelmaigh, eigeapta Cle. ucs.

Aed Ua Cpiadhnaidhe ri Cpiap. Ua cadhain Muman ya hic do Philip Norreis, epscop Lupaim, i Cuinnecach, mac Aiblla, ri Cpiap Ua Riachi. ucs. Mugpan, mac Scelaccain, ipcaip a Ua Maine, ucs. Cuaichpa ua Conaillen, cumain Oilig, i Flann, a hathap, do mapbad la Conaillib Muipeanne. Colman, mac Cionaoit, ri Cenel Conaill Deapgaige Lunachpa, do ecc. Donn Inse Chaein mc Hasy do tecmen hip in parb Flann mainn, i la Colman Conaillech. Cec Ua Fidhabhra, eigeapta Oil nOpaine, ucs. Ap ed po pomeno,

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Cormac of Feimlin, Fogartach, Colman, Coellach of the hard conflicts,
They perished with many thousands in the great battle of Beal-ath-Mughna.
Flann of Tomhaire, of the plain of Tailltin, Cearbhall of Carman without fail
On the seventh of [the Calends of] September, gained the battle of whom hundreds were joyful.
The bishop, the noble director, the renowned, illustrious doctor,
King of Cashel, King of Iarmumha; O God! alas for Cormac!

It was of the year of Cormac's death was also said:

Since Jesus was born of heaven, three, nine hundred years,
Till the death of Cormac, were clearly fulfilled: sorrowful the death of the King of Munster.

Amhalgaidh Ua Ugaireain of Desiis was he who beheaded Cormac. A hosting was made by the Connaughtmen, i.e. by Donnabhail, son of Aedh, and Niall, son of Aedh, and Dubhghlas was burned by them. Cuinnaithrinn, son of Maenach, lord of Eile, died.

The Age of Christ, 884. The twenty-eighth year of Flann. Enaidhan, Bishop of Iona, and Cumascach, son of Aileil, Comharba of Ard-Macha, died. Maghnus, son of Sochlachan, lord of Ui-Maine, died. Amhalgaidh, son of Conghalach, Tanist of Dromin, and Flann, his brother, were slain by the Conaille-Muirtheimhne. Colman, son of Cinaedh lord of Cianraighi-Luachra, died. The Dun-abhaig of Cluain-mac-Nois was erected by the king, Flann Sinna, and by Colman Conaidcearn. Dot Ua Lemhlochain lord of Bel-Atha-dha, died. Of him was said:

Cavel records the death of Cormac in the words: Herallis hic Cormac "Hic Cormac regis Hiberniae filius, Caiknnani"...under the fanciful spelling of 1792, p. 14. His death is noticed in the *Chronicon Pictorum*, as follows:

"VIII. anno Coronationis filii Edil, occidit excellentissimus Rex Hyberniensium, et Archiepiscopus, apud Laigneithes A. Cormac filius Cuilenan."

[1] *Dun-abhaig*, i.e. the great stone church, or Cathedral of Clonmacnois. The erection of this church is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnois under the year 911, as follows:

"A. D. 911" (recte, 909): "King Flann and Colman Conallagh this year builded the church in Clonmacnois, called the Church of the Kings" [Compendium of Irish History, by Petrie's Round Towers, pp. 203, 207.

Aphrcél feadh bag bil, fodhaip mór nuic ir namh,
Nar mair oppar upach ni, cloé pupe Tuaipe Inip.

Ceapbáll, mac Muipgeip, pi Laigen do mapbadh. Op mc a ecaine po pádpeat.

Mop loch Lic Laigach, gan Ceapbáll cadhaip rodlach,
Fecp fial fopan pophapach, ona dhogpaid Epic cinn ech
Luch bompa Cnoc Almaine, agup Adhamh con Eccip.
Cuach Ifa Capman, nocha cel, agup fep nap a gpepe
Nip bo cian a faoiri fom, tuaile Copmaic po cailleac,
Ba cé hiar, ni mo-thpeagail, agup nocha bhiadam can pailleb
Opmach fige pogluine pi Laigean linn laechdain,
Dipna ni all nopt nAlmaine do bol i pip fhfb fuaipfeab
Suap do pfeadh fopchmé plaic nép Nuip nonlaig maipma,
Do cpuaid a hionga hopéime, ba mo lucaib an laecha

Do Oghfall Lecp

Ba cosglan Ceptbáll do ghéj, ba fabpaid a hep ro lig,
Is pa bui cas cepe gan cop, cangeadh apa nepe fin cap

Topulaiy [anlepe],

Ole topmpa toumnain an bil ghail, maighpar Niall agup Ceapbáll,
Ceapbáll la hUib Comoi aile, Niall Fhionnal la hUlltaibh.

[a] "Tuaighbhir" (for "Tuaighbhrit") was an ancient name of the mouth of the River Boyne. According to a legend in the *Dinnseanchus* (as in the *Book of Leinster*, fol. 26a, b, 2), Tuaighbhrit (Tuaghbrit) derived its name from Fuaigh, daughter of Fiacha Suighdhe, who was drowned here, after she had been rescued on her way from Tara. Previously it had borne the appellation of Inbher-glas-mic-Deda (Keating's *Ireland*, *Irish Texts Society*, vol. i. p. 340, note).

[b] *Ambrea and Adhama.*—These are the names of two ancient forts in the present county of Kildare; the former situated about four miles to the north of the town of Kildare, and the other west and Kilmeaden.

[c] *Nas.*—Ceallbhall was the last king of Leinster, who held his residence at Nas in the county of Kildare, as appears from an Irish poem preserved in a manuscript in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3. 17, fol. 36 [41]: paib péj a n-Oilbeap i Nhaipleamnaip mópghnioméd.

"Ced do Nár gan iig, mall, do ló po cuip
cuip Ceapbáll."

"There was no king over Nas [for a time, viz.] Mordubhtach, of great deeds.
Nas was without a king over whom Ceallbhall was slain."

Awful news that now disperses those ships of the sea that have braved many dangers and perils.

That no longer lives the golden scion, the sage, the beloved, the famed chieftain of Tuaghinbhir[a].

Cearbhall, son of Muirican, King of Leinster, was killed. In lamentation of him was said:

Great grief that Liath Cruachain without Cearbhall, its befitting spouse,
A generous, valid, prolific man, to whom Ireland was obedient.
Sorrowful to me the halls of Almhain and Aileann without soldiers,
Sorrowful to me is Carman, I do not commend it, as grass is on its roads.
Not long was his life after Cormac who was dishonoured,
A day and a half, no false rule, and one year, without oblivion.
Ruler of a noble kingdom, King of Leinster of the troops of heroes,
Alas! that the lazy chief of Almhain has died through a bitter painful way.
Sorrowful for brilliant jewels, to be without the valiant, illustrious lord of Nas[b].
Although dense hosts have been slain, greater than all their sorrows is this sorrow.

Of Cearbhall also:

Cearbhall was always a constructor, his rule was vigorous till death,
What lay of his relatives unpaid, is brought by his strength to Nas.

Cearnach [said]:

Evil towards the compliment of the two foreigners who slew Niall and Cearbhall;
Cearbhall [was slain] by Hiadh, a great sea-venom: Niall Glundubh, by Amhlaeibh.

[a] Tuaghinbhir.—She was the daughter of Flann Finnbheara, and had been married to Cormac Mac Cuilennain, King of Munster, to Cearbhall, King of Leinster, and to Niall Glundubh, Monarch of Ireland. She composed a number of elegies, most of which are referred to in the annals which are now extant.

la Cill Coplain go hanmaeas Cegbail, mhail adubhar.

Parlé ro pig Fean naighe dr'eill ran ro neill Uamha,
Mhaigh an mheg go meighill, Cellach ua Cuind cailne
Cobhan, Cuinn ui Cuan beann, Pinc, Fiadhu, Cumhdan cuan,
la Cill Cluabhan, ro chuala, ro chreas a maghla aghai.

Uas Cuinn, mac Cuinn [illegible] Cuinn puibh [illegible] Mhaighean, aguscach Tige an ghlan oig. Uallacan, mac Cathail, comarbi Ui Fhidge an naoimh. Cor Mhaige Cuama [illegible] Fhinn, mic Riaghallaigh, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

At Cill-Cuilenn Cearbhall was interred, as stated [in the following verse]:

There are nine kings of famous renown, in a noble church of shining bones,
Malregan here without mistake, Gellach, and Cearbhall the prudent,
Colman, Brown, and Brian the lively, Finn, Faelan, Dunchadh the bold,
In Cill-Cuilenn I have heard these warlike graves were made.

The Age of Christ, 956. The twenty-ninth year of Flann. Muirchertach slothfulness of Tir-da-ghlas, died. Cathalan, son of Cathal, Tanist of Ui-Feilghe, was slain. The battle of Magh-Corann [was gained] by Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, and by his sons, over the men of Breifne, wherein were slain Mathghamhain, son of Aghmacan, lord of Breifne, and his son, and many others of the nobility, together with three thousand men, who fell along with them in the battle. A hosting by Domhnall Ua Neill and Amhlaibh, son of Gofraidh, upon Loch Dearg-Dheas, so that they defeated the fleet of Munster, and great numbers were killed by them. A wonderful sight appeared in the west, namely, two suns were seen moving together during one day. The murder of Muiredhach mac Eochadha, son of Maelpatraic, lord of Ui-Fiachrach, was slain by Niall, son of Aedh. Dunlaech, son of Muiredhach, Tanist of the Dal-Buain.

The Age of Christ, 957. The thirtieth year of Flann. Digna, son of Maghlin Abbot of Tuaim, died. Fogartach, son of Cele, lord of Uaithne, died. Aedh, son of Dubhghlais, lord of Hy-Breasail of the Three Plains, Tanist of Fir-Cera, was slain by the Ui-Bairrche. Of him was said:

A. D. 956. [first part illegible] Flann, [illegible] accompanied with the province of Leinster, he [illegible] gave great battle to the [illegible] men whereof were slain Flann mac Dunlaing, prince of Ui-Cinsealaigh, with many others [illegible] his side. Aedhagan, mac Cathail, prince of Magh-Ai, was killed. Nothing [illegible] but only what is [illegible] the year of our Lord which was the [illegible] of Flann."

The year [illegible] Flann [illegible] Muiredhach, concerning whom [illegible] of the Annals of Ulster, which [illegible] of that [illegible]

"A. D. 957. [illegible] Ua Neachtain, by Niall, mac Muiredhaigh, with a power, upon the men of Breifne, where Flann, son [illegible] and other nobles, with many more, were killed [illegible] Flann mac Dunlaing, of his own [illegible] [illegible] Aedh, mac Maelpatraic, Monarch of Ireland, was slain [illegible] killed Cinaedh [illegible]

A Deo Aldi mo, caomh a Slaine fiaghe,
Eadon Dia bathuigh bágha, coigi for Fhina faesine.
Feagha mar mhi dasgar, ar fánaic ar nan cuimeag,
Maighin bud ighna allan, a mic ind Athain Dhuib bathmaic
Do fuic ma dia ma mesin, gi na fig feadh gacu.
Is feasamh fop fois Aedha Aeda i seccaib, a Deo

Donlamh, mac Coippi, pádaine Laighi, dég. Domnall, mac Aeda Pundeic, cigeapna Ailigh, do gabail bacla. Faicne, mac Augnais, eanaip Cairp, dég. Buadach, mac Fagain, eanaip Ua mBúipéc tire. [dex]. Diarmaid, mgh Duibgiolla, bancéile Donlaing, dég, do nebaid,

Diarmaid dín ap mesmi, fogeacc speimm pig na nGáidel,
Oipean caeb fóeda feapmai, do fiacc i maip cip mpe.

Goip Opuic, mac océd a peache. A haon tpiocá do Fhiann. Donnacha eppcop Deic Coibnias, eppcop Suigne, dég. Maolpuanaidh, mac Maolmoniuiy, abb Lipp mic, i Flann, mac Laiste, abb Cupcaige, decc. Seapcean Clúna Riacha la Cinnaédh, mac Duilgen, a cuaibh do ipiuc ap a mill; a béiéan hi Loc Cipp ppi hApmacha amuip. Cinnaédh do tédmi la Niall, mac Aeda, pig an Tuaiscepc ipin loch cetna la Seosamh papaigte.

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[1] *Aillé*, i.e. Magh Aillé, a level plain on the east side of the River Barrow, in the south of the county of Kildare.—See Duald Mac Firbis's *Pedigrees*, fol. 93, b.

[2] *Slaney*, i.e. the River Slaney, which flows through the middle of Leix.—See Rev. Dr. Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, Preface, p. 12.

[3] *The Barrow*: i.e. the River Barrow.

[4] *Feamor*: a forge where the keys of locks were formed.

[5] *Mac Firbis, under this year*, writes the year still, as A.D. 568. See also the list of St. Mochuda published by Colgan at 6th January, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 213, where the following passage occurs:

"Et requiescit [Mochuda] in Rosbrenan[n] sub regula Patris nostri Benedicti, quam et in Lismore scripsit, ubi semper ejus regula viguit, usque hodie."—*Ann. Ult.* ad ann. DLXII.

[6] *The Foss of Aedhan*: i.e. Foss, which was originally the seat of Bran Finn, King of Leinster, who was slain between a ford of Aedhan at Mullon, Foss, and a ford of the same name at all hallows.—See note [r], under the year 1013, pp. 718 to 721, supra.

[7] *Domhnall, son of Aedh Finnliath*.—He was the eldest son of Aedh Finnliath, and the ancestor of the family of O'Donnelly. "Hanc historiam Niall glundubh, nepos nimirum hujus viri personat."—Dr. O'Conor, in *Ann. Inst.* tom. ii. p. 332.

[8] *The year*: &c. of the Annals of the Four

O youths of pleasant Aibhe[a], mourn ye the king of noble Sliabh[a],
Niall[a] the populous Aedh of the Bearbha[a], the just king of the land of peaceful Fearna[a].
To great Fearna of the thousand noble graves there came not, if I remember rightly,
A corpse of more illustrious fame, since the populous Bran Dubh[a] was slain.
My shelter, my protection has departed, may the King of kings make smooth his way,
'Tis easily known by Aedhan's[a] rath that Aedh is dead, O youths

Dunlang, son of Cairbre, heir apparent of Leinster, died. Domhnall, son of Aedh Finnliath[a], lord of Ailech, took the [pilgrim's] staff. Gaithine, son of Angharn, Tanist of Laighis, died. Buadhach, son of Gusan, Tanist of Ui Buireadhaigh, [died.] Dianimh, daughter of Duibhghilla, the wife of Dunlang, died; of whom was said:

Dianimh, protection of our purity, is fettered by the power of the King of the elements.
Alas! that the long and beautiful person is in a cold house of clay

The Age of Christ, 907. The thirtieth year of Flann. Finnachta bishop. Aed, Cormac, Bishop of Saighir, died. Maelbrighde, son of Maeldoubhtaigh, Abbot of Lismor, and Flann, son of Laegh, Abbot of Corcach, died. The violation of Ard Macha by Cearnachan, son of Duilgen, [so as] captive was taken from the church, and drowned in Loch-Curr[a], to the west of Ard-Macha. Cearnachan was [soon afterwards] drowned by Niall, son of Aedh, King of the North, in the same lake, in revenge of the violation of Patrick. Rasre, son of

Masters corresponds with 910, *alias* 911, of the Annals of Ulster, which contains five of the events of that year briefly as follows:

A. D. 910[a] [*alias* 911]. "Fogartach, mac Neill, king of Ireland, *i. e.* Nepotes filiorum Cunis, *mortuus*. Eligen mac Fingin, prince of Treoid, dyed in the 8[th] age[b] [*octavo ætatis anno*]. Two sunns [*suns*] running together in one day[c] [*i. e. fratres duo*], *viz.*, *in Fridlis Nowas Mon.*" [Donell mac Hugh tooke the Crosstaffe].—*Cod. Clarend.* fol. 57.

[a] *The translation, &c.*—See note [a] under A. D. 1223, and note [a] under 1537, *infrà*. This entry is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 903, but the true year is 913.

[b] *Lough Erry.*—There is no doubt now bearing this name near Armagh. It is probably now dried up.

Feapmuc. Neapc, mac Maoldubaill, tigeapna Cuipce Opecaine, déc Muipchaé, mac Muiżéin, tigeapna Clainne Caenáil, déc.

Clop Cpiopt, mac ceéd a hoice. A dó epiocha do Phlaim. Tuppaine, mac Maolpuin, eppcop 7 ab Inicaicha Iubaip, déc. Muipchach, mac Cochmaic, ab Opoma mepclainn, 7 Faplaé, mac Maolmuipe, comapba Conaille Muipcheime, noppam i pcomaicc Opoma mepclainn, la Congalach, mac Faplaé tigeapna Conaille Muipcheime. Ap do cocaine Muipchuic do pacbhach.

Muipchach, cuid ná caemuib, a éeapma,
Ap bainna do bambách ap nél co mbé naemha
Máp beapbain an coipcnide mac Cochmaic milid maip,
An mbiam popoll poipdiue, ba caineall gáda glaip.

Socladán mac Diapmata, tigeapna Ua Maine, déc la celeiphe Clepcém, mac Muipchaéa, tigeapna Ua mBpiuin Seola, déc. Cuilennán, mac Maolbpigde, déc. Congalach, mac Faplaid, tigeapna Conaille Muipcheime, do mapbad la Conaillib pein ipin nómad nip dap poppum an caipc adbaid i ppopum na pcelaine pop Maolmópa 7 pop Muipchaé, mac Cochmaic, ab Opoma mépclainn. Catpaeniu pia nGallaib pop phopann no cobdach dUlbaib i mapb Saxan, dú i ccoscpaeap de in Cuaipcpech, mac Hiaclmacc eogpe, eamain Inpe Chaein. Maolbpighde, mac Topnain, do bol i Muiżem do puaplaccad aitiep do Ghpeénnaib.

Clonn-Cathail, i. e. O'Hanratan's country, near Elphin, in the County of Roscommon.

The year 907 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 911 and 912 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 911" [also 912]. "Flann mac Maelduin, prince of Cenel, mortuus est. Maelbrighte, mac Maeldoraig, prince of Ionacht, dyed. Loingsechan, mac Dubtaich, heyre apparent of the North-east" [read, of the world], "put to death. *Lonacan Crudell*" [*Loc Cipp*], "by Sell, mac Hugh. Murcadh, mac Corimac, prince of Drum-inesclainn, and heyre of Tyrconnell" [read, Conaill] "by Gerrith, mac Maelmaira, called" [read, destroyed by him in the refectory of Drumsnatha]. "Machtheran mac Flannada, *ue Nemes*. Naing le clan ua Neachtain sai. Cheredan mac Natrica [read, of Ui-Briuin Seola, and Mordach, mac Muiredy, Captaine of Clonconaill, murdered. Many lames burnt in the hath of Ardmacha per *lewdnes*. Flannda arpdmaelcosa, *anno* apparent."—*Ann. Connacht.*, [*sic*] 19.

"*Maelbrighde*, son of Forannan, lie was Archbishop of Armagh from A. D. 888 to 927."—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 46, 47.

Some of the entries given as the Annals of the Four Masters, under A. D. 908, are set down in the Annals of Ulster under 912, also

Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brechaidhe, died. Muireadhach, son of Maghnus, lord of Clann-Cathail, died.

The Age of Christ, 908. The thirty-second year of Flann. Tibraide, son of Maelfinn, Bishop and Abbot of Imleach Iubhar, died. Muireadhach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Druim-Ineasclainn, and Gairbhith, son of Maelmaedhoc, Tanist of Conaille-Muirthemhne, were destroyed in the refectory of Druim-Ineasclainn, by Conghalach, son of Gairbhith, lord of Conaille-Muirthemhne. It was in lamentation of Muireadhach these verses were composed:

Muireadhach,—who does not lament him, O ye learned!
It is a cause of human plaint, it is a cloud to shroud heaven!
Great loss is the illustrious man, son of Cormac of a thousand charms.
The great and well-tested relic, who was the harp of every choir.

Conghalach, son of Dunnsith, lord of Ui-Maine, died in religion. Chirchain, son of Murchadh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhe, died. Cuileannan, son of Maelbrighde, died. Conghalach, son of Gairbhith, lord of Conaille-Muirthemhne, was slain by the Conaille themselves, the ninth month after destroying the Abbot's house at Druim-Ineasclainn, against Maelmaedhoc, and Muireadhach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Druim-Ineasclainn. A battle was gained by the foreigners over a crew or fleet of Ulidians in the region of Saxonland [S. in England], where many were slain with Cumascach, son of Maelmun Brighe, Tanist of Leath-Cathail. Maelbrighde, son of Tomar, repaired to Munster, to receive a pilgrim of the Britons.

[Obit as follows:

"A. D. 919" [for 918]. "The said nine Kalends, or nine of March-least; Muiredhach Gonghalach, son of Gairbhith, Tanist King of Conaille Muirthemhne, and Cormac, son of Donnghal, son of Tuathal, King of Tir-Amalgaidh [now Conaille Muirthemhne], were killed by the same treason in the ninth month after the spoiling of the Abbot's house at Druimineasclainn, upon Maelmaedhoc Ua Roin, and upon Muireach, son Cormac, prince of Druim" [Ferta, princely or abbot of Druimineasclainn, now Drumiskin.—Ed.] "Cuileanan, son Maelbride, died in the end of the same year." [In the old Annals of Innisfallen, "An overthrow by Ivarmeic O'Mathgamhna and Macbeathadh mac Flannagan, upon Fogartach mac Tuirtgeil, Lord of Bregh-Magh, and upon Lorcan mac Dunlaig, and upon Lonsach, that many perished, as well taken as killed. A depredation by clericks upon a party of Dubar, in the borders of England" [recompare Saxon], "where many perished, with Cumascach mac Maelmordha, son of the King of Leth-Cuin. *Fiachrach Aidhe mathair Muiredhach mhic Maelbrighte mic Tomaltaigh mhic Muiredhaigh mhic Eochadha* came into Munster to receive pilgrim out of Wales."—*Cod. Clarend.* note.]

Anno Domini, mo cccc a mo. An epsar bliadain cpicat go Pilam. Tiopparce, eppoc Clunna hemoch, 7 Maolmuna c, abb Opoma moip mic. Lorbuch, abb Cisana in meuth, 7 Maolcolpil, abb Runxapar, ecc. Carpa pecnoxe Fulbam Fuipe pia Niall nGiunnad, mac pilma Pindeic pop Connachaib i pop Niaibiaine, mic Conchaip, do i ecopann ap Connaca, ia Maoibiance peipin co pochaib aile co paicnéalb. Imnipeic pia Maolmicho, mic plannacain, 7 pia nDomnaill Ua Maoilcen bliadain pop Cpioch, aile Oiarmaid, 7 pop Fiacpaich, mac Tolaipc, co Cairill leo, in pe maiban ingine uiomc uimec, 7 in po hepgaban pochaide imp. Maolpaimic, mic Peapgail, eipcinne Reira Tamnaipe, mic.

Anno Domini, mo cccc a neach. Ua cepbaill bliadain déc ap pice co Pilam. Fuil co cpéc im Cpian ro pi gabpat i Pipt Caipge. Slogeud in Phoiti, 7 Uiai ule im Niall Giunnad mic Oiadha i Miaig, go Tpeallaix ré dire co pramai peppat ann pai Plann Sionna co in macaib aipi i ecopcpann ane am via cpeamuibh in Peapgal, mic Uaicpne mic Maoileoin, 7 in Maolmopa mic nEpemoin mic Aeda, ri Oiarb, 7 in hepudan, mac Fuipbe, plaiz Ua mBpepail 7 in Oiapmaid, mic Seadlaich, eipcinne Dail Riaca, 7 in Maolmuna, mic Plannacain, eipcinne Pepnmaige, 7 in Oiarmaid, mic Fuipbe, eipcinne Cuailge, 7 in Comeoin, mc Uipe cain, 7 in Cophmac, mic Impeachcaix eipcinne Cuipnge, i apile pocpibaiz oen mic Eirpaibe Ap mo cuiz i ar pubai:

Inbia ba Thpeallaix Cllen huaip, peapmaip cuam ina cuib
Uplaige Cophmaic ppi Nuilt nar an locap pop cuaipam pop.

Gualtir Burc.....This was the ancient name of Bourk Galtee, now Baltinglass, situated in the county of Carlow, and county of Kildare. Paul the surname, Count Gulliam, the ancestor of the O'Connells and other families of that name, was the surname of William—*de Burgo*—under A. D. 1264, *supra*, and *Battle of Knock Tuagh*, p. 214, note *t*. This defeat of the Connaughtmen by Niall Glundubh is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 917, and in the following

A. D. 917. "[at. 917.] Niall mac Eochy, with an army into Connaught, and there battle upon the youth of Connaught, viz., upon Cinaedh "[i.e. the O'Kinaedhs, or men of Tirawley], and upon the men of Umall, that they lost many by taking and killing about Magh Inbher, mic Duach"..... *Cod. Clar.*, vol. iii.

Knock Tuaidhaighe.....Now Knockaway, in the barony of Upper Connry, in the Queen's County.

Port Lairg.....Now called Waterford.

Fodla, i. e. the North, usually applied in the Irish annals of this period to that part of Ulster belonging to the King of Ailech.

Greallach Eilli.....There were two places of

The Age of Christ, 909. The Thirty-third year of Flann. Tibraide, Bishop of Cluain-eidhnech, and Machasedhog, Abbot of Druimneor, died. Lithreach, Abbot of Cluain-eidhnech; and Maeleraith, Abbot of Mungairit, died. A battle was gained at Gailan-Gaith by Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh Finnliath, over the Connaughtmen, i. e. Maeleluiche, son of Conchobhar, where a slaughter was made of the Connaughtmen, together with Maeleluiche himself, and many others of the nobility. A battle [was gained] by Moriertaidh, son of Flanagan and Dunchadh Ua Maeleschlaine, over Lorcan, son of Dunchadh, and Fogartach, son of Tolarg, and the Lonstermen, wherein many persons were slain, and great numbers taken prisoners. Maeljatraig, son of Flathrai, lord of Rath-Tamhnaighe, died.

The Age of Christ, 910. The thirty-fourth year of Flann. Foreigners arrived in Ireland, and took up at Port-Lairge. A hosting of the Foreigners of all Ulidia, with Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh, into Meath, as far as Greallach-Fillite, where they were there defeated by Flann Sinna and his sons, and some of their friends slain, together with Fearghal, son of Aenghus, son of Maelduin; Maelmordha, son of Donnchon, son of Aedh, of the Ulidians; and Erudan, son of Gaithbeth, chief of Ui-Breasail, Diarmaid, son of Seathbarh, lord of Dal-Riada, Maelmuire, son of Flannagan, lord of Feara-mbagh; Donnbaill, son of Gaithbeth, lord of Omaile; Cumascach, son of Airealbach; and Cugera, son of Innreachtach, lord of Cinnegidh; and other nobles besides them. Of this battle was said:

> Sorrow to the cold Greallach Fillite, we found hosts by its side;
> Cormac said to Niall, we shall not be permitted to go westwards,
> let us move eastwards.

... name in Ireland, one of the first of Niall's ... land, in Connaught, and the other, which ... one now referred to, is described in the Annals of Ulster as situated to the west of ... Greallach, now Greallach, in the barony of Upper Kells, and county of Meath.—See note ... under A. D. 538, p. 130, *supra*.

Ui Breasail: i. e. of Ui-Breasail-Machaire.—See note under A. D. 525, pp. 172, 173, *supra*.

The defeat of Niall Glundubh at Greallach-Fillite is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the year 913, *alias* 914, as follows:

"A. D. 913" [*alias* 914]. "The battle of Fochla with Niall mac Aedha, king of Ireland, in December: he escaped [from it], unwounded." "Maelduibhe, lord of Uisneach, westerly, and sent an army out of the camp to bring corn and wood. And ... Maeluithrinn and his followers went down, with the companies of Meath, that is two battalions, and they were killed by them about Cuilenagan, mac Murrogh, Feradh mac Aengus, Cathasach, and Aedh:

Aoif Criost, naoi gcéd a haon déag. An séiseadh bliadain déag ar fiche do Fhlann. Indreabh neiscsaire Eirg, i dtreise Dunnchadha Ua Flann, mic Maoilsheachlainn. Maolbrighde, mac Seibleadáin, eiscaipeal Cinnaidhe, do marbadh la hUibh Eathach fria sléthamhadh ini nar sgaibáil tempuill na nó. Oengus, mac Fiann mic Maoilsheachlainn, príomhfhear Eireann, do gabh i nGreallaigh Oltne la Cinn, mac Eirnn, i a éoc a ceann féineas la iarum. Conaidh ina neabhaidh do fáidheadh,

Seannachie fon lámh Cinn, mic Eirnn, do mharb Aengus finn teann Fáil,
Mur ma ordain gairseadh gerr riaghail Aedha Ollann áin

Domnall, mac Aedha i Aen Fhaelain mic Néill, eiscaipeal Ardmhacha, déc le coleitéir, ina inadh féin. Conaidh aeda éasaoine, i aca seanchus Aengusa do fánadh,

O gein Criost cni cét snuagach, co bar Domnall, ar féraib
déc is deacc na ráoscadh, aen Bhealtaine [nóc] ar naoi gcéadaibh
Eirne na bliadna ra trom céd do Ghaedhaibh Eramg.
Cleasaigh Muide an mór glonnach, Domnall, mac Aedha Allaig.
Nochar fo cin dDreamnaibh mac Amrail Aengus Cobail.
Is na feib ténedhach fíghil fo Domnall dolaid.
Trom cuma do Ghaoidelaib, comhtrom ina aghaidh fein.
Onar soraigh ina sarraigh re hinaid is na hinsgnimh.

Aoif Criost, naoi céd a dá deac. An fichid bliadain déag ar Fhiche do Fhlann. Maolcarán, mac Cernacáin, abb Chuana hEsir i Muscraige.

Brugas, mac Gerailt, prince of the Breagh of Meath: Maelsechna, mac Cumascach, prince of Ciarraighe Luachra, Muredach, mac Aengus Mac Bethesin, mac Regin: and Muiredach, mac Flannagan, King-boyne [Riogdamna] "or Orgialla"—*Cod Clarend.*, xxx. 49.

[a] *Imagh.*—This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster at A. D. 913, also 914.

[b] *Fail.*—Otherwise Inis-Fail, one of the ancient names of Ireland.

[c] *Aedh Finn.*—He was slain in the battle of Kells, fought A. D. 728 [743], by Domnall, son of Murchadh, who succeeded him in the sovereignty. The death of Aengus is not set in the Annals of Ulster at A. D. 911, also 912.

[d] "A. D. 813" [*al.* 814]. "Dungal Ua Maelmithidh, Righdamna Teabtan, *et Insularum Scotorum, et Peregrinorum, sapiens.*"

[e] *Bandas.*—One of the twelve tribes of Ireland.

[f] *Cuilad.*—Otherwise called Bealach Cuilad, or Inis Eirenn, now Ireland's Eye, near the Hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin.

[g] *Dundonell of Dubhall.*—Tamlat-an-Dubhaill, a river in Ulster, near the Blackwater.—See note [c], under A. D. 836, p. 104, *supra*. This battle

The Age of Christ, 911. The thirty-fifth year of Flann. The plundering of the south of Breagh[a], and of the south of Ciannachta, by Flann, son of Maelseachlainn. Maelbrighde, son of Gebhlachan, lord of Conaille, was slain by the Ui-Eathach, in the fourth month after his having taken the chieftainship. Aenghus, son of Finan, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, was mortally wounded at Greallach-Eilte, by Cerna, son of Berna; and he died at the end of sixty days afterwards. In attestation of which was said:

A blessing on the hand of Cerna, son of Berna, who slew Aenghus Finn, the pride of Fail[b];
It was a good achievement of his sharp valour to avenge the noble Aedh Oilan[c].

Domhnall, son of Aedh (i. e. of Aedh Finnliath), son of Niall, lord of Aileach, died in religion, after a good life. In lamentation of him and of Aenghus was said:

From the birth of Christ, body of purity, till the death of Domhnall, according to the chronicles,—
A better guide cannot be found,—one year [and ten] above nine hundred.
The history of this year is heavy mist to fertile Banbha[d],
Aenghus of Meath, the great champion, *and* Domhnall, son of Aedh of Ailech [perished].
There came not of the Irish a youth like Aenghus of Colmar[e],
In the latter area there was not a royal hero like Domhnall of Dobhail[f].
Heavy sorrow to the Gaeidhil that these chiefs have perished!
The first two of this spring; their times will be found in the histories.

The Age of Christ, 912. The thirty-sixth year of Flann. Mailchiarain, son of Eochagan, Abbot of Clonin-Fois and Mucnamh[g], died. He was the foster son

ogh, was the eldest son of King Aedh Finnliath, and, according to Peregrine O'Clery's genealogical work, the ancestor of the Feara-Breagh, or O'Learalys, who are therefore akin to the O'Neills. His obit is entered in the Annals of Ulster under A. D. 813, alias 815, thus:

A. D. 814[a] [al. 815]. "Domhnall, mac Aedha, re Adiph, Vlonn episcopus et multorum aliorum."

[a] *Magnasil*.....Otherwise written Muchmuith, now anglicé Mucrow, in the east of the county of Monaghan.—See note [a], under A. D. 826, p. 445, *supra*.

[a] A. D. 914[a] [al. 915]. "Mailchiarain, mac

tés. Oalra Fergna eirite. Slogadh la Niall, mac Aeda Finnliaith h-Eilni Uparne hi mi Iun do romarb. Longfeth Ua Leslobair, eigeasna Dal nAraide, da trapparcain doc Fregabail, 7 ro fraoiseadh fria Niall fair co fargabail a brathar ifin lorgc .i. Flaithnas Ua Lichlobair. Aed, mac Eochagain, ri an coicead, 7 Longfeé Ua Lichlobair da Umhain iarain go Cairn Eogain, 7 Niall co brisead forra co rifyr, 7 eirran mac Colmain, coiseach Cheneil Mathe, 7 mac Ailescain, mic Laichtnin, do marbad 7 Duibgall mac Aeda, mic Eochagain, do gabail ann co mor, 7 orcar mor d'Ultaibh do marbad ifin iarfingeis ; 7 in cet mi cath ro bi eter na heicib daoinefin. Sid na henaim iar sin la calaim Rosmaderg eirp Niall, eigeasna Oilig, 7 Aeth, ri an coicead, ocr Teathe Ocr. Hocobiarb mor do Ghallaibh do tocht go Loch Daeiroc. go ro gabsat longfort ann.

Oar Criost, naoi cead a cethi bliadain. Ar fitmad bliadain deag ar fichit do Philip. Seandair, eps. 7 abb Tamlachta rex. Seandair, imperator h-Oengusa Binne Sligi, rex. Oregan Coscraige, 7 Cumisp. 7 Uchtan ha

Rodagan, prince of Clonmacnois and Bishop of Ardmach, anno 70 scale mo fi, Christi, magistri ... Ann. Ult. Chron. Scot., ubi sup.

" Ua Lochlobhair.—Now anglicé Loughlor, or Lochlor. There was a noble family of this name, and also of this race, called at present Lynch-Lor in the present Queen's County. Vigo-General Loughlor, of the Spanish service, Honorary Companion of the Order of the Bath, and French Baron of Limerick. Queen's County, Esq., ex M.P., are of the latter family.

Foghabhat.—Now the Bann Water, in the county of Antrim. See note ... under A. D. 1603 p. 33, supra.

The province ... Ulidia, that part of Ulster east of Glenn Righe and the lower Bann, and the native province of Ulster.

" Cuan-Fearna ", i. e. the cove of sepulchres, hogs of Fea, a woman's name, now Carnearny, in the parish of Clonoe, and county of Antrim. See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 231 note ".

Cuail-Maiscl. ... A tribe of the people called Gailenga, seated near Navan, in the now county of Louth.—See A. D. 1200, fol. 138, Mac. and Reeves's Eccles. Antiquities, &c., p. 355, note ".

" Faiseach-Lynn.—Now Fallaghagh, a small village, in the parish of Inver-caught, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone. This was the seat of O'Hagan till the confiscation of Ulster; and here O'Neill was inaugurated by O'Hagan on a stone which remained at the place till 1602, when the last Deputy Sidney (my remote kinsman) caused it to be broken down and taken away, because the Chiefs were wont to be crowned, both on stone planted in the open field."—F. Moryson, Rebellion of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, book iii. c. 1 ; edition of 1735, vol. ii. p. 195.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy Fiachrach, p. 431, note ". This defeat of the Dal-Araidhi is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 1318, where it is said that

" A. D. 1318" [fol. 91d], "An army by Neil, mac Hugh, into Valmaisie to Joan's mass [or feast of Gladness—anno le preem mes" [or breveil], " and was overthrown, that is

of [the archbishop] Fethgna. An army was led by Niall, son of Aedh Finnliath, into Dal-Araidhe, in the month of June precisely. Loingseach Ua Leathlobhair, lord of Dal-Araidhe, met them at Feerbhaill, where he was defeated by Niall, and he lost his brother in the combat, i. e. Flaithrus Ua Leathlobhair. Aedh, son of Eochagan, king of the province, and Loingseach Ua Leathlobhair, afterwards pursued them to Carn-Ereann, where Niall again defeated them, and white Cearnan, son of Colman, chief of Cluch-Maitche, and the son of Allacan, son of Lachtan, were slain, and Dubhghall, son of Aedh, son of Eochagan, was severely wounded: and great numbers of the Ulidians were slain in the pursuit besides those who disappeared. A peace was afterwards, on the Calends of November, made at Feshin-Og, between Niall, lord of Aileach, and Aedh, King of the province. A great new fleet of foreigners came to Loch Dachaech, and placed a stronghold there.

The Age of Christ, 913. The thirty-seventh year of Flann Sionnach, Abbot and Bishop of Tuaim-Greine, died. Seanchan, archbishop of Cenghbhail-Oluinn-Sealbhaighe, died. The plundering of Lismore, Lismor, and Ardmidhe,

[illegible] Feabhail, Fionan O'Lachtnain, the wise. River mac Eochaen, heir to the North, and Longseach, king of Dalaraidhe, were [illegible] Tuaim-Greine, where they were [illegible] the men of Ulidia, i. e. Cuinnean mac Aidhe, [illegible] mac Lachtnain, and others, were [illegible] Black and they left bones, [illegible] and from the fight, and happy [illegible] Niall, killed some of Aedh's [illegible] Dubhghall was severely wounded." [Aedh cum suis praeliabatur in fuga vertere, et secundo intra fugam vertere quodam ex militibus Dubhghall [illegible] vulneratus est.]

[illegible] Niall [illegible] Hugh, King of Aileach, and Hugh, King of the Cinel-n-Eogain, at Tulachtorg, in the Kalends of November."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

[illegible] Loch Dachaech.—This was the old name of Waterford harbour. The Annals of Ulster notice the arrival of the Gentiles, or Pagan Danes, at Loch Dachaech, at the year 918, *alias* 919, and a naval battle fought between two Danish chieftains, at the Isle of Man, in the same year, thus:

"A. D. 913" [*al.* 914]. "*Bellum navale in Manainn inter Baird. mac uOsdir et Ragnall hUa Imair, ubi Baird post cum multis navibus suis fugam iniit.*" [Naval battle in Manann between Baird, son of Oisdi, and Ragnall Ua Imair, in which Baird, after losing many of his ships, fled.]

"A. D. 912. There came new supplies of Danes this year, and landed at Waterford."—*Ann. Ulton.*

[illegible] *Cenghbhail-Oluinn-Sealbhaighe*: i. e. the church of the rule of the Saxons, now Conwall, an old church in ruins in the valley of Glenmalure, barony of Kilmacanoge, and county of Dublin.—See note [illegible], under A. D. 1041.

The most of the entries transcribed by the Four Masters, under the year 913, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 914, *alias* 915, as follows:

"A. D. 914" [*al.* 915]. "The coming over[illegible] of Fiann, mac Mailechiaran, from [illegible] upon his

o eacorgabaib. Ruapc, mac Maelbpigte, rigpaipa Muirchaipge cpia, neg. Fhrcuibeat Flainn bionna ó a macaib .i. ó Dhomchad 7 Chonćobap 7 inopan Mide leó co Loch Ribh. Slóżeam an Phochla la Niall, mac Aeda, pi Erligh, co pu Loch mainn. Oaoi bpeg, 7 Chonćobap pi Fern a naćap, 7 co pangatap appaó cpip Mise, 7 bpigte. Tigmach móp meinic do Gallaib ic éccraes i n-Loch Dachach leip, 7 inopro cuaić 7 ceall Muman leo do żnép. Leanz mac Carthaigh, rigpaipa Copcaigi Laigpige, do écc.

Gop Cpiopt, mic coem i cilinp nece. Aodh, mac Cilt lin, ab Cluana hi pa Ipaipn, Moeran d, mac Oailgein, ab Ardbain la Cuanaig. Maelbpigte mac Cluana mic Ilip 7 Rogpeap, ab Ruip Commain, neg. Cellaig, rigi Ownain, lamab Cille vapa, neg. Fogapach, mic Tolapc, rigpaipa Deiscepc Bpig. 7 Cpelan, mic Pappicia, pilamma Lagin, neg. Febennach, mac Aeda rigpaipe Ua Fhloinn, co mopian la Nopmannaib. Ipan, mac Carlmagan, cenap Uai Cinnselaig, do mopiuib la Nopmannaib. 7 la Gupmund, mac Oibpil, rigpaipa Opmże. Apmacán do lopcab. Iap nibeit o hi nidiama Lecc cinn pide in plaz Cpiann do Flainn bionna mac Maelsechnaill ardri Temhrach. Oi aue occaine Flainn in pinnli mipi.

Flann finn Fremainn fonn fo. cruim, aipiri Epenn gaipi a flaim
Do pe comhpann an impiuż, comaplac conn cathain cpuim
Tola cuile ro cain mip cumpmaiż cip cpoca cain,
Cap cpaiżiu do cuipn cuan, plait leap Pail co poponnaib.
Ait mo aitim nap ler cinn, plait finn poppuil pżeil pinn.
Ruaiżi żpiż Epenn żpuim, pinn in pone pole Flann. Fo

scattered [forces]. The rebellion against Flann son of Maelsechlainn by his own [people]. Dunadhach and Conall, and spoiling Meath as before. The army of the Leinstermen [the South] by God and Hugh, King of Ailech, that he made Cetach and Dunadh obey their lords, and made peace between the Northern and Southern Irish. Sudden destruction of Ardbraccan [Ardbraccan, Co. Meath] on Gilla Nadir, in Christ's sanctuary. Ruaidri, son of Muiredach, king of Munster, killed by treachery, and revenged by the O'Donovans. A great and short [i.e. unequal] supply of

dowers [foreign] in common here to Leinster. Aedh, darling boy, son of Aedhgen, abbot of Monasterboice [Clonard, year 913].

Flann ... According to the Annals of Innisfallen, Kal. Flann died at Kynsaly, of the family of Conn, on Sunday, the 8th of the Kalends of June, Anno Domini 915. In the Annals of Ulster he died, as is stated under the year 916, viz. 916; and by Ware and O'Flaherty under 918, which is the true year as appears from the eclipse given in the Annals of Ulster, and in the Chronicon Scotorum.

by strangers. Ruarc son of Mailbrighde, lord of Muscraighe-thire, died. The burning of Fiann Sinna by his sons, namely, Donnchadh and Conchobhar; and Meath was plundered by them as far as Loch Ribh. A hosting of the North was made by Niall, son of Aedh, King of Aileach, [and, marching into Meath,] he obtained the pledges of Donnchadh and Conchobhar, that they would obey their father; and he left peace between Meath and Breagh. Great and frequent reinforcements of foreigners arrived in Loch Dachuch; and the lay districts and churches of Munster were constantly plundered by them. Lonan, son of Cathasach, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn, died.

The Age of Christ, 914. Aedh, son of Aileil, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird-Brennan; Macnaeh, son of Dalgoss, Abbot of Ardachadh-Caindigh; Mael-Isairfinn priest of Cluain-mac-Nois; and Martin, Abbot of Ros-Commain, died. Forbhlaith, daughter of Dubhdinn, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Fogartach, son of Teigedan, lord of South Breagh, and Cathasach, son of Finnachta, heir apparent to Leinster, died. Gebhennach, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, was slain by the Norsemen. Bran, son of Echdighearn, Tanist of Ui-Ceannselaigh, was slain by the Norsemen, and by Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall lord of Osraighe. Ard Macha was burned. After Fiann, the son of Maelsechlainn, had been thirty-eight years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died at Tailltin. It was in lamentation of Fiann the following verses were composed:

Fiann, the fair of Fremhainn, better than all children remarks of Ireland, fierce his valour.

It was to that noble one people, until placed beneath the earth's brave mansion.

Flowing Bard of great wealth, pure carbuncle of beauteous form,

Fine-shaped hero, who subdued all, chief of the men of Fail of great deeds.

Pillar of dignity, not every head, fair chief of valour, victor of the spears.

Noble flesh, noble, pleasant, head of the men of hospitality is Fiann.

[a] Fiannus Sinna, Malachiæ regis filius R. H. tricesimo septimo anno. *Bennacus abbas S. Senanis S. 40 dies S. Obiit 5 Calendas Junii anno vitæ suæ octogesimo nono.*

[b] Ita antiquarius expositum Carolanus Nicolaus: *Quinto Kalendas Junii, septuagesimo primo, 37 anno regni sui defunctus est.*—*Ogygia*, p. 193.

Aiple, mac Cathán, ríghfhinn Uaithne Cliach, do dhí ríghaibh Gall Luca dhíobh. Gall Locha Dachuach beirt do mharbadh Muman i Laighin.

Aoir Críosd, naoi céad a cúig déag. An céad bliadhain do Niall Glúndubh, mac Aoda Fionlaoich meic Néill do phíle. Macghnímh, idhe Oilill hÓlchain, déc. Muireadhach Tadhcán do ardnaomadh la Niall. Imthusa, an bliadhain so na Gaoidhil do gabhail ar Cuan puirt i mbaile Laighin. Ragnall, na bliadhain, do cobhlach oile go Baile Locha Dachuach. Ap rop Fhalláib in Muman. Ap mile la hÉoganacht i Cairpre rop Fhalláib. Slaughadh Mic Neill ar neimhe i ar talmhuine la Niall, mac Aoda, ri Eireann co fingu Mailsechlainn do cheilebradh fri Fallaibh. Seacht n-iomdha ar Tadhg Uí Cheinneidigh, ri Muscraighe Tíre Tadhg Uí Briain ar an nGuaire. Do bhreagh na Foill ina rig an la ceudna. Poghnadh parcan Fuaduil iad is eadh adubhradh na aibidh laoi do troscadh mile ag cách fri hEcsaibh, acht ag lucht do chi na Gaillibh, i go fuaimnidh leo. Do go parcan in epscop ar an tempoll Cairpre Aparaidh, i Muiris mac Aodha meic Donnchadha taoiseach Uí Cinnsealaigh, i Fhlann, mac Muirgheas taoiseach Uí Cheinnsealaigh, i apaill i cumhacht. Do bhreagh co pinn ag longphort Foill co fuighis a muintire. Imporle an Foreal pop cula co cum an tuaid pop an tsip meridhian, i. pri Ragnall ri Dubhgall co pleg Fhalláib uime. Lam Niall co nderna ina medhon nangall, i go roshnaighset ina epio an longphuirt. Cetaip Niall eappa pche oince iapam a ninnsaid fadp na Fallaib. Do pop eapleo uad pop Laighnibh aipiptom a popbaip fop na Fallaib i do cuaid Sitpiuc na hInmanp co nGallaib aine cuic Cuapuic pop Laighnibh na i cpicpe Laighean

Uaithne Cliach.—Now the barony of Owney, in the north-east of the county of Limerick. The adjoining barony of Owney, in the county of Tipperary, was anciently called Upper Ormond.—Ed.

Now the year 916, true

The entries transcribed by the Four Masters under A. D. 914, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 913 and 914, as follows:

"A. 1a 913" [*al.* 914] "Flann, mac Mail-sechlainn, son Maelruana mic Donnchadha, King of Ireland, reigning thereafter seven years, and 5 months, and 5 days, in the years of his age 58, on 8 day of the Kal. of June, the 7th day, and about the 7th hour of the day, on a Tuesday, Feastach, mac Tolarg, King of Dessert Boyle *mortuus est*. Cuilc mac Cuinn, king of Feadha Cliach, put to death by the Gentiles at Lochdaeaech. Roich mac Aedh, Abbot of Clonfert Brendan, Cuilidan, the Prosperous, chief of O'Meadhra of Gaileis, and Martin, Abbot of Roscrean, *sanctus*. Nell Glundubh mac Hugh begineth his reign in Tarach, and reigneth" [years, *obscured*] "the tayre of Tollow, which was emitted for many years" [*spatio multo temporis prorogatum est*]. "Tuathgal" [Gentiles, i.e. Pagans] "of Lochdachaech put spoiling in Munster and Leinster. Muelsechlainn, prince of Oilech-Neil, *mortuus*

Aedh, son of Cathal, lord of Uaithne-Cliach[c], was put to death by the foreigners of Loch Dachaech. The foreigners of Loch Dachaech still continued to plunder Munster and Leinster.

The Age of Christ, 915. The first year of Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh Finnliath, over Ireland in sovereignty. Maelgiric, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, died. The fair of Taillten was renewed by Niall. Sitric, grandson of Imhar, with his fleet, took up at Ceann-fuait[d], in the east of Leinster. Raghnall, grandson of Imhar, with another fleet, went to the foreigners of Loch Dachaech. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Munstermen. Another slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Osraighi and by the Ui-Failghe. The army of the Ui-Neill in the South and North was led by Niall, son of Aedh, King of Ireland, to the plain of Munster, to wage war with the foreigners. He pitched his camp at Feart-Gleannadh[e], in Magh Feimhin, on the 22nd of August. The foreigners went into the territory on the same day. The Irish attacked them the third hour of the day, so that one thousand one hundred men were slain between them; but more of the foreigners fell, and they were defeated. There fell in the first of the conflict the chief of Carraig-Brachaidhe, and Machtimon, son of Dunmaen, chief of Ui-Cearnaigh; Fearghal, son of Muirgeu, chief of Ui-Fothaidhean; and others besides them. Reinforcements set out from the fortress of the foreigners to relieve their people. The Irish returned back to their camp before [the arrival of] the last host, i.e. before [the arrival of] Raghnall, king of the black foreigners, who had an army of foreigners with him. Niall met him with a small force against the foreigners, so that God prevented their number through him. Niall after this remained twenty nights encamped against the foreigners. He requested of the Leinstermen to remain in siege against the foreigners. [The duty fell and continued the siege] until Sitric, the grandson of Imhar, and the foreigners, gave the battle of Comhlann to the Leinstermen, wherein six hundred were slain about the lords of Leinster, to-

[a] Ardmach burnt wholly, etc.—Ann. Ult. 914. "Ard-Macha, on the south side, together with the Stone and other stone buildings" [were burnt, with the Tull, the Sciobull, the Kitchen, and all the rest of the houses]. "Cadhaidh, detached to Dundrum, County of Boyle, perished."—Cod. Clar. 914, p. 56.

[b] Cenn-fuait.—Now Cenley, near Leixlip, in the barony of Salt, and county of Kildare. It is highly probable that it was the name of this place that came to be corrupted to Leixlip, i.e. Lax-leap, or the leap-stone Castleknock palace. Some account

[c] Feart-Gleannadh.—Now unknown.

re réo na rigeamnard Laigen, 7 mon pir Ulaire, mic Ualle Crom ampo anamna inunge dá marcib. Maelmeptin, mac Murpeccain, rigeamna Cheap Lipe. Niallgur, mac Cumeirgi, rigeamna na rTri nCoicat 7 Laigen, Cumaic, mic Tuathail, rigeamna Ui Fidgeinti, 7 pocaine aile do dib dacaib inon airdeapbuic Maelmuaidi, mic Duibnara, do Uib Conaill do, abb Slane hilli fe, pepleind coicaide, ancoipe, 7 pagi ipin eccna Laicionnaic, 7 i n-a mbiadh deiridh. Ap do éaé Cinnpaod pa paibh more pior,

Tuput Laigin limb éco, nap pert pa geal pioghna cuaipt,
Ni mac cualatup an péo a naearatp éce i nOic Puaipt.
Plaiti Lipe lirhin glain capcaic glomh ppi pléd pin.
Dap pimupp an ollamh roiph ipin nglenn nap tig Moinn.
Mopa aipleps im cuó peap, teicbip cró aipmipe an pón.
Tap maigh co mith cló tainic Laigin limb óco.

Oppam Ollé bapa ó Ballaibh Chuin Puaic. Maolmuaidh, mac Néill, ranaip na nDeip, do ésaibhe le Conbhaic, mac Muiris, rigeamna na Hériann Ollarbap, mac Muiredain, rigeamna Ui nEaillaig Cualann [déad].

Tech-Cormaic.—A church stood in the town of Arklow, in the south-west of the county of Wicklow.—See vol. i, under A. D. 1601, p. 98, supra; and *Leabhar na Gceart*, p. 135, note.

Tigh-Moling.—I.e. St. Moling's house. There are at present two places of this name in Ireland; viz. Tigh-Moling, or St. Mullin's, on the river Barrow, in the south of the county of Carlow; and Tamlat, now Castledermot, in the county of Kildare, and it would appear that the latter place should here be referred to, some other than the battle of Ovenboy.

Ui Gealligh-Cualann.—A territory in the north of the new county of Wicklow, containing the church of Tech-mic-Dunnsi.—See the *Feilire Aenguis* at 14th November, and note [1], under A. D. 738, p. 318, supra, where the position of this Cuilcdair is given.

The year 1315 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 1314, that of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 1314 [1315] [1315] [1315]

ther with the king Ugaire, son of Aidell. These are the names of some of their chiefs: Maelmordha, son of Muiregan, lord of Arther-Life; Mughron, son of Cinaedidgh, lord of the three Comainns and of Laighis; Cinaedh, son of Tuathal, lord of Ui-Feneachlais; and many other chieftains, with the archbishop Maelmaedhog, son of Diarmaid, who was one of the Ui-Cotannis, Abbot of Gleann-Uissen, a distinguished scribe, anchorite, and an adept in the Latin learning and the Scotic language. It was concerning the battle of Ceann-Fuaid the following lines were composed:

The expedition of the Leinstermen of many youths, upon a very fine road, royal the march;
Scarcely heard they the [sound of] the road; they received death at Ceann-Fuaid.
The chiefs of Lipha of broad deeds waged a battle with a sacred shrine.
There were cut off five hundred heads in the valley over Tigh-Moling.
Great its renown in every thing, rightly indeed, for celebrated is the spot,
Over the plain with thousands of hundreds, Leinster sends its troops of youths.

The plundering of Cilldara by the foreigners of Ceann-Fuaid. Nualbanaidh, son of Niall, Tanist of the Deisi, was slain by Cormac, son of Moitidh, lord of the Deisi. Culothair, son of Matudhan, chief of Ui-Ceallaigh-Cualann, [died].

of Ireland, to wage war with the Gentiles, and [who] stayed about twenty days, in the month of August, at Tober Glebraeh, in the field called Feoin [*recte*, in Magh-Feoin, or in the plain of Feoin]. "The Gentiles went into the country the same day. They did eat on the Irish about the third hower in the afternoone, and fought to evening that about" [one thousand] "were hooried [*sic*] between them; but the Gentiles lost most. The Gentiles went behinde theire people out of the campe for theire safetty. The Irish tourned back into their campe before the lest of them, viz., before Ranall, King of Black Gentiles, with a number of Gentiles about him. Aell, mac Brigh, with a few with him, went against the Gentiles that he espyed then fight by battle. Aell stayed 20 nights after in campe against the Gentiles; he sent to Leinster to hyke on the other side with theire campe, where Sitrick O'Hivar overthrew them in the battle of Dunfinaid, where fell Augaire mac Aidil King of Leinster; Maelmoere" [mac Murchadha, King of Arther-Life]; Maelmaedhog [mac Diarmada, *agenus* a *Episcopus* of Leinster]; Ogain, mac Cinaedi, King of Lease; & other divers other nobles. Sitrick O'Hivar came to Dublin."—*Ibid. Chron.*, tom. iv.

Clop Cpuyt, mor-ceo ape leg Ua Capa bliadain do Ball. Cearach, compda Cinel Aipdne, eppcop 7 anpcaip, decc. Pilmach, abb Ispa pinn. Muiredach ua Loga Opc, 7 Oeallach Ua Cuanp, abb Tuama mbpe, decc. Mupcada, mop dampe bandb Cille dapa, decc an 26 Mai. Donnl Donna Cappec, pi Cenel-Eogain, decc. Eipne, mgin Cinaeda mic Neill, puscan pil mopfip decc la peda Mapcan. Map, mgin Cpaibdil mic Donnada, bandcapcan Lagh Deapzabap, decc ap mapbhlinn. Tigepnach ua Cuipc, coarb apda Cpeccdecc. Cpeccmc Planchapdan, kenn apud Lepet Mic-nuach, decc. Oeall capa no oipsan an gabuil Cella Cluain Cuipgaipe, la Gallaib apdm in po mapbad Mael Pecpaice, pecaip 7 anmch Mancan, adnap, 7 po hadnacdaile i mailie ppip. Cenp 7 na Foill ic rat i Lind Cpeden i nUlbain. Cogapcach mac Oeda do dibaipc cpeca 7 cheip do Laignib, 7 a nip Gall imaille ppip.

Clop Cpuyt, mop cpeca 7 peacht decc. Oomnall, mac Duibmuinn, abb Ainde hUipp, Muchua, abb nGempoma, [i mag] Bapcpeach, abb Tpi pepp, do mapbad na cap Dun Lodain. Niocolap, mac Muiredhaigh, abb Cuana Cuic 7 Cotcepe, 7 abb Epcaine, decc. Ontpadh, mac Lachtnain, anpcaip Cedpa, do mapbad. Cupidnac, mac Mupda, exemplar in Oepp, decc. Cat Cluana Lamdai i Call Moynuise la rioch Ueba eiscbi pop Ricnaidhaibh pui nGaidhil i pa slomcp 7 pia hergny Fodla .i. pe mac Gochach in po maidhe Neill Fionnuil, mac Aeda Finnlaic pi Cenel nEogain 7 epi hEilnaig i an ppip. Oan dhap Ua Flaithenain, princeps

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[illegible] Ladhrann [illegible] Aedh [illegible] of which [illegible] of the Ui Briuin of Aidhne, in the [illegible] of Kilmore.

Fir mBreifne, &c.—The Annals of Loch Cé state, at the year 1208, that "Cathal Crobhdearg, son of Tomaltach, son of Muircheartach, son of Tomaltach Gilla na naomh O'Conchobhair, lord of Connaught, and the most renowned king of the Gaedhil of Ireland, died on the 5th day of December, after having gained the battle of Belach Mughna, over Aedh Oirdnidhe, son of Brian Luighneach O'Raighilligh, lord of Breifne, and over the Foreigners of Ireland, and after having plundered Breifne from Belach Mughna to Ath Fhirdia, and from Ath Fhirdia to Belach Mughna, and after having gained the battle of Ath Luain, over the Foreigners of Ireland, and after having plundered Meath from Ath Luain to Ath Cliath, and from Ath Cliath to Ath Luain, and after having gained the battle of Ath Cliath, over the Foreigners of Ireland, and after having plundered Leinster from Ath Cliath to Ath Luain, and from Ath Luain to Ath Cliath

The Age of Christ, 916. The second year of Niall Ignoch, successor of Enda of Aran, bishop and anchorite, died. Feardhach, Abbot of Inis-bo finne; Maelruin, Abbot of Ros Ercc; and Ceallachan Ua Dairi, Abbot of Tuaim-Greithbhi, died. Muirenn, daughter of Suarn, Abbess of Cill dara, died on the 28th of May. Daniel of Chuan Corpthi, a celebrated historian, died. Eithne, daughter of Aedh, son of Niall, queen of the men of Breagh, died on the festival day of St. Martin. Mor, daughter of Ceallchuill, son of Dunghal, Queen of South Leinster, died after a good life. Tighearnach Ua Cleirigh, lord of Aidhne, died. Cearbhall, son of Fiachbhrathach, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, died. Cill dara was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. The plundering of Leithglinn by the foreigners, where Maelgiric, a priest and anchorite, and Morgan, anchorite, and many others, along with them, were slain. Cuinn and the foreigners went from Ath-Trocheach to Aileach, and Constantine, the son of Aedh, gave them battle, and Cuinn was slain, with a slaughter of the foreigners along with him.

The Age of Christ, 917. Dondchadh, son of Dunnadh, Abbot of Glenn-Uisean, and Maelcon, Abbot of Cenannus, died. Ferghusach, Abbot of Birr, was taken in his own abbatial house. Maelmine, son of Maelfinghin, Abbot of Inis-Locha Lein, and Comarb, and the glory of Ireland, died. Dubhghilla, son of Lorcan, lord of Feart Bhlin, was slain. Cormac, son of Mothla, lord of the Deisi, died. The battle of Ath-liath (i. e. of Cill-Mosamhog), by the side of Ath-cliath [was gained] over the Irish, by Ivarr and Sitric (sons of Turgesius), on the 17th of October, in which were slain Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland, after he had been three years in the sovereignty; Cuchedhar

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... of Leinster in Ireland, and went for Scotland. The men of Scotland, with the assistance of the North Saxons, prepared battle against them. The Gaedhil divided themselves into four battalions, viz. one by Godfry O'Haroldy, another by the Saxons, another by the Irish by the Danes, Lochlans, and the fourth by Ranall mac Herlach, chief Lochlan. The Scots did not go with the Saxons, neither were the three battalions of them slain; but the Saxons and Scots fled, and there was a great slaughter of them about Duffy and Inegarvel for Ranall gave the enemy behind the shoulder" [sic] "that he had a killing of many of them, only that neither king nor Murrow" [Morrough] "of them was lost in that conflict. The night continued the battle" [*Nox prælium dirimit*] "Eadhe, *Invocabilis regina Saxonum norma est.* Wars between both, one Hugh, King of Tarach and Brugh" [Healy Mac Ivarb, mac Flatabgan, King of Cuova, went toward the Gentyes to save [prevent] fight from them, which the people them" [into] "neither" [*quod et nobis accidit*].

... [the] King, i. e. Athelstan's Court in ... Kalmar per mar. Rotherham in the county of Durham. No reference to this mint is to be found in the copy of the *Fasti Anglici*

Eireann, Aodh mac Eochagain, ri Ulaidh, Maolmurdha, mac Flannagain, tighearna Breifne, Maelpaidin Ua Duibhsionnach, tighearna Orgiall, Maolpaidin, mac Duilgen, tighearna Torain, Ceallach mac Foccartaigh, tighearna Feimeire Breifne, Gnaiman, mac Cinneidigh, a fochaide ale nach airemhtar, do fhoghlamnadh a saoghalmaidh, immaille fri an righ Niall. Ar don cur sin amhrair,

Da marbhadh an Chéadaoin cheana,
Iar bfhoc fhuaigh i o Shoraidh fcéile,
Di do gairdibh ca ri bhar,
Matan ailceé Aéa chaé,
In treabhair Niall, na feifeibe,
Concobar conn gorrm gairbh,
Aedh, mac Eochach Ulad uird,
Maolmurdha mailec ghrian agha
Mor do shluaghaibh Hanbéal gnaé,
Mhór do mhuintir Iascaig laé,
Do macaibh mogan i rig,
Ro bui i nGé claidheach cluin.
Bhfeil bagan comlan cráidh.
Marbhe forra creaghan la nerr fhuaigh,
Nir ba heccaoin ifin eraigh,
Da marbhadh an Chedaoin éhaeé.

Aon éginne Néill no raidfé beos,

Bhónach anu Cuo uagh,
Gan fuigfe fuaid righ gnáth,
Ar néghi mbe gan ghéin,
Fairgi muighe Néill gan Niall.
Nirba mhaith marcfar fir
Nirba fiu na fuba fláigh,
Ni cumaing aenach no áin,
O fuar bhid an bhaonach bhéin

preserved in the *Leabhar Breac*, in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, or in Colgan's Works.

[a] *Torain*: read, *Ui-Torain*. A tribe of the Airghialla seated near Ardbraccan, in Meath. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 68, Book of Ballymote, fol. 229. b, Colgan's Tr. Th., p. 129.

Ua Maelseachlainn, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland; Aedh, son of Eochagan, King of Fidhla; Maelmuhidh, son of Flannagan, lord of Breagh; Maelcraeibhe Ua Dubhtuinnech, lord of Airghialla; Maelcraeibhe, son of Dubhghlen, lord of Tortan; Gealach, son of Fogartach, lord of South Breagh; Cumascach, son of Cinneidigh, and many other noblemen and plebeians, who are not enumerated, along with the king. Of this battle was said:

Fierce and hard was the Wednesday
On which hosts were strewn under the feet of shields.
It shall be called, till Judgment's day,
The destructive mornmg of Ath-cliath,
On which fell Niall, the noble hero;
Conchobhar, chief of fierce valour;
Aedh, son of valiant Eochaidh of Fidhe;
Maelmuhidh of the proud, lofty dignity
Many a couteanne of well-known Gaeidhil,
Many a chief of grey-haired heroes,
Of the sons of queens and kings,
Were slain at Ath-cliath of swords.
The strength of a brave lord was subdued.
Alas that he was discovered in the strength of an army,
There would [otherwise] be no moan upon the strand.
Fierce was the hard Wednesday!

In lamentation of Niall was moreover said:

Sorrowful this day is sacred Ireland,
Woeful a valiant chief of hostage reign;
It is to see the heavens without a sun
To view Magh-Neill without Niall.
There is no cheerfulness in the happiness of men;
There is no peace or joy among the hosts;
No fair can be celebrated
Since the sorrow of sorrow died.

c. 11, and p. 164, n. 24, 24; the *Feilire Aengus*, 3 July, and *Leabhar na g-Ceart*, p. 151, note "

Magh-Neill, i.e. the Plain of Niall, a battle-field.

Laws for Ireland.

Tpuaż pu a Wuż bpiż buae.
A cip nalann naigaine,
Ro peapaż pne pig puipeach.
Ioepaccaiż Niall mon gumeno ċ
Caiż mail upcap, lċa,
Caiż gnan ec arm gpeapp,
Inan Niall epocr Cnuċa.
Ro malaipe, a mic epuċa

Niall go poill inspo an lá pap an ċhaċ.

Cepa Sundail Lusoar Ispar, agup chuineaż Leara laiġ.
Agup ża glapp gona epoch. Cesp naoin mic Ua Ceh ċhuc

Colemanaill, mac Seanaiġ, comarba Coinġaill, ż anaiġeapa Niall Glunduiḃ, ag é po aiṁiġ pop Niall cuiḃeċ uan cuipa, ż ap é do pug a ċhuic pochpuinde do Niall ap Chumċan ech do ċhaḃaipe dó ina ḃpeiċ peim ap in ceaċ Saxmuiġ, ingin Fiḃlaim po pero.

Oic popm commaoin an na Ṫuaiḋ maiḋpar Niall, agup Ceapḃall.
Ceapḃall la hUlt. comal ingé Niall Glunduḃ la hAmlaiḃ.

Cuipeo ap ag Apṁ. ż mac Cheipe i Seaġnan. Dia coiṁ mbiaḋma pheapaiḃ ap an Ceo reachmaiġ pin.

Cuipeo i Seaġnan pfeiḋiuḋ pluaġ, ag creċpaiḋ Ulaiḋmaiḃ buaiḋne.
Oiġpiġ áp nZaoiḋeall iap pain la gabaiḋ i mbol Pail ann Niall.

i *Cnucha* ... Now Castle-Cucha, or Castleknock, on the River Liffey, in the county of Dublin. — See note under A. D. 721, p. 325.

ż *Cuipeo* ... The word *muinntir* is translated 'over-seers' in *Three Thaums*, p. 494.

Gormlaith ... See the pedigree given below under the year 904 [909]. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise the following notice of this Gormlaith is given under the year 965:

'A. D. 965 [read, 913] "Neal Grundubh was King three years, and was married to the Lady Gormphley, daughter to King Flann, who was a very fair personage, and of good discourse; she first married to Cormac Mac Cuilenan, King of Munster, secondly to King Neal, by whom she had issue a son called Donn Donnell, who was drowned, upon whose death she made many pitiful and lamentable verses; and, lastly, she was married to Donnell Mac Murrogan, King of Leinster. After all which royal marriages she begged from door to door, forsaken of all her friends and allies, and glad to be relieved by her inferiors.'

It should be here remarked that the order of

This is a pity, O beloved Magh-Breagh,
Country of beautiful face,
Thou hast parted with thy lordly king,
Thou hast lost Niall the wounding hero.
Where is the chief of the western world?
Where the sun of every clash of arms?
The place of great Niall of Cruchn[a]
Has been changed, by great wretches!

Niall said this before the battle:

Whoever wishes for a speckled boss, and a sword of sore-radiating wounds,
And a green javelin for wounding wretches, let him go early in the morning to Ath-cliath.

Celedabhaill, son of Seanuall, successor of Comhgall, and confessor of Niall Glundubh, was he who had requested of Niall to come to this battle; and it was he that gave the Viaticum to Niall, after having refused to give him a horse to carry him from the battle. Gormlaith, daughter of Flann, said:

Evil to me the compliment of the two foreigners who slew Niall and Cearbhall;
Cearbhall [was slain] by Hulb, a great deed; Niall Glundubh by Athlaithbh.

Easter [day fell] on the 25th of April, and little Easter[1] in the summer. This happened after three hundred and sixty-five years.

Easter in summer, marching of armies during three fully accomplished years,
There was a red slaughter of the Gaeidhil in every path, throughout the points of fair great Fail along with Niall.

these marriages of Gormlaith must be incorrect, because Cormac Mac Cuilenan was slain in 908, Aedh Glundubh in 919, and Ceallachan in 954. The probability is that Gormlaith was first married to Cormac, and secondly, after his death, to his enemy, Cearbhall; and, lastly, to Niall Glundubh, after whose fall in 919 she begged from door to door.—See note under 941.

[1] *Little Easter*; i. e. Dominica in Albis. The contents here given indicate the year 919.

Comrall go pán:

Fel Oenaim Loch i Cuprap do ag blaonin do anuch,
Cach la cpoiss ap ar Aipne Mag cáipse do lach i pampa.

Cuppan Pépar i Tige Mumu la Gallaib.

Aoy Cuppe, mic Cacail Loch Lé, do écc i Laithi Ua Cuanach, mic Flainn Chuana, ri Aithe Aip i nUib Maine. Pinsay, epscop Dunlaoise, Cephmic, mic Cuirtenn, epscop Cille mór, i riagnaise na nOéin Mumain. Cumy peach, epscop Chuana mic Aoy Mindmaigi, déb Apne Epeann. Cuipan, ab Dainbsa, Scannlan, mac Torpain, ecconm, pobail rogbaise i abb Rosa Ope, i Mupeye Chuana mic Maelmic sex. Ua mop ipin mbliadain sin i pocc an cuipe hi pabadh Chuana ua Aoy, i ro Chuan Mac ua rogbail ecpop. Cenannapp na tonepaise na Gaillrib, i bpuicsib in nomisse. Ua mop ua Tuirc pop Uib Maine. Cpic i Cathasreach hi Cip, i ua Tig mic Cathasaig, pia nDomnchan, mic Flainn mic Maelsechnaill epscop Gaillrib, an 11 pa maphis lion i pumbe co na Gaillrib, acup la ipin Cat i pa slogbat an Glen Cluir pupra, cuig cappaigip ceapbh na Nopmann ina cpaidion i cropaig in gac pelsetarach i napcleansaill Fenoel ipin cat i pa Cpa i Iap Ro gabadh Maighruch, mic Cigfpann i pochtuine Epeinne, la cenn Cannaise, i aitiuc apain na Fenoil. Mugpan, mac Flainn, eiscepna

Conghal Lochi.—This is probably the Bermaken who, forty-six years afterwards, was slain by Conghor mac Murchadh, King of Leinster, in the battle of Ardree, which would seem with the same accuracy to be the year, for in the year 168 Ardree fell on the 8th of March.

The year 911 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 913, the 9th of the Annals of Ulster, which gives the events of the year as follows:

A.D. 913. "[On 9th] of Easter the 2. Kal. of May, and little knows after some agree to Summer" [read, the second day of Summer] "Hugh O'Neill, Heir-elect to the crown, the mild King of North Ireland, Battle of Dublin by the Gentiles" [Danes] "upon the Irish, where fell Aedh, mac Hugh, King of Ireland, the fifth year of his reign, on the 8 Kal. of October, the 24th day, where also fell Hugh Redbeard, King of Ulidia; Maelruin, mac Eidirsceol, King of Brega; Duvgal mac Murchadha, heir of Leinster; Gladdy mac Dungal, heir of the Isolds; Muircheartach mac Neill, King of Airgialla, with many more noble Gaidhil, not here certain, Kings of Connaught, and French and Foreigners....Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Cormac, &c. of Cullenagh.....He is to be distinguished from Cormac mac of Dolcassian, King of Munster, and Archbishop of Cashel, who was slain in the battle of Belach-Mughna, A.D. 908 [908] q. v.:

A.D. 913. Cormacke mac Cullenan, Bishop

Conaghall said:

The festival of Columba Lisle in June, a month's space of shame,
Four days of spring after Easter, Lisle Easter to be in summer.

The plundering of Emania and Teach Munna by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ 918. The first year of Donnchadh, son of Flann Sinna, to sovereignty over Ireland. The last bishop of Dairbhre, Cormac, son of Cuilennan. Bishop of Lismor, and lord of the Deisi Mumhan: Longarach, Rudgort Coinneagh Nos: Mochonog, Abbot of Ard-Brecain; Scannlan, son of Gormac, wise man, expositor, scribe, and Abbot of Lusca; and Mesraighe of Chuanna Mandin, died. A great flood in this year, so that the water reached the Abbot's Portal of Inismacnois, and to the causeway of the Monument of the Three Crosses. Emania was plundered by the foreigners, and the Daimh-liag was demolished. A great slaughter was made of the Ui Maine at Leitir Aradh, where fell Cinaedha, son of Dubhdara, and Gilla-na-Naemh, son of Tighearnach, and Gilla-na-Baithach, by Donnchadh, son of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, over the foreigners, wherein a countless number of the foreigners was slain, indeed in this battle revenge was had of them for the battle of Ath cliath, for there fell of the nobles of the Norsemen in no battle a half fifth of the nobles and plebeians of the Irish in the battle of Ath cliath. Maelsechlainn, son of Tighearnan, lord of Loegaire, was wounded in the battle of Cuana Ith, and he afterwards died of his wounds. Muircheadh, son of Flann, lord of Cenel-Eimhen, died. Flann

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of Inchaidh, was killed by his own people.—*Ann. Clon.*

[1] *The Monument of the Three Crosses.*—This causeway, and the *Crosses*, appear to have existed at Clonmacnois.

[2] *Inismacnois*, i. e. the Church of Macnois, or Adamnan. "A. D. 915. Eadhe was ploughing randomly and sporadically in the Doons, and they raised among the clods a hoard."—*Ann. Clon.*

[3] *Glenn.*—A name which has no equivalent in Shaith Saundin, in the parish of Inishkeen, county of Clare.—See *Pelles and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 135, note [c], and the Map to that work, on which the position of this river is shewn.

[4] *Dubh-da-Leithech*, i. e. the house of the one

of Inchaidh, now unknown. This battle is noted in the Annals of Innisfallen at the year 915.

[5] *This him* (Donnagan mac Eyst) "gave a battle to the Danes, where there was both a slaughter and rabbit on them, that the number of the Danish army was not put under mark, was never such a massacre of them before in Ireland: at which great battle Ruaidhrach mac Tigernan, one of the two kings, was also slightly wounded and thereof died."

[6] *The battle of Ath cliath.*—Most correctly the battle of Cill Mosamhog, near Kilmashogue, near Aghtubrid, or Dublin.—See note [a], p. 313, *supra*.

Cepca Chapmuiz, déc. Flann, mac Lonain, Uipgil Sil Scota, pile ip deach daoi i nEpinn ina aimpip, do mapbad lá macaib Cuippdiuibe, do Uib Pocaid ampuibe; i noumeraibe ele Loc Dácaid i nDéipib Muman.

Uap Cpiopt, mile ceed a naoi déz. An bapa bliadain do Dhonnchad. Cupan, eppcop Tolaim, 7 Roman, mac Caparaiz, eppcop Cluana hIopaip, déz. Op dó acpubpad an pann pu,

Comlan ecclap ipdaipe dún, pip co pocaib oipd inti,
Dunad domi dil imdail, Roman, mac Caparaiz ram.

Maonach, mac Samuil, ab Shancaip, 7 pocpibam na nGaoidel uile, Coippe, mac Pípainn, i n-epaibh Laigen, comapba Diapmada, mic Oaoi pain, aipimech Tíre mocha, 7 anchoipe, decc iap naoiscíbenn cian coipde 7 pípail, mic Maolmopda, ab Saiggre, déz. Op nach pe pánib,

Ni bliadain cen aipim, anaiab aib buan Dhia dip,
Azup comapba Diapmaca, Coippe ba lamh cec neaz dap
Ab Saiggre co pocaim, Pípail pip co poemdeaib.
Domnall dail apo mic mancháip pop Gaoidelaib.
Ni puaimn, ni aipéiri, po bic iram thuaimpi,
A tpuaic do anchpaib Epeann ipin mbliadain.

Domnall, mac Flainn, mic Maoilsechlainn, pigdomna Epeann do mapbad la a bpáthap Domnach i mdpongis Deagha. Op no bái an Mhaonach, mic Samuil, ceann, 7 Domnall pe paóbap,

Flann, son of Lonan.—See the obit already entered under the year 891, p. 549, *supra*. The insertion of it here is a mistake of the Four Masters.

The year 918 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 919, *alias* 920, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 919" [*al.* 920] "Muirchertach, prince of Ardbraccan, overthrown by Donnell O'Melaghlainn of the Gentiles" [Norsemen]," where innumerable of them were slain. Fiachar, *Ua Ongusa*, successor of Dolmbach, fell over powers." Samuel of Rosnat and Bardo of Clonmacnois-Nois, quoth Navir was Ivar Barrock Devlin by divine power." [Ibid.] "Dolmbach of Kells broken by Gentiles and" [they] "did massacre many there." [Ibid.] "Dunlaing of Fidgenti burnt the same day. Cormac, mac Cuilennan, King of Decies in Munster, *sapientissimus*."—*Chron. Clarend.*, num. 49.

[1] *Fidgenti*.... Otherwise written Tuitha, tua Dalaise, a parish near the town of Kells in the county of Meath.

[2] *Maonach*.... "A. D. 917" [*recte* 919]. "Monagh, mac Cheil, abbot of Bangor, the best scribe of all Ireland died."—*Ann. Ulst.*

[3] *Abbot of Inishg Bonaichar*.—It is added in

son of Lonan, the Virgil of the race of Scota, the best poet that was in Ireland in his time, was treacherously slain by the sons of Corrbuidhe, who were of the U-Fothaidh, at Loch Dachaech, in Deas-Mumhan.

The Age of Christ, 919. The second year of Donnchadh. Ciaran, Bishop of Tetney, and Ruman, son of Cathasach, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird, died. It was for him this quatrain was composed:

Shrine of wisdom illustrious, ardent, a man of virgin purity,
By the hosts of people assembled was he loved, Ruman, son
of Cathasach the amiable.

Macnaeth, son of Sinchal, Abbot of Beann-chair, and the [best] scribe of all the Irish race [died]. Cuaine, son of Fiannamhach, head of the piety of Leinster, member of Finnmaid, son of Aedh Roin, sir-shanachy of Tigh-Mochua, and an aged man, in a good life, at a very advanced age; and Feargbal, son of Maelcoraidhe, Abbot of Saighir, died. Of them was said:

It was not a year without events; premature died the Abbot of lasting Beann-chair,
And the successor of Diarmaid, Cuaine, the gifted above all good pillar,
The Abbot of Saighir with multitudes; Feargbal, man of gentle conditions.
Domhnall, a scion all-good; a plague among the Gaidhil.
I have not enumerated, I shall not enumerate, because I am sorrowful,
What misfortunes came upon Ireland in this year.

Domhnall, son of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by his foster-father, Domnuadh, at Brughean-Da-bhoga. It was of the death of this same Macnaeth, son of Sinchal, and of Domhnall, was said:

an exalted glory that this was Macnaeth.

[illegible] In addition to the unfortunate glory that was Domhnall, son of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn.

[illegible] A plague.—" A. D. 917" [recte, 921]. "There occurred in Ireland a great plague this year."—*Ann. Clon.*

[illegible] Domhnall.—" A. D. 917. King Domnall killed his own foster-father, Dunsit, who was elected to be successor to the kingdom."—*Ann. Clon.*

Brughean-Da-bhoga.—Now Brownsrow, in the parish of Drumcooney, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath.—See note [illegible], under the year 1415.

Cáireall bliadain daeglaé dam
O Fhlann Fínghal roscaib gnim,
Mucnaé caéfas Comgaill gním
Fam Dorinnsi la Domnall nDoem.
Mór lucht Mumaé, a Dhe éil,
Uirdercc baolaé in gnúis glois,
Ogamóla Ercaim dar ná muir
Comagba cuirp Caéigaill caoin.
Ceman cumscrigis an cumann long,
A mind sin ar marbsi mar,
Saeth lim egnam lucht Páil,
Do nit a tuit nGaine ar ngus,
Fám don lucht loscsam lám,
Fu Ruaim fuar ar airdne nDoem,
Nar marb Muenar Muman muid
Ar lor cpnar a Dhe móir.

Ceallaé, mac Comgaiss, abb. Cille ar bend, Cinnéd, mac Domnaill, airchinnech Doire Chalgaig, 7 Ogams Tuama, .i.m. ardsenuis Cenéoil nDomnaill, réig. Flaithbertach mac Muirchertaig, abb Clúana mic Nois, réig. Ar dó do rannaib,

Carrn. cnam na mer nair, cairce allan acorp lúin,
Inn Flaithbertaé fuin fáil do reup fri mraid Clúana mic

Maelpuidil, mac Cathasaig, réig, ar tri do rannaib an fann so,

Cayrp Cairpri lir co trag is lo riaé fri foglam féig
Cleracéir cuem, cen mesom nael, do rael fos Maelpuidil péin.

[1] *Cluainfhail*, &c.—i. e. the Monastery of Cluainbhail, at Bangor, in the county of Down, founded by St Comhgall in the sixth century.

[2] *Donnchadh Donn*.—i.e. Donnchadh, Donnagh, or Denis, the brown-haired.

[3] *Druim Neamh*.—Translated by Adamnan *Dorsum Fontes*, now Drumhome, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.—See note[r], under A. D. 1192.

[4] Colgan quotes this passage as from the Annals of the Four Masters in his Annals of Derry, but he makes it read: Abbas de Doire-Chalgaich and Drumchliabh, thus: "A. D. 919. S. Kinedus, filius Donnaich, Abbas de Doire-Chalgaich, et de Druimchliabh, ars et regula et disciplina totius Hibernise, obiit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 503.

[5] *Cluainmor*.—i.e. the great lawn or meadow

The fifth year, disastrous, sweet,
From Fiann of Tramhair, a company have died.
Maenach of happy Comhgall's city[a],
Domhnall was slain by Donnchadh Donn.
Great grief is Maenach, O dear God!
The illustrious, black-haired man of the charming face,
The paragon of Ireland between two seas,
The successor of the mild Comhgall,
Head of counsel of the just province.
Its golden crown to be sorrowfully regretted.
Grievous to me that the wise man of Inis-Fail
Died from the assembly of the brave Gaeidhil.
A gem of the full precious stone,
As far as noble Rome it is sign of sorrow.
That Maenach of noble Munster does not live,
The sufficient cause of grief, O great God.

Ceallach, son of Conghalach, Abbot of Cill-achaidh; Gussedh, son of Domhnall, Abbot of Doire-Chaigaigh, and of Druim-Thasaire[b], head of the council of the Cinel-Conaill, died. Flaithbheartach, son of Murchertach, Abbot of Cluain-mor[c], died. Of him was said:

Where is the resting place of the sacred ornament? Where the renown of great poetic powers?
Behold[d] Flaithbheartach, the fair of Fail, has separated from the honours of Cluain-mor.

Maelsinchill, son of Cananan, died; for him this quatrain was composed:

The flame of wide Leinster to the shore, he was not feeble in the unequal strife,
Mild clerkship, without violation of chastity, descended as a blessing on the gentle Maelsinchill.

[a] This is probably the place now called Clonmore, in the barony of Rathvilly, and county of Carlow.

[d] *Behold*: ma. The word ma, otherwise written cama, is the same as the Latin ecce, and is explained *fre no gnorn* by O'Clery.

Ceupna, mic Flaim ólb Cuinne Cepr, déc, an rebyrd.

Sarpall Muiże nóir pri bez, bpíż inan mbuiż bale a bpíż
Poirín spuo pi ian i pi spuno cipnac Lepe hac a aor

Muiżeapain, mc Dunchaiż, ap inne Cluain Iompain, reg Mumcch, Cele Dé, do rad rom an pfappe amap co bennaib pead i peann. Fo pacc an blomap co Labaid popaip i nDé Cinaid, i Cpa Mhaca rop an bap apann, i bo a pfacc i nacaip pri i nUiaipeam, i an cuige connacc an dara hap i n-a haonap mc Uiżiż Ó Fiaċpaiż. Ua Fiaċpaiż an cpa, pi Cenéoil Fiacpaiże, pi Cenéoil Conaill, pi Cenéoil Eogain, pi Cenéoil Cairbpe, pi Cenéoil Conmaicne, pi Cenéoil Maine, pi Cenéoil Fiacpaiże Aipżiall, pi Cenéoil Fiacpaiże Muaide, pi Cenéoil Fiacpaiże Find, pi Cenéoil Fiacpaiże Cuile, pi Cenéoil Fiacpaiże Sléibe, pi Cenéoil Fiacpaiże Cpuitne, pi Cenéoil Fiacpaiże Conaille, pi Cenéoil Fiacpaiże Ulaid, pi Cenéoil Fiacpaiże Cualann, pi Cenéoil Fiacpaiże Ciannachca, pi Cenéoil Fiacpaiże Ciannachca Glinne Gemin, pi Cenéoil Fiacpaiże Ciannachca Glinne Da Locha, pi Cenéoil Fiacpaiże Ciannachca Glinne Rois, pi Cenéoil Fiacpaiże Ciannachca Glinne Uisen, pi Cenéoil Fiacpaiże Ciannachca Glinne Fo Dubain, pi Cenéoil Fiacpaiże Ciannachca Glinne Fo Loiżnib, pi Cenéoil Fiacpaiże Ciannachca Glinne Fo Cualann, pi Cenéoil Fiacpaiże Ciannachca Glinne Fo Ulaid, pi Cenéoil Fiacpaiże Ciannachca Glinne Fo Connacht, pi Cenéoil Fiacpaiże Ciannachca Glinne Fo Munchaiż, pi Cenéoil Fiacpaiże Ciannachca Glinne Fo La

Cormack, son of Flann, Abbot of Lann-Leire, died; of whom was said:

The torch of the plain (poet in battle) of Ireland the fair and lovely,
stout his strength
Radiance of the sun the sun upon his cheek Cormack of Leire,
mournful the loss of him.

Murchadh, son of Donnabh, ancient king of Ui Faelain-Feimen, and Muiredach, a Cele Dé of noble [illegible] came into the north of Ireland to establish himself in Ireland. Godfrey, grandson of Imhar, took up his residence at Ath-cliath; and Ard Macha was twice plundered by him and his army, on the Saturday before St. Matthew's festival; but he paid the customs, and their fair [illegible] and the sick. The country was plundered by him in every direction, as far westwards as Fir Labhraidhe, eastwards as far as the Banna, and northwards as far as Magh Itharnai. But, however, the best that went northwards was overtaken by Muiredhach, son of Niall, and Aedhagan, son of Murchadh, and the encampments were defeated, a very great number of them were slain, but a few escaped in the darkness of the very beginning of the night [illegible] by no one not visible to them [the Irish]. A fleet of two hundred [illegible] ships, [illegible] Lochlainn, under Olbir, and Ivar Reginaldsson [illegible]. Thorgild, son of Dondchadh, head of the North, was slain [illegible] that he drew the oars out of their steps beside the ship itself, and carried off its wealth and food. Twenty ships more arrived at Dubhlinn Mor [illegible] in the east of Fir Domnann, under the conduct of Caittilinnan

[illegible] Ivar [illegible] Olbir [illegible] Ivar [illegible] Dublinn, in the Saturday of St. Matthew's festival, [illegible] Olbir and his men, who were [illegible] of prey both these people [illegible] Ivar [illegible] and the whole north [illegible] Ivar [illegible] Ivar [illegible] Ivar

ṗéin, mac Saṗaiṫ, ⁊ ní ṫeṫṫeṁaṙ nach ṙoḋail ṫan aṫ ṙoṁ. Maelṙeċlainn, mac Maelṙuanaiḋ, mic Flainn, déġ. Ogam Cluana heiṫneach, ⁊ lṙeċaiḃ Ua ṗeaiġe. Mac Iṁ, ⁊ ogam Ṙiṙa ṁóiṙe Maṡóiġe ṫo Ghaillaiḃ.

Aoiṙ Cṙiṙṫ, ceiṫ céaḋ ṁiche. An ċeaṙ bliaḋain ṫo Domnchaḋ. Maelṙoil, mac Gilella, eṙṙcop, anchoiṙe, ⁊ ṙeṙiḋṁ Leiṫe Cuinn, ⁊ abb Iṁḋeḃóiṙ, déċ.[a] Ar ṫia éoċ ṙo ṗáṡṡḋh an ṗann.

Maelṙóil baoi ṙo oṙḋuin móṙ eṙṙcoṙ ġaillṫi ṙamaiṫ ṁṡ,
Suí ṫo nḟiṫeaḃ ṙeiṫ ṙoṙ caiṫ ṙíṙ ṙaiṫiṁṫiḋ ṙeiṫaiṙ ṙíṫ.

Coṙbmac, Eṙṙucc Cluana ṙṁṫa bṙéṫnaiṁ, ⁊ Gilell, mac Flaiṫḃ, abb Cluana móiṙ Maṫóiġe, ṫo éoċ. Flannaġan Ua Niaccáin, abb Cille ṫaṙa, ⁊ ṙíṫṁaiṁṫa Laiġean, déġ. Maolṫomnáin Ua Flaṙcaṙ, abb Cluana Uolcáin, Coiṫġi, mic Peṫaiṙ, abb Slóiṁe, Allogaṙ Chille Sċíṙe, Aoḋ Ua Ruaiṙc, ṙíṫ ruí Eṙeann, ⁊ eccnaiṁ ṫuiġṙe, Ṙṙṫalaċ, ṗaccaiṙ Cluana mic Noiṙ, ⁊ Laṁġṙeaṫ, mac Aonaċáin, peṙiṫṙiṙ Domnaċ, déġ. Taṁṙ, mac Paulaiṁ, ṫiġeaṙna Laiġean Oṙġaḃaiṙ ṙṙiṙ aṙáiṙċ Ui Ceinṙelaiġ, beġ ṁa ṫeḋṙaiḋ.

Uá ṫeiċ nḃliaḋan aṫleṫm aṙ ṫaoi ċéṫaiḃ aṙ maiṁ,
O ġlṁaṙ Cṙiṙṫ, aṙ ṁaġaiḋ, eaṙ an nḃliaḋain ṙaam.
Aṙ ṙṁṫ liaṁaiṁ neiṁṫ naṙṙan ṁaġaiḋ aṫ, aġaiṙ,
Ocṫa Taiḃċ uṙṫeiṙe aiṁṁe, an ṁṡ aiḃṁ Oṙġaḃaiṙ.

Inṙeóṙaċ, mac Conċoḃaiṙ, ṙiġḋṁa Connaċt, déġ. Maolmċoṁaiġ, ṫiġeaṙna Aṁṁe, ṫo ṁaṙḃaḋ la Gallaiḃ. Aoḋ, mac Lonáin Ui Ġeaṙṙe, ṫuiṫeṁ Aṫṫone, deċc. Finġuine Ua Maolṁuaiḋ, ṫiġeaṙna Peaṙ eCeall déġ. Uaṫġal la Domnchaḋ, ṙí Eṙeann, co Connaċtaiḃ, co ṙo ṁaṙḃaḋ uṙṁ móiṙ ṫia muṁṁiṙ i nDuiḃḋiṙ Aṫa Luain, uá ⁊ eoṙḋeṁ Cṙiṙaṫ, mac Conḃoḃaiṙ, ṫiġeaṙna

[a] xiii. Kal. Jun. the 3rd day, the first hour of night. Tuaim-greni, mac Maeltuan, Abbat of Tuaim-greni, mortuus est."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The eclipse of the moon here mentioned happened on the 17th December 1031.—*See Art de Ver. les Dates*, tom. i. p. 60.

[b] *Maelpoil*.—Dr. O'Conor thinks that this was the Paulinus to whom Probus dedicates his Life of St. Patrick.—See the edition of the Annals of the Four Masters, p. 840, note l; and also *Ordo Vitæ S. Patricii, Trias Thaum.* p. 63, where Colgan translates this passage as follows:

"Anno 930. *Mail Paulinus Abbas Iberniæ, Episcopus, Annalista, Scriba, sive Scriptor præcipuus Lath-Cunnedi, hoc est Æquilinatus Hiberniæ, a Scotis Indemesci, obiit.*"

[c] *Ua Maeldoraidh*.—Now anglicé O'Melroy. This is the first notice of the family name O'Melroy occurring in these Annals. Their

son of Dacith, but they committed no depredation on that occasion. Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, died. The plundering of Cluain-eidhneach, the burning of the territory of Meathra, and the burning of Fearna-mor-Maedhog, by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 920. The third year of Domhnaidh. Maelpoil[a], son of Ailell, bishop, anchorite, and [best] scribe of Leath-Chuinn, and Abbot of Inisdhamh, died. Concerning his death the [following] quatrain was composed:

Maelpoil, who was in great dignity, a bishop who took the road of a king;
A sage who enhanced the law upon all, a man who dispensed pure all round.

Cormac, Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; and Ailell, son of Flaithim, Abbot of Cluain-mor-Maedhog, died. Flannagan Ua-Riagain, Abbot of Cill-dara, and heir apparent of Leinster, died. Maelumhain Ua-Glasoon, Abbot of Cluain-Dolcain; Colga, son of Feidlimidh, Abbot of Slaine; Aildghus of Cill-Senaigh, Aedh Ua Baithusa, old sage of Ireland, and wise man of Saighir; Fearghal, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Longarsadh, son of Aenagan, Economus of Daimhliag, died. Tadhg, son of Faelan, lord of South Leinster, who was called Ua-Cennsealaigh, died; of whom was said:

Three ten years, have followed upon nine hundred more,
Since Christ was born, by rule, till the year in which we are.
It is in this year certainly, according to the clear rule, occurred
The death of Tadhg, the illustrious, happy, the noble King of Deasgabhair.

Innrechtach, son of Conchobhar, heir apparent of Connaught, died. Maelmaisiudh, lord of Aidhne, was slain by the foreigners. Aedh, son of Lonan O'Gnaire, Tanist of Aidhne, died. Finnguine Ua Maelmhuaidh[b], lord of Fearn-Ceall, died. An army was led by Domhnaidh, King of Ireland, into Connaught, so that a great part of his people was killed in Dubhdhir-Atha-Luain[b], where Cluasdh, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Maelmordha, son

[a] territory of Fearn-Ceall, now Firall, formed the south-west part of the ancient Meath, and comprised the modern baronies of Fircall, Baltyboy, in the King's County [b] *Dubhdhir-atha-Luain*; i. e. the Black Ford of Athlone. This was otherwise called

Ua Fuilge. Riaslongport mor Bhreas, tempy Oppaire, acy Oppain Chinna mic Roip do Fhoillsiu Connacht, y creice uadh pop Loch Febail, go po aipeipt a oilen ule. Oppain Ch ingi ba Fotapenuil eipe do Fhoillsiu, uain po mapbra an ceud lecce do Fhoillsiu i Mail i pail a po mbi mapgpa imualle pin. Iapsan Chinna mic Roip la mac Meic, y a bapcan lap tapom. Uarnapan mor Gallsaile, eipeapa Luigne Connacr. pec. Plaiclearach mac Iomainen, pi Cinpil Conaill do mil Dec oilithe, y Lagan, mic Conbaigne, do rabul pige Cinpil

Uas Cpuic mac Cosa pioba a bliadain. Ua Cipbeapbuil Uaisen do Chum, bas. Maolmuipe mac Uipsip Uaipmeap, Maolpatpaic, mic Ripeapd, ui Cipbeapbuil Oiphi, Cpuaisnigh, Gaisedhpaic, ui Ripeapdaig, Maolmuipe, mic Colmain, pepleiginn Chluana mic Nois, y Paidhi eccailp bocc, pec. Dubdiadh Ua Fiadhpa, pecnap Upa Maca, do mil Chpipt la gallaib Laigen Ognomach. Cu Connacht, pi cuip Laigen, Lagi cerpi i. cantaige no aparap. Ua Cein cecp gac, i cpic, i ceap la pi pop Laigi. Riaslongpa, mac Concobaip, cetpamad Ua Fiadhga, i Fine mic Cipbin eiseapa Uisp Cpuaise, pec. Uaspi, uiscus Pluinn, mic Maelsechlainn, bi Mhaeilmuchog, cuipm a bpiss ule, nec, i po hanaidh co hapmapcu aoip in Chuim mic Noip. Spelim, mac Congalaig, eiseapna Conaille Muipcheimne, do mapbad. Iapsin Peap nApm, i Luisne Lagi, i Peap Roip i an ndiaiden hipin. Cele mor Ua pochain, eiseapna Ua Cpemthainn, pec. Riaslolu the, mic Cochi-

[illegible] Atha Liamh, a district in the county of Wicklow and county of Portarlington, now so called, as at the years 1580, 1582, 1600.

[illegible] Fiachra, i.e. Bird Island. This name is now unknown. Probably the name of the old name of Dunseverick Rock, now the harbour of Kerr, in the county of Down.

[illegible] Fir of Aughrim. This was the Roman Mac Aedha, king, who were long in the lands of Clonmacnoise, and reported to have given a bell in the year 922 under the name of Giolla Iosa Mochrua, p. 85.

[illegible] Abbot of Saint's Island in the Shannon, and was the person who invited Donnell Mac Carthy over, the besieging of Limerick, to fight the battle of Boyland-Moghna in 1691 [1690].

The year 1521 in the Annals of the Four Masters were gone when this, and the 1521 of Ulster, and also of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which agree in the events of the year as follows

"A. D. 1521 [A. D. 1522]. Theobald, son to Walter, Earle and Justice of Ireland, High Butler, Judge and Governor of Munster, Lord of Arklow, Carnagh, and Pierce, prince of Lymbrick, and Precinct [Precinct] [illegible] from Balrothery [illegible] Dublin, and Kildare, in Christmas week died [illegible] Kells, in the County of Meath, and buried in the Abbey of Grace Dieu, which he founded [illegible] Thomas Fitzgerald, Earle of

of Ragna, Tanist of Oirrgighe, died. The plundering of Chuain-mic-Nois by the foreigners of Luimneach; and they came upon Loch Ribh, and plundered all its islands. The plundering of Ua-mic[1] in Fotharta-tire, by the foreigners, where twelve hundred of the Irish were slain, and Abel the scribe was martyred along with them. The plundering of Chuain-mic-Nois by the son of Aitgi[2], who afterwards burned it. Cuindmann, son of Dobhailen, lord of Luighne in Connaught, died. Fiaithbheartach[3], son of Innsimmen, King of Caisiol, went upon his pilgrimage; and Lorcan, son of Coslingan, assumed the Kingdom of Caisel.

The Age of Christ, 921. The fourth year of Donnchadh. Maelcalann, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada; Maelpadraig, son of Monan, Abbot of Druimcliabh and Ard-sratha; Dubhdabhreise, Abbot of Ross-ailithir; Maeltuile, son of Cathasan, Doctor of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Fiachra of Eagais-beag [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died. Dubhdabhir of Cill-Sleibhthe[4], priest of Ard Macha, was martyred by the foreigners of Snamh-Aighneach[5]. Cucoemhaile, priest of Lann-Leire, the Teinm (i. e. the singer of orders) for voice, personal form, and knowledge. And Maolmithidh, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Failghe; and son of Cearnan, lord of Mag-raighe, died. Eighneach, daughter of Fiann, son of Maelseachlann, and wife of Madudhuibh, lord of all Breagh, died, and was buried with great veneration at Cluain-mic-Nois. Ogdan, son of Conghalach, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, was killed. The plundering of Feara-Arda and Lann-Leire, and of Feara-Rois, in this year [by] Cele, son of Anrothan, lord of Ui Criunthannain, of Athlone, he lost divers of his army, and Kenny, mac Donovan, King of Ossory [Gillaisi] Andreoghagh mac Connor, prince of Connaught, died. The Danes of Limerick spoiled and ransacked Clonvicknose, and from thence they went on high Rea, and preyed all the island thereof. Flaherty O Mullaye, King of Feara-Ceall, died.—*Annals of Clon.*

(4) *Cill-Sleibhthe.*—Otherwise written Cill-Sleadhe, now Killevey, near Newry, in the county of Armagh.—See note [1], under A. D. 517, p. 166, *supra*.

(5) *Snamh-Aighneach.*—Now called Red Lough, between the counties of Louth and Down.—See note [1], under A. D. 650, p. 186, *supra*.

(1) *Cluain-mic-Nois.*—Lonaguth, mac Oengusa, *Hyperius*, et Dermitius, anni 1 ejus mc. Semp. abbot of these islands.—The stripping of Lismore [and of the Aliche] to Leabhi, and spoiled Cluain-mic-Nois, and all the houses, that they could find, and great booty of gold, silver, and clothes, as relate from the Lord.—*Annals of Ireland*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 918." [recte, 921] "Tolc mac Feglan, King of the west [recte, south]" of Lynster, died. Flanagan O'Kinsela, Abbot of Kildare and prime of Lynster, died. Moylepoyle mac Artgall, Bishop, best scribe, and authorite of all Ballikyan, died. King Donough went with an army to Connaught, where, in the wilderness

hAmp, prapuinna Connacht, do mharbhadh. Plait mac Muircheartaigh, prapuinna Laighen, do bagadh la Ceallaigh mac Cerbaill. Plaitheamh nach ionmaoineadh, do gabail an Fhlaithfhil i n-aip Cuan Ua Cuirc, i gCeis Corainn.

Aodh Ua Cuirc, mac Cuirc[1] [illegible] Ua Cuirc[2] [illegible] Ua Cuirc, mac Cuirc, rí Muscraighe Tire Briuin, do mharbhadh la Donnchadh Ua Briain, rí Thuaisceirt Connacht. Muircheartach, mac Domnaill, rí Airgialla, do mharbhadh la Mac Duinnsleibhe, mac Donnchadh Ruaidh. Maolmuire Ua Cuirc, rí Muscraighe Tire Briuin, mac Cheallaigh, prapuinn Ciarraighe Aidhne, do mharbhadh la Mac Conmara, mac Maolmuire. Cumscach Ua Fhlaithbheartaigh, tighearna Iarthair Connacht, do mharbhadh la Mac Diarmada, mac Cumscaigh. Aodh Ua Cuirc, rí Muscraighe Tire Briuin, do mharbhadh la Mac Conmara, mac Maolmuire. Cumscach Ua Fhlaithbheartaigh, tighearna Iarthair Connacht, do mharbhadh la Mac Diarmada, mac Cumscaigh. Aodh Ua Cuirc, rí Muscraighe Tire Briuin, do mharbhadh la Mac Conmara, mac Maolmuire. Cumscach Ua Fhlaithbheartaigh, tighearna Iarthair Connacht, do mharbhadh la Mac Diarmada, mac Cumscaigh.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

died Mac Ivirbidhe, son of Conchobhar, heir apparent of Connaught, was killed. Fear, son of Maelmordha, son of Muiregan, heir apparent of Leinster, was slain by Goffraigh, son of Gearbhall. Faithbheartach, son of Innreachs, was taken by the foreigners on the island of Loch Lein, and conveyed to Limerick.

The Age of Christ, 1825. The fifth year of Pope Sabhilin. Aedh, son of Cinaedh Ua Heremoin, Maelpadraig son of Domhnall, Abbot of Mungairit Iserlaidh, and the comharba of Finnen of Druim Inasclainn, lay and ecclesiastical, and numbers of the people, from Sliabh Fuaid to Loch Lein, died. Maelmordha, son of Conghalach, Abbot of Daimhinis, Monks of the Island, and of Cenannas, priests, Anfoidhbhe died. Cellach, son of Cearbhall, heir apparent of Leinster, was slain by Domhnall, son of Domhnall, and Domhnall, son of Domhnall, heir apparent of Tuathal, was slain by Maelmordha, son of Cochrighbha, tanist of Cenannas, and Cearbhall, son of Muiregan. A fleet of foreigners upon Loch Uair [Lough Ree], on this day plundered the islands and lakes of the north, on every side of it; and they remained on the lake till the evening of the next day, when the country at the end of that time. Foreigners came upon Loch Uair and Machaire, son of Aedh, heir apparent of the province, with his army. Twelve heads of the foreigners were drowned in Loch Rediadh. Foreigners upon Loch Riach, i. e. [under the conduct of] Colla, son of Barith, lord of Leinster-wards, and it was by them that Eagle, son of Cuscraighe, one of Dermaid's lords, was slain.

"Cochlach, son of Cearbhall, son of Muiregan, heir apparent of the kingdom of Leinster, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, heir apparent of Tuathmar, who was slain by Maelmordha, son of Muiregan, a tanist of Clonmacnoise."

In the Annals of Loch Ce, under A. D. 1821, p. 97, supra

In the Annals of St. Mary's Monastery, under A. D. 1825, p. 99, supra

Inisclainn. Now Rawley, a townland containing Loch Ree, Lough Key, in the county of Roscommon, and the establishment of Cenannas, the chief family in this territory

Anp Cpiopt, naoi céo pichi a tri. An peipeaṁ bliaḋain do Ohonnchaḋ Poilbe, aṁapc, béic. Cathal, mac Conénḃaip, pí cuaiṗ Connacht, [béc]. Dubgall, mac Aoḋa, pig Ulaḋ, do ṁapḃaḋ la hUlltaiḃ .i. la Cenel Maoláe. Lopcan, mac Dunċaḋa, eigeapna Inip [béc]. Ap ina péic po pánuiḃ.

Naoi mḋéuma aepip, apuḋ opm, a Pluaiṫ Cliaṫach, ní cop ṫgel,
Cathal Connacc, pi na napc, Dubgall cuaiṫ pi hale hipp.

Domnall, mac Cathail, pṫoḋamna Connacht, do ṁapḃaḋ la ḃpáṫap, Cuiṫ mic Coṫail, 7 Cuiṫ do ġabáil innti a péin. Paolan, mac Murpiḋaiġ, pí Laiġin, do na mac .i. Lopcan, do epḋaḃail la Gallaiḃ Aeḋa cluana. Compap, mac Compaic, do ṁapḃaḋ do Connacṁaiḃ ṁapa. Plaiṫḃpi, mac Seapċaiṁ, tigi apna Ua Cpiomṫainne, mopc.

Anp Cpiopt, naoi gcéo, pice, a ceaṫap. An peaċtmaḋ bliaḋain do Ohonnchaḋ. Colmán, mac Aḋaill, abb Cluana Iopaipo, 7 Cluana mic Nóip, eppuic 7 octop exiaiḋ, dég. Ap leip do ponaiṁ damliac Cluana mic Nóip. Do Chomaltaiḃ Muipeṁne a éineċ.

Ua nélmaiġ bliaḋain, ball top, po pip poilre 7 Ipon,
Colmán Cluana pṫip zaċ cṫip; Albann do ḃol map mup

took the surname of O'Brien, now O'Brien, knew, and sometimes incorrectly O'Brien.

The year 922 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 923, also 924, of the Annals of Ulster, and 920 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which give some of the events of that year (see Connacht 924) as follows:

"A. D. 923" [al. 924] "A bevy of the Gentiles" [foreigners] "upon Loch-Rèe spoiled all the lands of the Lord, and the country about the haven, and left it so. Comet [appearance] of both Cuan and Maeldune, mac Hugh, layer of Ulster, was slain by the treacherous thievery of the Gentiles of Loch Cuan, [and] of [or] [with] [among] whom one hundred or more were lost. An army by Gofrith O'Hivar from Dublin to Limerick, where many of his men were killed by Mac Aliaks. Murtagh mac Oantell, second to the Abbot of Ardmach, High Scribe" [Steward] "of the south of Ath", and south of Bath, was drowned, the head [part, the best remainder] "of all the men of Meath among the" [forty and] "eleven. Ath Dat. Dat, who devised. Slaebhtra, mac Cerpaille, prince of Dealbhna, quieti"....Ann. Ult., Ann. Clonm., ann. 19.

"A. D. 924" [recte 923] "Two hundred of the Danes were drowned in Loch Semdin. The Danes made residence on Inis Rie, by whom Eadhgarta, mac Flaechia, prince of Bregia, was killed. Foylan mac Murtagh, or Murray, King of Leinster, was taken by the Danes, and was captive together with his sons"....Ann. Ult.

"Lorcan .... A. D. 928" [recte 923]. "Lorcan, mac Donogh, prince of Meathry, died"....Ann. Ult.

Knoc. upon.... This word is placed a

The Age of Christ, 923. The sixth year of Donnchadh. Faildhe, anchorite, died. Cathal, son of Conchobhar, king of the three divisions of Connaught, [died]. Dubhghall, son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, was slain by the Ulidians, i. e. by the Cinel-Maolduin[a] [Lecale], son of Dunchadh, lord of Iveagh, [died]. Of these deaths was said:

Nine years, it is known, exact[1] the computation, from Flann of Fossadan, it is not a charming circumstance,
Till Cathal of Connaught, king of the nobles, and Dubhghall of Tuaghs, strong King of Iveagh.

Donnchadh, son of Cathal, heir apparent of Connaught, was killed by his brother, Tadhg, son of Cathal; and Tadhg assumed the place of his father Faelan, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, with his son, i. e. Lorcan, was taken prisoner by the foreigners of Ath-cliath[b]. Tomrar, son of Tomrair, was slain by the Connaughtmen[c]. Flaithbhis, son of Scorachan, lord of Ui-Criuch Ruanaidh, died.

The Age of Christ, 924. The seventh year of Donnchadh. Colman, son of Aidh, Abbot of Cluain Iraird and Cluain mic-Nois, a bishop and wise doctor, died. It was by him the Dair-bhinn[d] of Cluain-mic-Nois was built: he was of the tribe of the Conaill Murtheimhne.

The tenth year, a just decree, joy and sorrow conjoined,
Colman of Cluain, the joy of every tower, died; Ath-liam went beyond sea.

[1] *Exact*, i. e. certain, or exact, is the signification of *Sruthcamp*.

[a] *Cinel-Maolduin*.—"A. D. 920. Donnell, mac Cathail, prince of Connaught, was killed by his own kinsmen."—*Ann. Clon.*

[b] *The foreigners of Ath-cliath*: i. e. the Danes of Dublin.

The year 923 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 924, nine MSS. of the Annals of Ulster, which note a few of the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 924" [recte 923]. "Dungall, mac Hugh, King of Ulidia, a most populous territory, was Drochas, King of Bregh, and many more were taken. Cathal, mac Conor, King of Connaught, *a parricidal fratricide* [Donnell mac Cathal killed by his own brother, Donnchadh], "Conor treacherously, and others of the nobles of Connaught."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

[c] *Connaughtmen*: i. e. the inhabitants of Connemara, or the barony of Ballynahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See note [1], under A. D. 663, p. 226 *supra*.

[d] *Dair-bhinn*, i. e. the stone church, or Cathedral of Clonmacnoise. The death of this abbot is noticed in the *Chronicon Scotorum* at the year 923.—See Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 388, 389.

Mac Seaghain, mac Mathghamhna, an tSeanchaidh, do Thaobh Dhonnchaidh, mic Eachmharcaigh, glan do Chrodh, agus Eachmharcach, mac Donnchaidh, do mharbhadh leis an gcuid sin.

A Chriost fuil an ghil, agus nam eidheadh an comaile,
O no ghlaoi mac De bocht an bhroin Dhia Sheaghsa!

Riaghain mac Uilliam Eapaig, mac Neill, do mharbhadh an Oirthir Chonn na Sgaimhe an 3d no 4th Decembir, an Dardaoin, do rompadh leis an maighean, agus eadh mac Eachmharcaigh, Uilliam mac Eapaig, Eapaig, agus Aodh. Do gabhadh eadh pendhionnsa pop maithe eile, eadh mac Ui Eamuis, Eapaig, eighear Fall, agus Ui Eachdar, agus Cathal mac an Fhilidh Puirt Leamhna. A haghaidh eaghaidh a Ui Chuis gan adhbhar eile. Peacar, mac Tadhgain, eighear Corca, do gabhadh le pleidh Leamhna Mochua, agus Aodh Neill, do marbhadh. Mac Giolla Phadraig, Uilliam, adhbhal Uibh Bhreasail, do gabhadh, eadar adhbhal Uibh Bhreasail, agus Cormac Mac Giolla Phadraig, agus Tadhg Mac Giolla Phadraig, agus Tadhg Mac Giolla Phadraig, agus Tadhg

Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Teamhair; and Duinnsleibh, son of Laighsiar, chief of Fearn-Gaill, died. Dun-Sobhairce[a] was plundered by the foreigners, and many persons were slain by them.

Twenty-four years exactly and nine hundred without curtailment,
From the birth of the Son of the living God to the plundering of
Dun-Sobhairce!

A victory was gained by Muircheartach, son of Niall and the Ulidians, at the bridge of Cluainmic-Criminthir[b], on the 28th of December, being Thursday, where were slain eight hundred men with their chieftain, Albdan, son of Godfrey, Astar, and Roll. The other half of them were besieged for a week at Ath-Cruithne, until Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, came to their assistance from Ath-cliath. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners of Port-Lairge. It was plundered again by [the foreigners of] Ath-cliath in the same year. Feardhomhnach of Daithgen, lord of Iarg[c], was slain by the men of Breifne. Maelsuthain, bishop of Ui-Neill, and priest of Ard-Macha; and Muireadhach, son of Donnchadh, tanaiste of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 925. The eighth year of Donnchadh. Cormac, son of [Cuilenan, Abbot of Cluana-dartaibh; Maelpeatair, Abbot of Cluain-bairne-Mocu-Nois, died. Slogadh regnum of Fogarta-Muirna was wounded, and died of the

[a] A.D. 925 [recte 927], "there was the prey taken by the Gentiles" [Annales] "of Loch Oven, where many men were killed and taken" [for the noble fortress does not exist]. "An overthrow given by Muriadh mac Niall, at Snamadhan, where 300 men were killed [and a] fortalice [was] [illegible] prince of Leinster [illegible] and the son of Donnchadh, king of Cashel, [illegible] Ragnall mac Duibh-gein, King of Iorg, killed by the men of Ireland [in the Isle of Loch-mac-nEathach (or, Eathnach), now Inis-Sibhtonn, mac Godfrith, *prædo Normannorum*. An overthrow by Murtagh mac Neill of the troops of Cloch together, *in quorum fortia quidam Normannorum*, namely, [of] Algthann mac Godfrith, *cum magna multitudine sui*. They were put about [besieged] in a white house

night at the house" [recte, at the ford] "of Corcthene, until Godfrith, king of the Gentiles, came from Dublin to relieve them."—*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend.*, tom. iii.

[b] A.D. 924 [recte 926]. "Cluain-mic-Nois, Athcliath, colonia Gentilium et Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, quod in hac [illegible] was [seized] by the forces of Loch Cuan. Killdare by the forces of Waterford, and seized by the Danes of Dublin the same year. Murtagh, son of Aedh Aedh Oirnidhilla, made a great depredation on the Danes, where Albdan, son of Godfrey, Astal and Gerald, together with 800 Danes were killed. Domnachtach, mac Laoghtir, prince of Feara-Gaill, died. Maelsuthain, mac Maelbrighdhe, successor of Patrick, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

bysse, ma. Cearnaig, do geneathain pan mbanaim ym [illegible] pria hiadaig poim Uiradh Riaga mic Domnaill [illegible] Dumgal, Rofa Commain, uero [illegible] Cameach ba, mic Maelpoin, eagaipa da Cainpge, 7 Pogapta h, mic Eocain, eagaipa Cuarta, uero [illegible] Fiach, mac Oiliol, eagaipa Cairpa co Riaga Fiach, do mapbadh la Mageidhn h, mic Neill. Seagan ua hIomaip, eagaipa Cubgail 7 Proinsail, uero. Fogantaco na Gaoithe do gabail Ua Raigillig, 7 a ndol na [illegible] pe miopadh Gall Cuan Dunail do mapbadh la [illegible] Opiain. Oi mac Tadgain do rcapnigeo la Mag-[illegible]ach mic Neill in Connachaib da Macdaibeid, cpa imecain cata boi [illegible], go pai bapaip Oia gan pulang dan papaigeo, pap [illegible] Macdaigeo, mic Tomais, Comapba Pacpaic 7 Colum Cille, 7 Cuan [illegible] Cpeabhach pomanic 7 uamop Cleipeach, ap pinnacaib [illegible] Pelagius. Cuma ingantaide a lap a cabpach.

Ua Raigillig deo ni cinn,
A hoc Cuilen in Piaim pin hep,
A hoche Cuilne Uiaipe cuain,
Uiaidhpige bneo nEpenaid ingp.
O feang mic Cecain De
Pop be ce in cailla cpi,
Cuy Iduma pi ecc ecc.
Co hice Uiaidhpige uip ri,
N Uiaipe cen aipgne.
Cualaing dil. Cpan Uiaipi.
Uiaidhpige hupp Cupaipe.
Capbaic Eipne na lochas.

Brian ... of Leinster.—This is the principal entry relating to Leinster in this year, and is evidently written by the same hand as Brian's obituary.

Mageoghegan.—*See of Lismoyle.*—He was the Mageoghegan of Ireland till 1578, when he was succeeded by Brian his brother.

Carrickfergus.—It was this year that Con who was the first of Clandeboy's race that [illegible] Carrickfergus, or Knockfergus, in Ulster, took that territory and made the Mac[illegible] of Clandeboy [illegible]

p. 142, note [illegible].

Dublin and Kinsale.—[illegible] struck [illegible] coins and [illegible] of the Irish and Norwegian [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

wound. Brian, son of Ceinneidigh[1], was born in this year, i.e. twenty-six years before Mathgamhain, son of Donnabhall[2]. Donnghal of Ros-Commain, died. Cumdubhdhan, son of Maeleruan[3], lord of Ui-Faeghain; and Fogarrach, son of Eochaidh, lord of Teathbha, died. Goarb, son of Dubhdara, lord of Cinnedha-Glinne-Geimhin, was slain by Muircheartach, son of Niall. Suibhne, son of Imhar, lord of the Dubhghaill and Finghaill[4], died. Godfrey, with his foreigners, left Ath-cliath, but came back after six months. The foreigners of Linn-Duachaill deserted (i.e. left) Ireland. The fair of Teilthin was ignorantly by Muircheartach, son of Niall, against Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, in consequence of a challenge of battle which was between them; but God separated them, without slaughter or bloodshed on either side. St Maelisuinde[5], son of Tomas, successor of Patrick, Colum Cille and Adamnan, head of the piety of all Ireland, and of the greater part of Europe, died at a good old age, on the 22nd of February, in commemoration of whose death was said:

Twelve years not trifling
On the eighth of the Calends of July, Finn was buried,
On the eighth of the Calends of noble March,
Maelisighe most gifted of the brave Gaedhil [died]
Since the divine Son of God was born
Upon the earthly world in carnal shape.
Five years and twenty, nine hundred,
To the death of Maelisighe in evil hour:
It was not a year without events;
Premature the death of the Abbot of Ard-Macha,
Maelisuinde, head of Europe,
Comarba of Goimh-Iubhdha.

[1] *Ceinneidigh*.—The Stowe manuscript adds by another hand: "qui vendit fortiter spatium, et quidem eleganter, militiæ in tribu nevallorum prudentium; *fuit* enim apud Hibernos persona ex se bonis scientiæ et virtutis ornata, quam non vox *Lodonensium* laudare est, cumpsi gens quæ eloquium omne numerosa cultura in Hibernum gustum invexit, nobilium ore majestatis interdictant, nove, modulo tempore ac clausulis earum virus exspectato, sensus debeat."—*Lynch*, manuscript translation of Keating's *Hist. Ire.*, p. 214. See note, under the year 1181, p. 601, *supra*.

[2] *Donnabhall*.—The Scandinavians by the name of Gaedhil, which the original, consulted for the Annals of Ulster usually calls by Latin Gaedhil.

[3] *Maeleruain*.—The annexed Maeleruain is not, and the true year of his death is 1227. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 40, 41.

[4] *Gaeidhil*.—The Stowe manuscript adds by

. Cuproán, mac Maolruain, do ṫabáil eiseanpuṫa Corcomoḋruad
Oar Cuinn, nan ceol, puḃ a ré. Ua nóḋain bhaṫain do Ḃhoiscneaṫ.
Laoiṫne, abb Dirpae, Fhinnachaḋ, abb Corcaiġe, eiḃe paiġle epiḃop Eireann.
Ciarán, abb Sleiḃe Ba Cuinnġi, Ceiseallach, mac Scannail, do ṫoḋ co Roim
ina aiṫiḋe a haḋbaine bhuaiḋaiṁ, ⁊ aṫbeṫ na pennṫi occ imṫeaċt ḋó.

Miṫiġ oaiṁe eapṗ do ṫpiall a ṫoṁaḋ ríġiaiġ,
Do aṫconnaiḋ inn aiṫiṗ, ṫap ceann meṫa muinn mbuiḋneaċ
Miṫiġ anaiḃ bimelaḃaiḋ collna co lion a caiṗe,
Miṫiġ iaṁaiṁ imṫaḋaiḋ co ṗo ṗaiṫ Mac mór Maiṁe.
Miṫiġ aṫconaiṁ paulaċ, paiṫṫeaḋ poṗ ṫaiḋ co ṫpeaṁain,
Miṫiġ ṗṁeineaċ nuaiḋcha, aġuṗ oeṁan ⁊ ṗi oeaṁain.
Miṫiġ ċopp do ċaṗuiṫeaḋ, uaiġ ṫṗa ceol ṗon ḃṗeiṫ,
Miṫiġ ḃoṗ iaṗ ṫeaṁpuiḋ, eiṁ ⁊ ṫeiṫeaṁ ap neiṁ.
Miṫiġ ṗeuṫ ríġiaiṁ, ceiṫeaḋ ⁊ ṗi ṫpéiṫ ṫpeiṁ,
Miṫiġ ṁaiṫ moṁaiḋe ṫpeaṗa leaṁ laiṫe ḃṗiaṫa.
Miṫiġ lam ċopp ṫpéiḃiaċe, ṫopaiḋ im ċaiṫeaṁ aġiṁe,
Miṫiġ peic na neaṫṁaiṫe ap éiġ na ṗlaiṫe ṗiṁe.
Miṫiġ láṁ ṗṗi ṫuiṫeaṁe boiṁeann cé ṫéiṫeaḋ caṁġiṁ,
Miṫiġ ġṫéṗ ṗṗi hiṗneiġe, ioc aṁpaṁ aṁṗuiġ aiṁġeiṁ.
Cáṫ imṫe in aen lá ocaiṁ, ní ṗíṫea naṁ cṗí ṗíaṫṁ.
Cuṗṗṫi ṗo naoṁ paiġeaṫ in náiḋ maiġin ḃa miṫiġ.
Ní maiṫeaṫ mo ċomaeṁṗa, biaṫṗ ṗṗi ṫpáṫaiṁ cṗaiḋnó.
Aṁaiṁ ḋo ṗioṫ pá ḃaoiṫṗi mnaiḋ maiġin ḃá miṫiġ.

way of ghosts, after them." "A. Cophtach, mac Fathgna, abb Rume na hIocha, i n-a Oirmi, ann sin Faithdeas, abbot of Glendalough."

The year 938 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 939, also 937, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 940 of the Annals of Boyle and Innisfallen; but the true year is 937.

" A. D. 939" [at. 937]. "Mochtighe, mac Innreachtaigh, Coarb of Patrick and Colum Cille, *fecit synodum generalem*. Patrick O'Hanna, King of Iveagh and Whitehouse, *mortuus est mysteriose*. The Navy of Lann" [Dowhill] "was plundered, and Gothfrith departed Dublin, but came back again before the end of the month" [*in fecerunt Gothfrith navem et non venerunt*]. "A great peace at this time by Mac Neill to Donogh O'Neal-whilliam; but the Lord separated them without any victory" [*et Dominus separavit eos absque victoria*]. "Death of Duibhne, King of Uiaracha of Glenn-Geimin, killed by Murtogh, son of Neill. Eogartach mac Lochtmaile, King of Tulach Odhar, died a good worthy end. Cormac, Bishop of Glendalough and Ardmacha, died" [*Ann. Ult. Chron. Scot. &c.*].

" A. D. 939" [recte 937]. " Mochtighe, mac

Anrothan, son of Maelgorm, assumed the lordship of Corca Modhruadh.

The Age of Christ, 926. The ninth year of Domnchadh. Beothine, Abbot of Birra, Finnachta, Abbot of Ceteach, head of the rules of the most of Ireland; Ciaran, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Caintigh, Cathalshaill, son of Seanual, went to Rome on his pilgrimage from the abbacy of Beanchair; and he composed these quatrains at his departure:

Time for me to prepare to pass from the shelter of habitation,
To journey as a pilgrim over the surface of the noble, lively sea.
Time to depart from the snares of the flesh, with all its guilt,
Time now to ruminate how I may find the great son of Mary.
Time to seek virtue to trample upon the will with sorrow,
Time to reject vice, and to renounce the Demon.
Time to reproach the body, for of its crime it is putrid,
Time to rest after we have reached the place wherein we may shed one tears.
Time to talk of the last day, to separate from familiar faces,
Time to dread the terrors of the tumults of the day of judgment.
Time to defy the slavery body, to reduce it to religious rule.
Time to barter the transitory things for the country of the King of heaven.
Time to defy the ease of the little earthly world of a hundred pleasures.
Time to work at prayer, in adoration of the high King of angels.
But only a part of one year is wanting of my three score.
To remain under holy rule in one place it is time
Those of my own age are not living, who were given to ardent devotion.
To desist from the course of great folly, in one place it is time

Tomaltach, [Archbishop] of Cashel of St Patrick, and of Columbkill, and chief head of the device of Ireland, died. Patrick O'Hinaee, prince of the new and old Danes, died. The Danes of Dublin departed from Ireland. The fair of Taillten was held by King Domnagh and Murtagh mac Neale [now put forward by Murtagh mac Neale]. "My author saveth of Murtagh that he was Monarch [King] of Ireland

three years." Cuyndesdona, mac Foyleran, prince of the race of King Lagenia, died, of whom" [are descended] "the sept of Moynty-Keydeen. Mac Elga, with the sons of Birrck, took Dunlyn on Godfrey Colan mac Keally, prince of Oreorie, died. Tuarnie, mac Aichi, King of Denmark, is reported to go" [to have gone] "to hell with his pains, as he observed" ... mac Clare.

Da luch Cobhmac cuirtheach gaeta go rligeadh réil,
Impeadrach nuaé, Muirghach, Mamach, Maol mollrad Muilig.

Murgeal, rigdh Fhlonn, mac Maoilpeachlainn, dég ri nEirenn mic Néill. Domhnall, mac Domnaill, fogbaimna an Tuaiscirt, do marbadh la Norcmannaibh. Copán, mac Maoilcéin, tighirna Ua Failge, dég. Fiosmaighe, mac Tuirg, fogbaimna Ua Cennfealaigh, dég. Cionaedh mac Ogáin, rigeann Ceanéigh, do marbadh. Eachtra, mac Feargi, rigeann Luighne Connacht, i Cill, mac Flaithbeartaigh, rigeann Cinéil Moghain, dég. Ogane Cille dara a Furt Criste la mac Feirgusa, co ruccsat bjoir i ceala mora eirre. Madudhanach, mac Conchlain, do marbad la Domhnall.

Aoi Criste, naoi céd bliadhain a peace. An dichetmadh bliadain do Domhnall. Tuarail, mac Oenacain, epscop Damliacc i Cuscai, i muir naimsire Patraicc. Celechadail, mac Suanail, comarba Coimgill Cenannsi, postquam coepscop reliquid, post spacium, i ducsit ilgna, dég ina oilithri ian Roimh an 14 do Septembar, i isin naomhadh bliadain ar cuigiot a aois. Da do bliadnaibh a Rigi go paidheas.

Tri naoi, mile cecht do bliadnaibh, roiméra go heglaisi feilti,
O gein Criosd, gnoim ga noéine, co hEp mac Oele cléirigh.

Caencompas, mac Maolmaic, abb i epscop Daire Calcaighi, i muir cinn Chamáin, Tuarail, mac Maoilcaplain, abb Cluana hEraneh [décc]. Flesgil, abb Tire da glass, decc i Roim na oilithre. Dunchan, mac Cormaic, rigdaire Cille dara, Maolpatric, abb Tighe Sprite Cluana mic Nois, Maol-

Cormac.—It is stated in an interlined gloss that this was Cormac Mac Cuilennan.—See note[1], on the battle of Belach Mughna, p. 568, supra.

Eaghra, son of Feargal.—He is the ancestor from whom the O'Eaghra or O'Hara of Leyny, in the county of Sligo, have derived their name. According to Duald Mac Firbis, Feargal Mor O'Hara, who erected Teach Temple, now Templehouse, was the first who took it down from this Eaghra, and Dan or Hean O'Hara, who was living in 1666, was the eighth in descent from that Feargal.

The year 826 of the Annals of the four Masters, 827 of the Annals of Ulster, and 828 of the Annals of Connaught, but the true year is 826.

"A. D. 827" [or 828].—Dunlan, Coarb of Bangor, quasi Maigel, minister to Maelsechlainn, is set down for another (the) Maelmaura mac Conor, killed by Dongh. Dongh, son of Donell, also Hugh, killed by the

It was grievous that Cormac the hospitable was wounded with long lances,
Indreachtach the noble, Muireadhach, Maenach, the great Maelmithigh.

Muirghes, daughter of Fiacc, son of Maelcethlainn, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. Domchadh, son of Domhnall, heir apparent of the North, was slain by the Norsemen. Lorcan, son of Maelduin, lord of the Ui-Failghe, died. Fiachra, son of Tadhg, heir apparent of Ui-Ceinnseallaigh, died. Cinaedh, son of Ogiran, lord of Laeghis, was killed. Eaghra, son of Popuighe, lord of Luighne, in Connaught, and Cass, son of Flaithbheartach, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, died. The plundering of Cill-dara by the son of Godfrey Port-Lairge, who carried away captives and great spoils from thence. Maelmaeilli, son of Conchobhar, was slain by [his] Domhnallis.

The Age of Christ, 927. The tenth year of Domchadh. Tuathal, son of Gormgus, Bishop of Damhliag and Lusca, and steward of the family of Patrick[1], Celedabhaill, son of Sedhnall, successor of Comhgall of Bennchair, throughout Ireland, bishop, scribe, preacher, and learned doctor, died on his pilgrimage at Rome, on the 14th of September, and in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Of the year of his death was said:

Three thaws nine, nine hundred years, are reckoned by plain rules
From the birth of Christ, deed of purity, to the holy death of Cele the Cleric.

Caencomhrac, son of Maeluidhir, Abbot and Bishop of Doire-Chalgaigh, and steward of Adamnan's law[2]; Tuathal, son of Maelciarain, Abbot of Cluain-eidhneach, [died]. Fergal, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died at Rome on his pilgrimage. Dunchadh, son of Brannan, priest of Cill-dara; Maelgirie, Abbot of the house

Northmen. Mac Adobe upon Loch-Nehagh, with seamen of Gentiles" [Gentiles]. "robbing all the lands and borders about" [*i. confessa sua*] "Dermaid, mac Cereal, King of Ossory, married to Cele, the Court of Congart, *a quotidian doctor to the Hibernis*, went to pilgrimage. Ciaran, Court of Clonmacnois, *obiit*.... *Annal. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, ann. &c.

[a] A. D. 927 [recte, 928]. [b] Bobino, abbot of Byrne, died. Muiresi, daughter of King Flaco, mac Muiregaighye, died, an old and rich woman. Kilkenny was ransacked by the son of Godfrey of Waterford, and from thence he brought many captives."—*Ann. Clon.*

[1] *Steward of the family of Patrick*: i. e. procurator of Armagh.

[2] *Adamnan's law.*—See Petrie's *History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, p. 147 to 150.

[illegible] Cluana mic Nois, [illegible] Mhuiredhaigh, [illegible] Cluana Coirpthe, [illegible] Cluana mic Nois

of the Seniors at Cluain-mic-Nois; Maelpadraig, son of Celen, priest and Vice-abbot of Bennchair; Maeleiarraighe, Ferleighinn of Cluain-mic-Nois; Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall, lord of Osraighe; [unrecognised], son of Cathal, lord of Loch Cimbaid [died]. The foreigners of Luimneach went upon hostings, and the islands of the lake were plundered by them. A new fleet was launched upon Loch Ribh, between Cenannus and Fuirbthe, where Cathal Ua Maeilbrighdhe, and Flathbheartach, son of Tuathal, and many others, were slain. An army was led by Domnall to Liathdruim, against Mothlamnach; but they separated without battle or shedding blood on either side. What Domnall was setting out on this expedition these lines were composed:

Let one say to Domnall the brave, a bulwark of plundering
spears,
That through Liathdruim he before him there is an angry flow
there.

Cairbreach, daughter of Cennanus, and wife of the King of Ireland, died [Domhnall, son of Tuilig, heir apparent of O'Conmaelaigh, died. The plundering of Clochar by Godfrey, on the festival day of St Brigid.

The Age of Christ, 988. The eleventh year of Domhnall Ua Neill. Nehtan, Bishop of Glendamhachtha, Fiacc of Fobhar, Abbot of Lughmhadh, Mac Lonain, [unrecognised], son of Seanchan, Abbot of Teach-Moling, and Donnghal, Abbot of Bec Conchain, died. Maelmuire, [unrecognised] son of Eigne, Lord of Luighne, and Eidhneidh Ua Ruairc, were slain. Godfrey, grandson of Indarr, with the foreigners of Innsi-Gall, departed and abandoned Dun Cearmna, where one thousand persons were killed in this year, as is related in the quatrain.

[illegible] Christ, 989. Donnell, son of Donnell, [illegible] and Tuathal, son of Aedh Finn, died. Cuilennan, Lord of Fermanagh, and Gilla Patraic, lord of Ui Cairbre, died. Queen of Ireland, and wife of King Domnall Mac Aedha, died peacefully. Domnall Mac Conaill, King of Ulidia, and [illegible] Ua Ruairc, were slain. Godfrey, grandson of Indarr, with the foreigners of Innsi-Gall, came to Dun Cearmna, and plundered it, and carried off the women and children captive. [illegible]

[illegible] Christ, 990. The [illegible] Ua Ruairc, was murdered. [illegible] Ua Maeilbrighdhe, and many [illegible] others, at Ath-dara, near Ros Ailithir. The Abbot of Lismore, Scribe of Lismore, and [illegible] died. [illegible]

Naoi ceó bliadhain gan dogha, a hocht prafe nan deaghdha,
O dalaw Criost dar sealbarr as fogail Dearc Fhina.

Ar na nGall bádar for Loch Oirbsen do dul la Connachtaib. Goill Limaig do gabáil longphuirt i Magh Roighne. Goill a. im Torolb, do gabáil for Loch Earach, 7 a longphuirt acc Ruba Mesa. Accolb, iarla, 7 ar Gall inbe, do marbad lá hUib Ceinnsealaigh. Finn, mac Mhaoilmórda, rioghamhna Ua Failghe, 7 Flann a deaghbráthair do mharbad.

Anno Christi, naoi ceó trícha a naoi. An dara bliadain déce do Dhonnchadh Crunnmhaol, eppcop Cille dara, Tigernaigh, mac Amalgaoi, abb Cluana mic Nois, a. do Uib Briuin a cenel, dég. Maoileann, eppcop 7 aneasp Ara Thuim, déc iar mbeathaibh. Cluthgualadh, mac Loscáin, comarba Cluana hEsair 7 Cloicir mac nDunadhaig, dég. Bran, mac Colmáin, abb Rosa Cré, do marbadh la Gallaibh. Maelbrighde, mac Feargaláin, abb Lainne mic Luadáin, 7 Onéa, fugart Cille dara, déc. Cinnadán, mac Tigearnáin, rigeanna Breifne, déc. Goill Luimnigh do gabáil for Loch Rib. Torpaig do dol i nOrgaill do tomarbad Ua nloingsi a Mag Roighne. Dunncuan, mac Paolain, fuigthanna Leighe, dég. Derbail, ingen Maoilpatraic professa Tearmann [Comgaill].

Anno Christi, naoi ceó trídcha. An treas bliadain déce do Dhonnchadh. Suibne, abb Lainne Léire, Dunlitir, mac Scalbaigh, abb Tighe Molaing, 7

[1] *Magh-Roighne.*—Otherwise written Magh-Raighne and Baighne, a celebrated plain in County.—See note[1], under A. M. 3817, p. 51; and note[1], under A. D. 853, p. 434, *supra*.

[2] *Rodhe-dá-na.*—Not identified.

[3] *Finn, son of Maelmordha.*—He was the ancestor of O'Connor Faly, and Brian O'Conor Faly, who lost Offaly by his attainder in the reign of Philip and Mary, was the twentieth in descent from him.

The year 929 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 929, after 930, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 925 of the Annals of Tigernach, which are very defective at this period:

"A. D. 925" [*al.* 930]. "Gothfrith O'Hivar, with the Gentiles [Gentiles] of Dublin, broke down Derg-Inis, which was not hard of overcoming [*quod non facilem ad superandum erat*]. Flann of Devar, bishop and anchorite, in his old age died happily. Conat as upon Loch Eihach and their camps" [*do longphuirt i nat Ruvaoma*. Gentiles upon Loch Sedseach in Orgiall.—*Ann. Ult. Cod Clarend.* fol. 42.

"A. D. 925" [*recte*, 926]. "The Connaughtmen committed a great slaughter on the Danes of Loch Oidhen. The Danes of Limerick resided at Moynoyne. Torolv, prince of the Danes, arrived" [i. e. encamped] "at Lough Neagh. Nwa, Bishop of Glendalogha, and Maelkevyn, abbot of Tymochwa, died."—*Ann. Ulton.*

[4] *Lann-mic-Luadain*: i. e. the church of the

Nine hundred years without sorrow, twenty-eight, it has been proved,
Since Christ came to our relief, to the plundering of Dearc Fearna.

A daughter was made of the foreigners who were on Loch Oirbsen by the Connaughtmen. The foreigners of Laimneach encamped in Magh-Roighne. The foreigners, i. e. those under the command of Totoibh, took up their station at Loch-Esthach, and had their camp at Rotha-Mena. Accedh Earl, with a slaughter of the foreigners about him, was slain by the Ui-Ceamsealaigh. Finn, son of Maelmaedhoc, heir apparent of Ui-Faeligh, and Flann, his brother, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 928. The twelfth year of Domnchadh. Cruanuadhail, Bishop of Clibrann, Tibraide, son of Amusene, Abbot of Clusin-mic-Nois, of the sept of the Ui-Bruin, died. Maeloin, bishop and anchorite of Ath-Truim, died, after a good life. Ceannfaeladh, son of Lorcan, coarbs of Clusin-Eoa and Clocharann-Damhsirni, died. Fras, son of Colman, Abbot of Ros-Cre, was slain by the foreigners. Maelbrighte, son of Feadacan, Abbot of Lann-mic-Luachain, and Cuchta, priest of Cill-dara, died. Cearnachan, son of Tighearnan, lord of Breifne, died. The foreigners of Laimneach took up their station upon Loch Ribh. Godfrey went into Ostaighe, to expel the grandson of Imhar from Magh-Roighne. Donncuan, son of Faelan, heir apparent of Leinster, died. Bearbhail, daughter of Maelmuis, Queen of Teamhair, [died].

The Age of Christ, 930. The thirteenth year of Domnchadh. Subhine, Abbot of Lann-Leire; Dubhdiltir, son of Scalbhach, Abbot of Teach-Moling,

son of Luachan, so called from St. Colman, son of Luachan, whose festival was kept there on the date of March. This place is described in the Gloss to the *Feilire Angus*, at 23rd March, as in Meath, and is the place now called Lynn, situated in the barony of Deivin, and county of Westmeath. It is to be distinguished from Lann-Leire.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 782.

The year 928 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 930, *alias* 931, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 926 of the Annals of Clonmacnois, both which are very meagre at this period.

[a] A. D. 930 [*recte* 931]. "Tibraid mac Amusene, Coarb of Lasrac, entered heaven. Ceanfaela mac Lorcain, prince of Cluain-Eois and Cloghar mac Donsine, went to the habit of Ardmacha, died. Maeloin, bishop and anchorite of Trim, happily died. Dervil, Maelduna's daughter, Queen of Tara, mortua est. Cernachan, mac Tiernan, king of Brefny, mortuus est."—*Ann. Ult. Cod Clarend.* ann. 42.

[b] A. D. 926 [*recte* 931]. "The Danes of Lusmhagh, routed on Lagh Ree. Cuchuee, priest of Kildare, died. Godfrey west to Ostaigh, to banish O'Hanar from Moyarney. Cruanaghe, Bishop of Kildare; Kenedyth,

reprleigum Sluine da locha, Pearnmhach, mac Flannagáin, abb Cluana Iomairi, Fiacartra, abb Inri Cain-tSa, Maongal, mac Becáin, abb Dromo cliab, Maolgpire, abb Fobair, déc. Urmóil, abb Cuile parcham, do marbhadh la Gallaibh. Aongar mac Anluain pighnile Breann, déc. Flann, mac Maoilpuirna, tigearna Orgh do marbad do Uibh Eachach, a. la Cummascach mac Coscraig. Cinaed ua Eoc ro raidh,

Da seirbhi do Saxbealaib, da léigir réra rola,
Nar eirg Tailtre Taoman Ua Flann, Flann an bhroga.

Cinaedh, mac Cairbrealbain, tigearna Cenel Laoghaire, bachall Chiaráin a. an óg-neac do bídáil di Loch Techet, Loch Ui Thuátha anuas, 7 na rig neoc amaille fris, agus a radhail go cenn. Laimrech Ua Leathlobair, ri Ulad, déc. Topaltach tairis do marbhadh la Murchadh mac Néill 7 la Cuchonnacht Flann, mac Murchadh, foghnamh Laighen, 7 Corcan, mac Cathail, flaithamna Laighen, déc.

Aon Chiarr, mac Cathir ruaidh a ham. An cathmaeth bliadain déc do Dhonnchadh. Corcoran, mac Muiolmuchaidh, espoc Tighe Mochua, 7 a cenmanus. Seachnasach Fanaght Oeghmacc, 7 Feicin, a ingin Domnaill, banabb. Cluana Iraneis, mac Cathail mic Oigain, tigearna Laighen, 7 Cuilen, mic Cailbuic, tigearna Oirgiall, déc. Celecan, a mac Faghne, tigearna na nAithech, déc. Lorcán, mac Eachach, an dara tighearna deg an can pin for Airgiall Iartar, decc. Raimhidh i Mhaeil uaithe ga fhéghail, ina Domnall, 7 ga diogbail, mac Uaithnéin i. mac ingine Domnaill i gcomdhail Uladh, 7 ga dioghbail, mac Néill, 7 a creacaig Breifnigh, mac Faghne, tigearna

mac Lorcan. [Lysaght of Clonea and Clonagh and Kerry near Kildare, eldest of Rossmore, died ... Lysaght.]

[Mael mochain, i. e. Celestine, a well-known name in the Book of Leinster, in the county of Londonderry, and in other parts of Ireland.]

[Tailtiu, i. e. Teltown, near Navan, in the county of Meath.]

[Broghi, i. e. Brughas-Boyne, a place on the River Boyne, near Stockallan Bridge, in the same county.]

[Dromcliab, i. e. of the clay backs or ridges.]

[Loch Techet, now Loch Gara, near Boyle, on the confines of the county of Roscommon and Sligo.—See note under A. D. 1560, and A. D. 1566.]

[The year 1561 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 1563, in the Annals of Ulster, and with 1562 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which here gives a list of the events of this year in the following words:]

["A. D. 1562" [i.e. 1563]. "Feidhlimidh, mac Flannagain, prince of Clann-Ireland, [Fitzpatrick, died]. Lysaght Boy, killed by mac Neill,

and Lector of Gleann-da-locha; Feardomhnach, son of Flannagan, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Fuscarta, Abbot of Inis-Caindeaghs; Maenghal, son of Beoan, Abbot of Druim-chliabh; [and] Madgiric, Abbot of Fobhar, died. Anmchadh, Abbot of Cuil-rathain[a], was killed by the foreigners. Aenghus, son of Angbus, chief poet of Ireland, died. Flann, son of Maoilmuna, lord of Breagh, was slain by [one of] the Ui-Eathach, i. e. by Cumascach, son of Egceartach; of whose death was said:

> It would be lawful for the Gaeidhil, if they should shed tears of blood,
> As Tailtie[c] of Taeidhen is not walked by the grandson of Flann, Flann of Brugh[c]

Cinaedh, son of Caindealbhan, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, [died]. The crosier of Curan, i. e. the Ornaneach[b] was lost in Loch Techet, now Loch-Ui-Ghadhra, and twelve men along with it; but it was found immediately. Loingseach Ua Leathlobhair, King of Ulidia, died. Torolbh the Earl was killed by Muircheartach, son of Niall, and the Dal-Araidhe. Flann, son of Muiredhach, heir apparent of Leinster; and Lorcan, son of Cathal, royal heir of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 931. The fourteenth year of Domhnall. Cosgrach, son of Maelmochoirghi, Bishop of Teach-Mochua, and of the Coimmas[c]; Seachnasach, priest of Dearmhach; and Fedhelm, i. e. daughter of Dominall, Abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died. Cathal, son of Odhran, lord of Laeighis; and Cailen, son of Ceallach, lord of Osraighe, died. Celecen, i. e. the son of Gairbhith, lord of the Airthears, died. Lorcan, son of Eochaidh, the second lord that was at that time over Airther-Life, died. A battle was gained in Magh-Ithe[d] by Fearghal, son of Domhnall; and Sichfraidh, son of Uathmharan, i. e. the son of the daughter of Domhnall, over Muircheartach, son of Niall, where were slain

[a] Maelgirie. Coarb of Fechin Fewair, *dormivit.* Loingseach Ua Lothlavair, King of Dalaradi, *occisus est.* Airmeach, prince of Cuirshin, killed by Gentiles" [*a Gentibus interfectus est*]. "Cinaedh, mac Cainneisin. *Iste Comarbe Laegaire, fugitivus est.* A navy upon Loch-Ri[b]"—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

" A. D. 927" [*al.* 932] "Torolfe Asalfsnd was killed by those of Dalnary and by prince Moriertagh mac Neale. Swyne, abbott of Lyafore; Ferdonagh mac Flanacan, abbot of Clonard; Dungarta, abbott of Inisheaghs; and Moyregan mac Beeas, abbott of Dromiskine, died a good happy death. Enos mac Angusa, chief poet of Ireland, died. Dowbdir mac Scalvay, abbott of Tyrrelding, and Lector of Glendalogha, died."—*Ann. Ulton.*

[b] *The Crosier.*—See the years 870, 896, 913.

[c] *Magh-Ithe.*—A plain in the east of Meath, but its exact position is unknown to the Editor.

Donglas, 7 Connal, mac Dpuidenn, co mbpaeghaibh ele do marbadh ann. Roimbi dia gCeanannaibh, mac Neill Oig hUi Neill Gorm Ri Temrach, 7 an cogadh Uladh, do ecaemaeraib co ro bebe. Fer le gabail 7 a bheith Dhe, co no hadnacrad, 7 co no adnacrad sacramaint ele naile, 7 diceallu go Dia 7 Fraing. Apmaidhe do dhol an ced Mapcan do mac Toppain, i dtiaghaidh Eogain hUi Neill Cuan i nDun. Uaicean, mac Aeda Oig, 7 Gilla[ch], mac Toppain do cCallaib, comapc, 7 eagnaidhe an cogaidh co dtuc bhéa pop, 7 co bhuaidhe paeam. Conn mappaidh Mag Uidhir, .i. Neill Pearsach, decc, 7 no meabaidh pighe i n-a pparcuibhsi an peir mor dia dtug Ia riogh Spainne 7 Sacsa. Eoin Duinn pyniple Opduan do marbadh dUib Cuinnsinne Ua mBriacain Cuile Damnaill, mic Taidhg, do ghabail Luighne do marbadh. Riaghan Dubh éipe pa mBuitleir Ceinncpeg i Laimhe h-i, 7 a ropbaccap pamhdhma do Ua Mane.

Aon Ghoire, mac Con Eipne bi[.]

Ua Cuinn[.]

Ua Maine[.]

Ua Cuinn[.]

Ua Cuinn[.]

Ua Cuinn

Mac-Gairbith, son of Gairbith, lord of Dearlas; and Connlaí, son of Brandubh; and many others along with them. A battle was gained by Conaing, son of Nuadh, over the foreigners of Loch Lathach, over the province of Ulidia, wherein twelve hundred were slain. The foreigners took up their station upon the Isles of Fenor; and they spoiled and plundered many districts and churches, as far as Loch Cuimin. Ard-Macha was plundered about the festival of St. Martin, by the son of Godfrey, i.e. Ímhar, with the foreigners of Loch Cuan about him. Matudhan, son of Aedh, with [the inhabitants of] the province of Ulidia and Ardmacha, son of Godfrey, with the foreigners, spoiled and plundered the province [of Ulster] as far as Sliabh Fuaitha to the west, and as far as Muenmhaighe to the east, but they were overtaken by Muircheartach, son of Nuadh, and a battle was fought between them, in which he defeated them; and they left with him two hundred heads (not of) besides prisoners and spoils. Dubh Bolcain, chief poet of Ireland, was slain by the Ui Fiachrai Muilleathan. Donnabhail, son of Gaithne, lord of Laighin, was slain. The victory of Dubhlaithir was gained by Amhlaeibh Connacairech of Luimneach, where were slain the nobles of Ui Maine were slain.

The Age of Christ, 932. The thirtieth year of Donnchadh. The foreigners of Luimneach plundered Connaught as far as Magh Luirg, to the north, and as far as Dromlighean to the east. Dubhghiolla, son of Robachan, lord of Ui Cian-

[illegible] plundered [illegible] Ard-Macha and all Oirgialla. The foreigners of Ath Cliath, with those of Alba, and the Britons, plundered Mughdhorna, and carried off many captives. Flann, son of Conaing, lord of Ui Fiachrach Muaidhe, was killed by the Ui Briuin. Muircheartach, son of Niall, was killed by the foreigners of Ath Cliath. Cathal, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui Briuin Seola, died. Aedhagan, king of Saxonia, prevailed over the king of Francia, and over the Britons, and over the Normans, and over the Saxons, and over all the nations around him, and he was the first who assumed the sovereignty of Britain. Amhlaeibh mac Gofraidh, king of Northumbria, died. Ragnall, grandson of Imhar, was killed by the foreigners of Ath Cliath

marbadh la Conghalach mac Lorcáin ri Eanghaibh. Uallach, mgh Muimhneachán, bannéagh Epeann, déc. Eochaidh, tigearna Gall, déc. Ro loiscc Teine do Aith Fléibe Connacht iar mbliadain ri, 7 do tiormaigfitear locha 7 fruicha, 7 do loiscedh beur daoine iomda lé.

Aoir Criost, mcccl. ceád cruicha a trí. An peisead bliadain déc do Dhomhnach. Corbmac, mac Maenaigh, ab Achaid bó, Maccalenna, abb Imbleach Iobair 7 Lérh móir Mochaemóc, do marbadh. Maoldrighos, abb Mungreaid hUisce, 7 Muirghach, mac Maoldrighe, abb Oinlisce, déc. Aitlan, banabb Cluana hEonaigh 7 Cluana Gosrom, in do bhroach Caipeach Deapscam, [déce]. Concubar, mac Domnaill, rigdomna Ailtz, déc, 7 a aonacal co nonar imp i nAro Macha. Cumascach, mac Corppre, esbuna Ua nCeinneidigh, do marbadh la Gallaib Locha Gaman, in gnadaipe aidce. Maolmuire, mac Cinnedain, cumaiu Leoighri, déc. Oilen Locha Gabar, 7 uath Cnodba do éroscadh 7 do greachadh la Gallaibh.

Aoir Criost, mcccl. ceád cruicha a cfiadh. An peisemad bliadain déc do Dhomhnach. Concobar, mac Domnaill, do marbad la mac Finn mic Maolmórda. Oec, mac Gairbid, tigearna Dearlarp, déc. Anrudan, mac Maoilguirm, tigearna Corcomroan, déc. Cluain mic Nóis vorxair lá Gallaib Atha cliat, 7 a horgairi dorighi la Ceallachán Caisil co ffeadh Muman. Aitlan Cléireach co na Gallaib do eochc ó Loch Eirne dar breifne, 7 co Loch Rib anoir Nouelace Mór rangadar dionann, 7 do bárran

[1383] [1384]

[1383] [1384]

[1383] [1384]

male, was treacherously slain by Congalach, son of Lorcan. Ualach, daughter of Muimhnechan, chief poetess of Ireland, died. Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, died. Fire from heaven burned the mountains of Connaught this year, and the lakes and streams dried up; and many persons were also burned by it.

The Age of Christ, 933. The sixteenth year of Domhnall. Cormac, son of Maenach, Abbot of Achadh-bo, [and] Maeleimnus, Abbot of Imlech-Ibhair and Liath-mor-Mochaemhog, were slain. Maelbrighde, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithe; and Muiredhach, son of Maelbrighde, Abbot of Daimhliag, died. Anlaith, Abbess of Cluain-Bronagh and Cluain-Bureann, which was burned by Cairech Dorgain", [died]. Conchobhar, son of Donnhall, heir apparent of Ailech, died, and was interred with great honour at Ard-Macha. Cinaedh, son of Cairbre, lord of Ui-Cruimsealaigh, was slain by the foreigners of Loch Garman, in a nocturnal attack. Machaire, son of Ceannubhan, Tanist of Laeighis, died. The islands of Loch Gabhar and the Cave of Cnodhbha[1] were attacked and plundered by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 934. The seventeenth year of Domhnall. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, was slain by the son of Finn, son of Machaedha. Ivor, son of Gairbhith, lord of Dearlass, died. Anrudhan, son of Maelpoirn, lord of Corca Modhruadh, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath; and it was plundered again by Ceallachan Caisil[2] and the men of Munster. Amhaibh Ceannchairech, with the foreigners, came from Loch Eirne across Breifne to Loch Ribh. On the night of Great Christmas they reached

plundering of the cave already referred to at the year 861, and note [1], under that year, p. 347, supra.

The year 933 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 934 alias 935 of the Annals of Ulster, and 936 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

"A. D. 934" [or 935]. "Cormac Mackenith's disciple prince of Achonry, died. Maelbrigde, prince of Munster" [Boyle] "died. Muireadh mac Maelbrigde, prince of Daimhliag, resurrexit, died. The island of Lochgarve pulled downe by Anlave O'Hivair. The Cave of Cnodva by him surveyed the same week. Great ackorns. Cinaedh mac Cairbre, *tua Negenen Connaiti, post multis a Northmannis occisus est.*" [Kinede mac Dunlefi royall heyre of Ailech, *quidam sct. a republica et in Christo Regnat in Ardmacha.*] *Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 936" [read, 935]. "Cormac mac Maenaig, abbot of Achiadbo; Maeleimnus, abbot of Imlaghlogh-Ivor and Lorcan-more, were slain by those of Loghmachus. Cyany mac Cormacy, King of O'Kennesilis, was killed by night, by the Danes of Weixford."—*Ann. Clon.*

[1] Cnodhbha Caoilte, i.e. Callaghan or Cashel, King of Munster, the ancestor of the O'Callaghans, Mac Carthys, and O'Keeffes.

an mis Aonair, 7 po hoirgeas Blaz Ua Leo Lagmann Ara Chiar la Donnchad mac Flainn, la pig Cpeann. Aonuip Ua Tuathail

Gan Cpiosc, saoi cedd cpuidhe a naiz. Ua Faeluin bindsan dec d'Ghoibhenn. Apeabhach, abb Oippe Diapmada. Péchach abb Slaine, Mugeadhach, abb Glendip, [mec]. Diapmait, mac Aiella, abb Cille Cuilinn, d'ec iap sluaiceadh Gaoghil, mic Mupchepcaig, pi na nGaoidhel, 7 ceann sibail Iae d'ec. Apeabhach, pagart Cille Ina hUi, d'ec. Cocain, mac Conaill, pi Uladh, ecc. Cleipech mac Tigeapnain, mic Tighepna Bpeipne, d'ec. Gaoghlach, mac Cathain, rigeanna Bpeipne, Cuenn, mic Neill Naoidh, pigeanna Eipeann, d'ec. Ospiguidin mac Cuilennain, rigeanna Connille Muiresmi, d'ec. Macaeng mic Aingenain, rigeanna Maighena Maigen, Lepain, mic Gangalaig, rigeanna Ua mic Uais Lpis, [mec]. Faplaid, mic Mailecir, rigeanna Pis Inis, do mapbad. Gpiansan, mac Duibgeilla, rigeanna Ua nGemperaing, do sabail la Toiseal mic Uaipe. Amhlaimh, mic Foptamha, rigeanna Fail, do eachtsain im Lugnad o'Ua Chiar, co puce Amlaoh Cenncaipech do Leth Mhoi leis, 7 na Fail dicetap leis, 7 la caipec sap sabsaim a long. Fail Ua Chiar do jabail an tsaeil 7 a mol co hapsal. Opsan Cille Clere do mac Lapcain, 7 lopcan

'Ua Tuathail, &c.—The true reading is Tuathail, and not maghe O'Toole, and was gratuitously inserted by those transcribers.

The Annals of Ulster have none of these events under the year 965; but they, and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, refer to it, as follows:

'A. D. 965. Fail [and] Gaedhil, [were] of Ardmacha. Episcopus natus et ordinatus in sempter sua quievit. Which means, as duly inculked on the freedom of Dublin, and thus translated by the two Anglo-Normans, "Bishop of Ardmacha, in eternal rest he" [good bishop] "expired in eternal bliss, &c." "Macgoyrik mac Mailmithe, prince of Ardmacha, in eternal rest he" [Acta Ch. Hib. ed. 1786, p. 38].

A. D. 965 [recte, 966].—"The two abbots and worthy successors of St. Patrick in Ardmacha, Dunsleibh and Mailepatrick, the two apostles of Ireland, students, authorities, and scribes, died. Conchobhar, who prayed for the welfare of Ireland, and was a most religious noble afterwards by Cuchulann. King of Ireland, and the Monstermen. The Danes of Lagh Leine arrived at Lagh Ile on Thursday night [under the command of] Weler Knudstrough, and their remains were months praying and spoiling the borders" [over the plains]. "And to again called Wig-Norse, King Donnough mac Dymon burnt at Dublin."—Ann. Ult.

Tuathal, &c.—Tuathal was the ancient name, whence the family of O'Toole, now anglicé O'Toole, have derived their hereditary surname.

'*Cill Cleithe*, &c.—The Martyrology of Donegal notes Kilclehy, near the mouth of Lough Foyle, or Strongford Lough, in the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 317.

the Siminn, and they remained seven months there; and Magh-Aei was spoiled and plundered by them. The burning of Ath-cliath by Domhnall, son of Flann, King of Ireland. Artbur Ua Tuathail died

The Age of Christ, 935. The eighteenth year of Domhnall. Aireantach, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada; Fedhach, Abbot of Slaine: Muiredhach, Abbot of Beannchar, [died] Diarmaid, son of Aindl, Abbot of Cill-Cuilinn, died at an advanced age. Aenghus, son of Murcheartach, a learned man, anchorite, and Tuiseabbot of Is, died. Aireantach, priest of Cill achaidh, died. Eochaidh, son of Conaill, king of Ulidia, died Cucethen, son of Tighearnan, son of the lord of Breifne, died. Conaing, son of Niall Glundubh, heir-apparent to the monarchy of Ireland, died. Croinghilla, son of Cuileannan, lord of Uaithne Muircheimhne, died Muireadhach Mac Anmcamain, lord of Magh-dhorna-Maighen; [and] Lorcan, son of Corghaiseach, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais of Bregh, [died]. Gairbhith, son of Maeleitgin, lord of Feara-Rois, was slain. Brandar, son of Duibhghilla, lord of Ui Cinnsealaigh, was slain by Tuathal, son of Ugaire[1]. Amhlaeibh, son of Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, came to Lammas from Ath-cliath, and carried off [as prisoners] Amhlaeibh Cranncaithreth from Loch Ribh, and the foreigners who were with him (i.e. with Carrech), after breaking their ships. The foreigners of Ardcolath left their fortress, and went to England. Cill-Cirithe[2] was plundered by the son of Baruth, and he

The year 935 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with *ann. xiii.* of the Annals of Ulster, and 933 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as the true year is 937.

[1] "A.D. 936" [*al.* 937] "Diarmaid, son of Aitill, prince of Inisfallen, in penitence quitted Brudas mac Ivregnia, *rex Regedei Cruchaith, populatus est.* Garvith mac Maeleoth." [Leon. Maeleth], "*rex* of the men of Ros, *a plurimis hominibus est.* Croingille mac Cailleonan, king of the Cenels of Marbotius, *a suis mortuus est.* Cenaeig mac Neill, heyre of Ireland, *mortuus.* Bellum inter Aedhesmaidhe, *et hospites inter Saxones et Normannos constitutum extinxit, in quo plurimi ex illis Normannorum mortui sunt, et naves plurimæ, et vasa preciosa capta, et Anlaff, Ivarr filius eorum primi ducentes Saxonum occidit, et Adelstan, king of Saxons, was crowned with great victory" [Adelstan rex totius Saxoniæ magni victoriæ [illegible] est]. "Maelduin mic Aedhemain, king of Kinnell Fiagen, *mortuus est.* Feargil, prince of Clann Aenghusa, *occisus est.* Ulfcetel, *occisus est.*

"A.D. 936" [*al.* 937] "The Danes of Loch Rib arrived at Dublin. Anlaf, with all the Danes of Dublin and North part of Ireland, departed and went over sea. The Danes that departed from Dublin arrived in England, and, by the help of the Devil of that kingdom, they gave battle to the Saxons on the plain of Orbyl, while there was a great number of Normans and Danes, among which those following captains were slain, viz. Scittifey and Gisle, the two sons of Beturich Valey, Anlaf Furr, and

a ndiaidh, i bpaor fa mor do fpech oppe. Ruccsad fin Laigen fop ccend an Cinn ceafp, i fop muinfp mic Neill, an i creachtaiccep le fin Oirgiall ma Mailfinfp, ma Flannacan, i ma Ceallach, mac Cumaigh do ghabh fpiuh i do marbad eis.

Oop Chriofd, mile ccet, cpiuchad a pe. Un nomad Liaban do ec do Dhomnach Mad fpafpan .i. mac fpfp, epfcop Laghlunach, Oilfech, eamplis Colum cille i Comman i mfpm, i i nAlbain, Cinncompa Riogh nama, ancoip, dep. Cafpan, mic Cafpmaic, abb Cuanach, dec. Cumaigen, abb Tige Pfcepa, i pfnifpafpe Apda Macha, i Fingine, mic Fidbhain, mic Domangin, mic Fogapmaig, do. Cumeoda mic Cafpaig, mic Mfpcill, fcribnidh Tige Becna, i eigfpa Maige hOlom. Maolcolaig, mac Cumaill, abb Talam, dec. Robapach, Tighe Chille, dec. Fipgal, mic Domnaill, eigfpa an Cinncfpe, i Mhaghnus, mac Suibhne, eigfpa Da Mome, dec. Cumedhap, mac Macdhem, eigfpa Da Feilge, i a do mac do fhapbad la Cogan, mic Pudain, eigfpa Cailfe. Domnall Ua Maeldoraidh do mapbad Oppig Cfpe. Amlaff, mic Fogapta, do teacht co hAc Cliar do pfnn, i Ceall Cuilne do opgain leo, i dfa cc do fpan do fhfp ofpe. Inmain cuice cfnp Domnaill, pi Cpeann, i Muipfpeach, mic Neill Fionnuil, eigfpa Chfnd, co pa pudaip do Domnall i Muipfpeach co pa plog imdall, no dol go Dunlap Lagenaibh do pochaipt pop Fhfpbolg. Ucc Cliar, co pa epfpaic i co pa fpfccpaic i co pa fpfccpaic i co pa fonfpaigfe mic mbfol po mapbaf Fall o Ua Cfpbaill do hUi Cpfpfn. Cumedh ua Flm po gab Congalach, mac Maelmoichog,

Murchertagh, the son of Cormac Mac Carthy, rebelled, king of the Munster Gaels, and a of Scotland, with armies, together with the nobility of the Kingdom, and of the Lords and the Gaels, Ulidians, Lord the King of Connacht, with 4000 soldiers to the sword, were all slain. Conaing, son Neill of Tirconnell, died.... Glen.

This great battle, between the Scots and Picts, is supposed by the Saxon Chronicle to have been fought in the year 832, which is the true year. The Irish make it to have taught in Brighty, by King Alpin and Kenneth, his brother

apum: Aniel, and that they two were and seven books: but though it were that greater number had not Nennius since the annals of the Gaedhil-mac Aeasra, a does not mention the names of the chief books, o give any definite account of the numbers ther

[illegible] Kal. Maii. Romanis [illegible] Kal augusti. It was probably the name of a church at Armagh.

Fedelmidh Mac[illegible] was brother of Cathal, the ancestor of the O'Mulconrys of Leyny, in the now county of [illegible].

Magh-adhar.... [illegible] the name of a church

church was burned, and a great prey was carried out of it. A battle was gained by the Leinstermen over the forces of the North, i.e. over the people of the sons of Niall, where many fell with Diarmaid, son of Maelmaire, son of Flannagan, and Cealladh, son of Connagach, [who were] of the town of Breagh, and numbers of others [of distinction].

The Age of Christ, 936. The nineteenth year of Donnchadh. Maelpatraic, i.e. the son of Bran, Bishop of Lughmhadh; Dubhdabach, successor of Colum Cille and Adamnan in Ireland and Alba; [and] Caeccomhrac of Muckamagh, ascended, died. Cearan, son of Ciarman, Abbot of Lismor, died. Cronnigen, Abbot of Tuath-Fethghna, and chief priest of Ard-Macha; and Fingamar, son of Fabhdhaidh, son of Donagan, son of Fergarach, son of Dunnchadha, son of Berrach, son of Mereth, Vice-Abbot of Teach-Moshua, and lord of Magh Vidna, [died]. Maelcairnigh, Abbot of Tulan, died. Robhartach of Teach-Tuaile, died. Feargal, son of Donnabhail, lord of the North; and Maeldubh, son of Sechnasach, lord of Fi-Maine, died. Conchobhar, son of Maelsechlin, lord of Ui-Faighre, and his two sons, were killed by Lorcan, son of Faelan, lord of Leinster. Donnchadh Ua Maelsechlainn plundered Ardmacha-Lath. Amhlaibh, son of Godfrey, came to Dublin again, and plundered Cill-Cuilenn, and carried off ten hundred prisoners from thence. A challenge of battle between Donnchadh, King of Ireland, and Muirchertach, son of Niall Glundubh, lord of Ailech; but God parified them. Donnchadh and Muirchertach went with the forces of both fully assembled to lay siege to the foreigners at Ath-cliath, so that they spoiled and plundered all that was under the dominion of the foreigners from Ath-cliath to Ath-Truistan; of which Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, said

"The Northmen departed in their nailed barks:
Bloody relics of darts
On roaring ocean o'er the deep water Dublin
... were,
Again Ireland cleared in mist."

... *Celtic Transcription*, p. 377.

[a] *Cave to Dublin*.—In Saint Gregory's Church, in a metrical rhapsody on the battle of Leamhy, Keating has the following allusion to the return of Amhlaibh, or Anlaf, to Dublin:

[b] *From Ath-cliath to Ath-Truistan*, i.e. from Dublin to Ath-Truistan, a ford on the River Liffey, near the hill of Mullaghmast, in the south of the county of Kildare. Keating, in the

Murċéṫraċ ḋaṁ ṗne Ṗaṫl, ní ṗaġḃa ġṗeṁ ná gaḃáil,
Cuċ beiṫ ac loṗcaḋ aṗ ṫṫaṁ, aṗ ṫiṗ ṁeṫ ġiṫe aṗ maṁaiṁ

Ṗṗiṁṗe Murċeaṗṫaiġ.

Cumḋa Congalaċ Ḋṗeaṫ iṁḋaiṁ o-ċiṗ ḋuiṁe muṫ na ġoṫ
Aṗ a ṫeiṫi i ṫoċaṗ ġlaṫiuṁ aṫ ḃṗ maṫ beiṫ co ḃṗaṫaiḃ ḃṗuiṫ.

Oa Comaṫba Ṗaṫṗaiṫe a ḃṗiṫ, ṗeṗḟlaiṫ, eṗṗoṗ, 7 an-aṗ, an ṗi ṗoḃ ṫaoiṫeaṁnaiḃ ṫo Ṫaoiḋleiḃiḃ, 7 Maṡṗaṫṗaiṫe, mac Maeleṫuile, eṗṗoṗ, 7 eċṫṗanḋ. Cáiṫe imoṗa ṗó i n-aḋḋaiṁe 7 a ḃoċ.

Aoiṗ Cṗiṗṫ, ṗaṁ ṫṫéṫ ṫṗiaṫa a ṫeaṫaiḃ. Ar ṗeiṫiṁiḋ Diaṁaiṁ ḋo Ohonnċaiḋ. Maoiḋoṁnaiġ, aḋḃ Tamlaċṫa, Ceallaċ, mac Caellaiṁe, ṗṗoṗ Saiṗṫ, ṁeġ Ṗiaṁaiṫe, mic Ceallaiġ, coiṁḋiu Oaiṗe, eṗṗoṗ, 7 ṗaṁ Ṗaṫṗaiṫe Laiġṫeṅ, coiṁḋiu Ṗeaṗṁa, 7 Tamlaċṫa, [ṗṁṫ.]. Oiḃṫeaḃ ṁoṗṗaiṁ la Ḟaiḃiḃ ṗoṗ Muṁṗiṫiṗiḃ, mac Heiṫ, 7 a ṗṗaḋaiḃ leo co ṗṁaṗ ṫaiṫ-ṡuiṁ a ḟiaṁ, co ṅo ṗaṁṗaiṁ Oa maṁaiḃ.

Maṁaiṁ ṗa Congalaiġ, mic Maelmiṫiġ, ṗoṗ Ḟaiḃiġaiḃ moṗaiḃ, 7 ḃeṫaiḃ ooc Aṫḃ ṫáḃáiṗṫe, ṫú 7 ṁṗoṗ-ṗiaṁaiṁ ee ṁṗi ṗiaṁ laiṗ ṫaiḃ. Oiṁṫaiḃ mac Loṗcáin, ṗiaṁaiṁ Uaṁe, ooc. Ia cCluaiṁ mic Nóiṁ. Opiṅéin, mac Maeleṁuiṗe, eṗṗoṗ Ua Ṗiaċ-

reign of Cormac, son of Art, seems to that Ath-Truisten was the old name of Adrigl, now Athy, on the Barrow; but this is an error, for the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, and the Book of Lecan, speak of Ath-Truisten and Adrigl, as two different fords where two different battles were fought between the Munstermen, on the one side, and the Leinstermen, aided by the Danes, on the other. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise Ath-truisten is described as "a little ford near the high hill of Mullamaddon," and the following passage, hereafter translated from the Book of Lecan, will show that it is not Adrigl, or Athy:

"It was at Ath-Truisten the first encampment took place, and the race of Mog Ith were routed there, by the Race of Nemhedh" [the Barrow]; "where at Ath, or [Athy]," "a second battle was fought, at Ath-Ler" [or Ae]," "on the Dargle[dhil], the fosterer of Eochaidh Feilart, was slain, and from him the ford was called Ath-I, i.e. the ford of Ee"....Fol. 165, a.

"The race of Mog Ith."—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows: "Ann. 945. *Duo Cassorienses S. Patricii primi, seu Archiepiscopi Armachani, obeunt, eorum Successores Sedes, Episcopi Clonardenses, et Hibernenses capessessunt, et Patricius filius Dunlaingi, Episcopus, et Sapiens postquam quinque annos sedisset, obiit."—Trias Thaumaturga, p. 370. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 40.

The year 936 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 937, also 938, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 932 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period.

"A. D. 937" [or 938]. "Dubhdoin, successor of Colum Cille and Diarmait, or [as others

Muircheartach, above all the men of Fail, has not seized upon place or prey,
Although he has been burning our corn, and well eating our bread

Muircheartach replied:

Conghalach of the fertile Beagh is like unto a mute or stammering man,
Out of his heart no muttering is understood, but [what is] like the bubbling of boiling meat

The two successors of Patrick, namely, Joseph, scribe, bishop, and penitent, the wisest of the Irish; and Macipadraig, son of Maeltuile, bishop and wise man, died. The latter was five months in the abbacy when he died.

The Age of Christ 937. The twentieth year of Donnchadh. Maelbrighte, Abbot of Fearnachadh, [and] Conghach, son of Cathbhadh Prior of Saighir died. Fiannamhail son of Cosdubh Comharba of Daire, Bishop, and adept in the Books of Patrick, Loichene, comharba of Feirna and Tamhlacht, [died]. Aedacan was plundered by the foreigners against Muircheartach, son of Niall; and they took him prisoner, and carried him off to their ships, but God redeemed him from them. A battle was gained by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, over the Gaeidhealg Great and Small, at Ath-fadaigh, where four score of them were slain. Domhnall, son of Lorcan, lord of Aidhne, died at Cluainmicc-Nois.

Maelsinni mac Conail, prince of Tuilein, obiit. Feradhach mac Duinnell, king of Ailech, mortuus est.[A challenge of battle between Donagh mac Flainn, and Murtagh mac Neill, but God prevented them.] "Aulaiv mac Gofri at Dublin agentes. Carnacallis praeliatio Amlaiv O Ifvain, which was not hard of long before" [quod non multum ab antiquis temporibus]. . . . Donagh O Gorkeghgan, king of Tarvith, and Donagh O Gorkeghgan, king of Tarvith, and by Murtagh mac Neill, king of Alloe, to hinder the Gaeil, et locutus [est] . . . that they stayed from Dublin to Ath-Cuprain Maelcoa, king of Fail, killed by Lorcan — Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend. tom. iii.

A. D. 937. [year of the world 5386] Muirchertach mac Muiredhaigh, king of Ailech and his two sons were killed by Lorcan mac Eochan. Killaloe was preyed by the Danes and [they] killed a thousand captives from thence."—*Ann. Ulton*

"*Bruide Shee*.—I am that dialect of the Irish tongue or in which the Brehon laws are written, that is to Reilly, translator it "the law or lawyer's vision."—*Vide* the Proceedings of the Irish Archæological Society, p. 178.

Ath-fadaigh.—A Ford of the two Feadas. There were two places of this name in Ireland, one on the River Boyle, in Connaught,—see note , under A. D. 1374; and the other in Meath, but the situation of neither form of the name of the latter or reference to the former.

peach, teste Nam. mac Ceallaig, cainep Oppuiz, mepc. Cum. mac Ua zupa, ab aingbaip le hUi Pailtpe. Maelmic, mac Piam, do zun la Teatal Cumoi pecrpiane na cumaio la Connchao, mac Piam, pi Epeann. Ceallachan, pi Caipil, co ppipapt Mumu, i Riocc cum ce nZallaib Pupcinzpi i Muiccc o cuapan cpech mop, i bpeo Opcun mac Cille hemech, i Cille hachaio noib co po zabpat a ba naiban i Riupeaipc Ua Concobaip i Conaillach mic hippa, co ppapc-alpac Oilill mc Cuapan, eppcop Ua nPloinn, i pomaip ple la hUmaipzin ipcapua Ua nPailze. Pip Nomoip an Ceallacan, pi Mumu, i o nZallaib amaile pupp, in oipcip Nine, i Cluain hemneo, i Cille hachaio zo po aipzio in ep co Cluam Iopaip. Zoill co bepzo Cpi clue i Laiznib, mac Zoipzpi, epc pupcnéc Da i Riocal

Oop Opuip, mac cpéo epaccha i hoche. O hucupéic in Connchao. Riuip Cpuch cumpa, ab Cluana happ, Cuthmaiccc, mic Roman, ab Cluana Dolcain Unfer, mic Oeimmin, ab Finne hupfe, mepc. Coilleabain, ab Cille hachaio, i o Laiznib in muip Oelzniap Cualann ap clun i Zhallaib Piam Ua Cacuil, in tai maipcpe in cCluain an cobaip la Zallaib. Sollan, mic Cuilpfnan, aibbfluaz, i o maipbi la Zallaib. Niallbpiain cpeccaipe, cecinit in ran. Muiccepcach Ua Seachlain pcapiepimc Peipeinne, mc. Sinlaim mic Iap an pig. Connchao, i la Muipchpeach, mic Neill, zo Cenzuib, i zo pcapp Muman, co po zabpat a ngialla. Niall, mic Peapzaile, pcapiepimc Oilig mc Piam, i bpian in Muipchpeach. Piam, ingin Connchaip, banaipzinn

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[a] *Ua Flaithbertaigh*.—I.e. of the O'Flaherty's of Aidhne, this is Teaboe, in the county of Galway, under the year 1087, p. 886, supra.

[b] *Maelmaith, son of Diarmait*.—This Maelmaith was Secretary of Clonmacnoise, elevated to the O'Conors of Offaly. For his decease, see Annals A. D. 1094, p. 900.

[c] *Gilla Pedair*.—This was the name of the celebrated Bard of Armagh, who died in the year 1091, p. 930.

[d] *Cill Achaidh*.—This is now called the Old Church. The reader will observe that this place is in the Co. Carlow, a fact which proves from evidently copied from the Annals of Ulster.

[e] *Cenel Fiachach*.—See the history of this sept in West Connaught, in the Index to Hy Fiachrach.

[f] *Mac Beathadh*.—He was the patron saint of Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare and of St. Mary de Pratis Church, near Kells, county Meath, also, as is highly probable, from this passage, that of Clonard, under A. D. 818, p. 340, supra.

The year 938 in the Annals of the Four Masters notes only with 938, the 939 of the Annals of Ulster, which gave the events of that year A. D. 939.

[g] *A. D. 938*.—[ed. 939].—Kinadon, as we have caused by Gregory, which, however, was not often done. Cruithne was Scotland. King of Alba [Scotland], in 938.

Crichan, son of Maelmaire, lord of Ui-Fiachrach, died. Flann, son of Ceallach, Tanist of Osraighe, died. Cian, son of Aengus, was slain by the Ui-Failghe. Murchadh, son of King[1], was mortally wounded by Tuathal. Canain-Gudraig[2] was covered by Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Ireland. Ceallachan, King of Cashel, with the men of Munster, and Magnus Conan, with the foreigners of Port-Lairge, went into Meath, and seized upon a great prey, and took the spoils and prisoners of Ui-Neidhidh-each[3] and Cill-achaidh; and took their two abbots, namely, Muireadhach Ua Conchadhair, and Cubhdeanach, son of Beorgdin: but they left behind Oitill, son of Aengus, lord of Ui-Fothaidh[4], and many others, in the hands of Ainshergin lord of Ui-Failghe. The men of Munster, under Ceallachan, King of Munster, who had the foreigners along with him, plundered [the churches of] Cluain-mic-Nois and Cill-achaidh and the territory of Meath, as far as Cluain-Iraird. The foreigners deserted Ath-cliath by the help of God and Martin[5].

The Age of Christ, 938. The twenty-first year of Donnchadh. Muiredhach of Camus[6], Abbot of Beannchair: Dubhinnreachtir, son of Roman, Abbot of Cluain-Dolcain; [and] Aenbithh, son of Dondchadh, Abbot of Glenn-d'Uissen, died. Cubhdeanach, Abbot of Ullard-bridh, was drowned in the sea of Dulgunn Cuilenn[7], while flecing from the foreigners. Flann Ua Cathail suffered martyrdom at Cluain-mic-Nois[8] by the foreigners. Maeldoraidh, son of Cu-Breatnan, Abbot of Sisine, was killed by the foreigners. Maeldoraidh his successor died. Maelmartin Ua Scellain, Leader of Leighinbhan, died. An army was led by the king, Donnchadh, and by Murchadh[9], son of Niall, to Leinster, and to the men of Munster; and they took their hostages. Niall, son of Feargbhal, heir of Oileach, was mortally wounded and drowned by Murchadh. Flann, daughter of Donnchadh, and Queen of Oileach, died. Arabh, grandson of Ivahar,

[1] *Son of King*.—Now Carnan-Mac-cuile, in the barony of Oneilland, and county of Louth adjoining. This was one of St. Columbkille's monasteries. See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 83.

[2] *Canain-Gudraig*.—Now Carlingford, i.e. *Fidgeon* in the county of Dublin.

[3] *Ui-Neidhidh-each*.—Now Delvin, i.e. *Fidgeon* in the county of Westmeath. Forgotten mac Colmain, Chief of Delvin, is Ui-Neidhidh, &c.—*Annals of Ul., Chief Clonard*, 1000, 43.

[4] *Ui-Fothaidh*.—Now Iveagh, in the county of Down.

[5] *Martin*.—Now Tirkeny, i.e. *Fidgeon* in the county of Dublin.

[6] *Camus*.—Now Camus-Juxta-Bann, in the county of Londonderry. See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 83.

[7] *Dulgunn Cuilenn*.—Now Dalkey, i.e. *Fidgeon* in the county of Dublin.

[8] *Cluain-mic-Nois*.—Now Clonmacnoise, in the King's County, on the river Shannon, about seven miles to the south-west of Athlone. Forgotten mac Colmain, Chief of Delvin, is Ui-Neidhidh, &c.—*Annals of Ul., Chief Clonard*, 1000, 43.

[9] *Murchadh*.—Now Carnan-Mac-cuile, in the barony of Oneilland, and county of Louth adjoining. This was one of St. Columbkille's monasteries. See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 83.

Oilix, &c. — Uaitle na hEmna, a mac Seanoch, ri Gaoidhel Gall Cumna, co maidhm i gCormracch la Cuchuaigh Ua Cinaeth. Ua mic gus nGeallacan, ri Cinaeil gan Oirgiallaibh. Amlaoibh Cuarán re tabhairt co Corgaibhne i bfiacaibh mac Torpaidh do beith ina Ard ollamh. Cuchuaigh Ua Cuirc, ri Luighne Chuinn i dTigh Mic Loscain i mbfiadhnaise Mhaoilsheachlainn, do ronadh par cúdha mora eigrid. Coppge Ua Cuirc, eagnaidh Ua nEirennain, bas. Cormacán, pa pir breath pop Conpranain mac Aeda pop Ailiu re hAmlaoibh, mic Seapa, i pan Epcaibh.

Uaip Cpiopt, mile ocen ochtmha deoch. Ua nagh bhuadhan péile co Dhomhnall. Cathal, mac Seamuis ele, imtheacht do lotap i Connaccaibh, pagaipe ann leaghtap beag. Muiredhach, mac Neitain, epbaidh Cualann, do ec iap cetpaccaib. Mupchpa h, mac Neill, ri Cpiadh an Fhaidh i bfeil an Fhaidh i cpich nUi Oppaing, i na nDiaigh go po hadhlaicedh i ec po hoccaipe laip an cpoich ante pe leip pe hUi Ruanaidh pommap pempach na tpaim. Mupchadach la Mac Seamuis, mac Neill, do ecc, oipipi i Cenél Conaill i bfeil Fhaidh iap mbpeith banna i cpiapt. Ua na i Diaip do. Aip la Cedlachan i na pogo Mumain, pianaigh a saigse co Mumchpa h, mac Neill, go cuipcipeap na mile dhaoine leip in Cedlachan, mac Cathmoil i na Muridpoim, mac Fhlaitain, ri Ui Fidi, mic Nadchuo, i an Cléipech mic Seapan, ri Cuipmeno ele

Cormac, &c. — Adbha-mhAcha, now anglicised Ardagh, in the barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 53.

Cuchuaigh, &c. — Flaithrighe, now anglicised Flyn, made by the Welsh, Lord Bangor, or Bishop of the Irish church of the Irish settlement of Bangor. See *Annals of Ulster*, A.D. 1014, and Index, p. 1.

Ui Briuin Seola. — For the next notice of this tribe, occurring in the annals, see A.D. 1040. They were probably seated in the district of Ballintober, now anglicised Templehy, in the barony of Carra and county of Mayo. See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 351, note.

The year 934 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 939 of the annals of Ulster, which last is correct, as that year is Bissextile.

"*A battle*, &c. — This battle is said by Marleigh and Bowden and Matthew, that they (it were both their) two sons were slain therein, killed by the Danes," proof of the contrary. "Malachy was crowned by Muiredach mac Neill. Brian, daughter of Donncha, queen of Ireland, married . . . An army by Danmarks in Scotia, who be spoiled Lamlaire, their captain, and many Compatriots, &c." *Chron. Wendovor.* ann. 939.

Some of the annals given by the Four Masters under 937 and 938, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 933, as follows:

"*A.D. 933*" (recte 939, 940), "Athelstan, King of England, died. The sons of Otter (Ottar) opposed the Ulidi until none the next day.

i.e. the son of Sitric, lord of the foreigners of Limerick, was killed in Connaught by the Ceanraighi of Aidhne.[1] A great slaughter was made of the Ostmen by Ceallachan, King of Cashel. Amhaidh Cuanach went to Cair Abrach and Blaeaire, son of Godfrey, came to Athenlith. Depredations were committed by the Leinstermen in Iar-mhidh Breagh; namely, by Bracan to Meath, Lorcan to Iarmidh, and Murchertach in Cualann; and they carried great preys from these places. Cathal Ua Cinaedh, lord of Ui Amhalghaidh, died. A victory was gained by the king of the Saxons over Constantine, son of Aedh; Anlaf, of Amhlaimh, son of Sitric; and the Britons.

The Age of Christ, 939. The twenty-second year of Donnchadh. Eochu, son of Seanchal, Abbot of Inis-mic-Nerin, and Cormac, priest of Dun-Leathglaise, died. Maelmaidh, son of Neachtai, the glory of Cashel, died at an advanced age. Murchertach, son of Niall, with the men of the North, and of Brefny, went into the territory of Osraighe and Feara; and he totally plundered and ravaged the entire country as far as Leac Riaghmhaire, so that they [the inhabitants] submitted to him. A fleet [was conducted] by Murchertach, son of Niall, and he carried off much plunder and booty from the Ine-Gall, after gaining victory and triumph. A slaughter was made of the Dal-n-Araidhi by Ceallachan and the men of Munster, because they had submitted to Murchertach, son of Niall, and to slay two thousand of them, together with Cellachan, son of Cormac, Maelsechlann, son of Cathbharrach, Scuiltin, son of Nowlan, Uchtrach, son of Scale, &c. Another battle was gained by the Danes and the Osraighi.

Ardagh was taken by the Danes of Waterford, who killed many persons, and carried away many captives, and [took] the mace of the church from them, which was [afterwards] found in Waterford. Ceallachan of Cashel, with his Munstermen and Danes, both of those [already] in Munster and those [who came] from Ath-cliath, plundered all Meath and [made] a great slaughter of the Meathmen. Congalach mac Maelmithig gave an overthrow to the Danes of Dublin [and] Meathmen [at] Cnoc-Sleibhe-Fuaid, where many persons were slain. King Domnall Ua Neill, king of Aileach, and Murtagh mac Neill, king of Cinel-Eoghain, died. Murtagh was killed by Domnall mac Neill, king of Aileach, and Niall, grandson of Eochaidh, was killed by Murtagh mac Neill. Flann, daughter of King Donnagh, Queen of Ardagh, died. Maelpeatair, Erdeli-ghan, Lector of Lismore, and Conaingean of Cashel, a great number of the people of Osraighe. Awley Cwarm, [came] to York, and Black-ere was Godfrey arrived to subdue and govern the Danes. Chron.

[1] *Leac-Riaghmhaire*; i.e. Riaghmhaire's flat. This flat was somewhere in the county of Waterford, but the name is obsolete.

[2] *Ine-Gall*, i.e. the Islands of the Foreigners, i.e. the Hebrides or Western Islands of Scotland.

lap na Gaipb 7 la hOpmaiḃ pop pit Cairil, ou i ropperaccap ṫi. Muipċḟpach iapam co rainic Comall 7 Cogan, 7 an Tṡaiscinc apéṁa co hOilen, comad paṡṡa nec céo lap do ġlémi gaiscioch ins Fhocla, 7 pa caṫaiġill Cpiun lam cii ipi pampse co piacht Aṫa cliaṫ, 7 do ṫiġi Sicnse, ciṫ apra Aṫa cliaṫ la ngaillṁi lap. Do ċom iapam co Cuiġnḋ. 7 po ṁaiḋpet Laiġin 7 Fiṫbepe ppip, conad pop ṫeṫṁ o'ca póḃaiḋ a pṁaccaiṁ, 7 no pat Lopcan pi Laiġen lair. Rainic ón ṡo Fpiṁ Muman, 7 poḃaṫ cpiaṁ maṫṁe pep a ċinn do ċuc ppip. Conaḃ eaḋi po ṫaiṁpiṫ po ḃaṁe Cenḋiaḋáin do ṫaḃaipt ina ċenn, 7 do bpiṫa gemel pop la Muipċeṫpach. Do neochain iapam co Connaċtaiḃ, 7 ṫánic Conaċtaiġ mic Taiḋg na ḋáil, 7 a ṫopmi gemeal na ġlaiṫ pair. Do paiṫ iapsin co hAilech gup an pocpann hi pin hi ngaillṁi lap, 7 baṫap eṫpiṫe eo cúic mac mop oc pídḃiccaiḃ, 7 po ċinj na ġáill i neaṁaiṫ ra pee pin go Domnaiġ, i Cpeamh, iapsin é bói a Tṁpaiġ, 7 ap nó ṡáiṁc an pṡéi.

Conan do ċabaipt Cheiṫeaċan lap ṁaḋpaḃ an pann,

Do ċóiṫ Muipċḟpach pa ṡíp,
Co Caipil cuem caiṫeṫ capp,
Co ṫucc Ceiṫeaċ na ceṫaip,
Ni pa ġaḃ ġaill ole appi.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

over the King of Caisel, where many were slain. Muircheartach afterwards assembled the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, and the people of the North in general, at Oilech, where he erected ten hundred of the chosen heroes[a], and made a circuit of Ireland[b], keeping his left hand to the sea, until he arrived at Ath-cliath; and he brought Sitric, lord of Ath-cliath, with him as a hostage. He afterwards proceeded into Leinster, and the Leinstermen began to oppose him[c], but hastily agreed to submit to him; and he carried Lorcan, king of Leinster, with him. He then went to the men of Munster, who were in readiness on his arrival to give him battle; but they unanimously received to give up [their king] Cearbhall, and a tutor was put upon him by Muircheartach. He afterwards proceeded into Connaught, where Conchobhar, son of Tadhg[d], came to meet him, but no gyve or lock was put upon him. He then returned to Oilech, carrying three kings with him as hostages; and they were for nine months tearing the rock, and at the end of that time he sent the hostages to Donnchadh, because it was he that was at Temhair, and the sovereignty had come to him. Concerning the carrying away of Cearbhall the following quatrain was composed:

Muircheartach went to the south,
To the beautiful chalk-white Caisel,
And he brought with him Cearbhallan of troops:
He did not accept of any other hostage for him.

[illegible] King of Munster, as the first Norwegian who was in possession of royal authority, and a man of immense diplomatic importance, to be taken as a point of Edward's allegiance.—*See Orpen's Ireland under the Normans*, p. 31, note to line 58.

[illegible] Cormacan Eigeas tells that Muircheartach proceeded to Leinster [Dublin east] and that the Leinstermen assembled at night in the valley of Glenn Mama, determined to oppose him; but that when they saw the number of hostages by his right, they durst not appear there, but permitted them to pass to Tuaim-Aill mic Duach old Kilkenny, where they took Lorcan, King of Leinster, whom they forced and carried off as a hostage.—*Ibid.*, p. 36.

[illegible] Eidersgeir praised.—Cormacan Eigeas states that Eidersgeir requested his people not to oppose the race of Eoghan, but to surrender him as a hostage.—*Ibid.*, p. 41.

[illegible] Conchobhar, son of Tadhg.—This Conchobhar, who is the progenitor of the O'Connors of Connaught, was a very young man at this period. His father, Tadhg of the Three Towers, who was at this time King of Connaught, lived till 963. Conchobhar himself lived till 973.—*Ibid.*, pp. 46, 49, 65.

[illegible] Aine sooths.—This is a mistake of the [illegible] for cnoc nAine, i.e. Knockaney.—*Ibid.*, pp. 56, 57.

Ap gaill no cop la hUibPáilge a la hAilbpgn, mac Gonnaba, 7 lá Cenel Pharcbach, co po mapbpac vá céo vec la Muig Cip m.b. Ag a proc amaiphra, comcop popp aibce 7 lachu co po ecpeydercp na Gaill hap Macra ag la fya. Maolmaeru mac Flainn, ruanyr Oiby, co mapbad do Chenel Conaill. Corpumcad pop Gaillaib Ua cuar pa hUib Pailge a pa hAilbpgn mac Gonnacha, cigeapna Ua pPailge, 7 i creopcap mile no Gaillaibh in Aon hAlbanach, co corcaib tomba cen mo cupom.

Imp Cpiopt, naon céo cpicha. An ceap bliadain pichit an Ghoimchad. Gpmacan mac Sarpaind, eppcop Clainne mic Nayr 7 Cellach, mac epopain, eppcop Clainne hoipreach, vecc. Maolmaeru, pubican 7 abb Clainne Iopaip, decs. Cina cpibeap, epai 7 perum epbe.

Maolmaeru um Flainn muig,
Mop bach an ceaob cecan cuipp
Ainbeé cáin na hannapbe,
Cuincompac molvach Maiġnu.

Paolan, mac Flaiphbeapcaig pi Cuaiġi, no loc do ceapcap i nDomnach Cholmáin.

Paolán pamain peamaiġe, ap ġné map máera maiġén,
Comaoe Cualann cuaiġ ap, do pobad laimh pi Laiġín.
Laiġe i peann i pamain, ipnigth bep dpoiġa mecneġ,
Do máiġ nép epa ġle nemail, do bach plaiph pen Paolain.

[illegible] Loch.—This was the ancient name of a plain near Belfast, to the north of the King's County.—See note under the year 1155.

Inis Modain.—Now Inishmot, in the barony of Ikeathy and County of Meath.—See note under A. D. 939, supra.

The year 939 of the Annals of the Four Masters does not agree with any of the Annals of Ulster, and 941 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which is the nearest of these years to Tighernach, [941], as follows:

"A. D. 941" [941]. "A great hosting, that had not been in many years before, was made by Murtough, that is son of Niall, son of Eochy, and went to Ossory and brought from thence subjection, and hostages, and tribute, and all that ever payed the Danes, that is brought Colleachan, King of Ossyll, with him, subject to Murtough. Maolmora, [grandson] of Flann, King of Ireland, killed by the Gaedhil. Dubh mac Donnagal Archbishop of Ireland died, and was succeeded by Joseph priest of Imoil-mochua, [Moville, or]..." Ann. Clon. Claronii, ann. 941.

"A. D. 941" [recte, 942]. "There was such drought [throughout] and so few lochs, and the waters of Ireland that year, that the Danes went to Inis-Mochty upon it, and ravaged and ransacked the same. Murtough mac Neale, with the

A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Ui-Failghi, i. e. by Aradhergin, son of Cinaedh, and the Cinel-Fiachach, who slew twelve hundred of them at Magh-Cirr. Unusual frost, so that the rivers and lakes were passable; and the foreigners plundered Inis-Mochta on the ice. Mac Irusmaidh, abb of Fiarn, Tanist of Odhrach, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. A battle was gained over the foreigners of Ath-cliath by the Ui-Failghi, i. e. by Aindergin, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Failghi, where there fell a thousand of the foreigners, with Aedh Albanach, and many chieftains besides him.

The Age of Christ, 940. The twenty-third year of Donnchadh. Dunchadh, son of Nathaises, Bishop of Clonmacnoise-Nois; and Ceallach, son of Eporan, Bishop of Clainn-cullinoach, died. Maelmochtis, scribe and Abbot of Clainn-Inaid, died. He was the head of the piety and wisdom of Ireland.

Maelmochtis of the plain of Meath,—
Great grief is the loudsome sweet branch,—
The chief of spiritual direction,
The centre of the praise of Munstir.

Faelan, son of Muiredhach, King of Leinster, died of a fall at Ard-na-Calmaid.

Faelan of resounding rapidity, whose shout overwhelmed the plain,
Lord of Cualann of the harbours, the subduer of champions, king of Leinster,
The name of Lochlann's Ireland he subdued from singly-handed,—
Cause of tears is his fatal separation. Alas for the Prince of Fal-land's land!

---

hordes of the North, went to Ossory on Danes, and preyed them. Awley mac Godfrey, king of Danes, died. Creilaghan of Corkell, and his Munstermen, gave an overthrow to the Danes, and slew of them 3000. They of all the said Kyndreds & the same Danes. Orlath, daughter of heavenly war-heroes, was queen of Ireland this time. Mortaugh was took with the king's forces, went to Corkell, and there took Callaghan (that tyranny kinge of Mounster that partaked with the Danes) prisoner, and led him and all the hostages of Mounster, and the other provinces of Ireland, with him, and delivered them all into the hands of King Donnogh O'Melaghlin. — Ann. Clon.

[illegible] This is probably intended for Ard-na-Maghna, or Mughon-Mochonog, near Castlerea.

Seanadh Chalma a.e. Calman's hair. This fair was held on the present Carnagh of Ardcarn, in County Roscommon.

Faelan's bond.—The Ui-Faelain were seated in the county of Meath-Lagenia and Magh-Liffi, in the present county of Kildare.

Longphort i Cliu, co mor Lagman, mac Dubhtaic, do slaghadh le Conaillaibh, mac Maeltuaithgh. Dubhtach, rigdh Ulidh, d'eg. Cluain mic Nois i Cell Fraigh do sgoiledh le Gleasaibh, mac Foghmar, i le Feallaibh Ardcharnach. Dun Leathglais do ghabhail le mac Raghnaill co mor Fhlaithemh. Do innsaidh Dia i Phiarpaise a cuirreoir an gnim sin fein, uair ruagadar Feall mor iarsin co tucsadar ma mor poppla, comgha mic Raghnaill a ceannach go ro gabh sin. Ro innsaidh e do Dhiamaid le fir Ailigh fa cetus go cuirfe ingantaighe, mac Neill, i Pharpaise. Dal mor do midmarcaibh co cuirfedh a dith ma hiarraidh in Dhiamaid mic Roighi do mharbh.

Bas Ghaoi mic Cuirrin, a haon. An cerpuinn Ghaoi, sicher do Ghaoidhelaibh. Cumsan, mac Duncuain, rigdh Ceneoil Loghdha, Connaughta, d'eg. Dorinse, Pigotach, ab Sangre, i Pigotmach, ab Peitin mic. Ua, mac Donnchaim, coarbsa Isiu, ba mor eglais i naomh i Sruthaibh, i Fiadh mic Laoch. Muircertach in Cruaidh ocgonius, mac Neill Frassaigh, tarraspa Odhr, i Cruaidh Locha Febhail do mharbh. Ua Flainn, ri Ua Maine, mac Loghlainn, d'eg, i Hugh, a brathair, do gabhail a righe. Ua Cuinn d'eg.

Bas Ghaoi mic Cuirrin, a haon. An cerpuinn Ghaoi, sicher do Ghaoidhelaibh. Cumsan, mac Duncuain, rigdh Ceneoil Loghdha, Connaughta, d'eg. Dorinse, Pigotach, ab Sangre, i Pigotmach, ab Peitin mic. Ua, mac Donnchaim, coarbsa Isiu, ba mor eglais i naomh i Sruthaibh, i Fiadh mic Laoch. Muircertach in Cruaidh ocgonius, mac Neill Frassaigh, tarraspa Odhr, i Cruaidh Locha Febhail do mharbh. Ua Flainn, ri Ua Maine, mac Loghlainn, d'eg, i Hugh, a brathair, do gabhail a righe. Ua Cuinn d'eg.

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Conghalach and Ailpe, two sons of Lorcan, son of Dunchadh, were slain by Conghalach, son of Mac-Gillaphadraigh. Dunlaith, daughter of Mac Gillaphadraigh, died. Clonmacnoise-Nos and Clúain-Iraird were plundered by Blacaire son of Godfrey, and the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Dun-Leathglaise was plundered by the son of Ragnall and his foreigners. God and Patrick quickly took vengeance of him for this deed. The foreigners came across the sea, and attacked them on their island, so that the son of Ragnall, their chief, escaped to the main land; he was killed by Malachias, King of Ulidia, in revenge of Patrick, before the end of a week after the plundering. A great flood in this year, so that the lower half of Clonmacnoise-Nos was swept away by the water.

The Age of Christ, 941. The twenty-fourth year of Donnchadh. Cumin, son of Donncan, Bishop and Abbot of Iona-Columbkille, Cumeneach-mac, Bishop of Inis-mic-Nesan, Flannagh, Abbot of Saighir, and Feredhmuighe, Abbot of Fobhar, died. Aedh, son of Cuanna, lord of Iriaghbhar, a wise man, learned in Latin and Irish-lore.[1] Maelsechnaill of the Leather Coats, son of Niall Glundubh, lord of Ailech, the Hector of the west of Europe in his time, was slain at Ath-Fhirdiadh[2] by Blacaire, son of Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, on the 26th of March. In his mention of him we said:

[illegible] a year of misery to Christendom this year by which the town of Clonmacnoise and the [illegible] was destroyed] and [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Danish [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Derid ingal ingar ind for fial clainne Cuinn go brath,
Nad mair Muirchertach la laech oldcha ind Fuomnal ingnath.

Apo Macha do orgain lair na Gallaib cédna aradbarach iar marbad Muircertaigh. Muiredach do fradh do.

A haen nach cend, cerbe ceol i gcarp Cruic mes ochtgel,
Ard na hiarmuid maigin co bar maboil Muirchertaigh.

Cathasach ó Draéc Muigi ria Nuadu Ua nGannamain for Cenel nEogham i for Gallaib Lacha Feabail, in ro marbad trí cét do Chenel Eogain i do Gallaib in Hiathmacha, mac Flainn riognamna an Tuaiscirt Logan, mac Faeláin, ri Laigis, do marbad la Norsemanna, na nisi sec maraen Ara Cliach, iar cathugud for Gallaib ar tús oú i ro[i]cherar le cath lair, ma nabgaid,

Ma ro bid na breagail bric,
Gid tair trie creagad for tosc,
O mi co brath mbaigneas mbale,
Ni tucha Laigne ro loic.
Logan Laigin i tresib each,
Maigin céd cloé catha nar
Dia na ngabtach ro lam dir,
Ar crid, ar cuinead, ar cath.
Comtus cosean nGaoidel ngaer,
Ma ro gaed for laoch ni lé,
Da Lúg lonn fri lesin sé,
Ar beim do brat ma ro bé.

Cenfaeladh, mac Oeee, tigerna Dál Araide, do orgain i nDuntrib la a cenel féin. Flann Ua Foscartaig tigerna Ire ecgartha, 7 tigerna

[a] *Treath-Maighe*, i. e. the battle of Magh-Ceo, now Identified.

Ua Gannamain. — This family descended from Gannamain, the sixth in descent from Flaithbheartach, who was monarch of Ireland from 727 to 734.—*See Battle of Magh-Rath*, pp. 335, 337, 338.

[c] *Descendant of Eiremon's brave*: i. e. of Brenal Boalaigh, grandson of Dathorr Mor, monarch of Ireland.

[d] *Breagaigh*; i. e. of Magh-Breagaigh, a district in the north-east of the county of Westmeath, adjoining that of Longford. The village of Street, anciently called Sraid-Maighe-

Vengeance and destruction have descended upon the race of the Clann-Guinn for ever.

As Murchertach does not live, alas, the country of the Gaedhil will be always an orphan.

Art-Mac-Ua was placed not by the same foreigners on the day after the killing of Murchertach Mughron composed this

One, and one hundred, four times ten, since Christ was born of Virgin birth,
Is the number of years that have come to the great death of the Murchertach.

A victory was gained at Tracht-Mughas', by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, over the Cinel-Eachdha and the Lecmacs of Loch-Neathail, where there perished of the Cinel-Eoghain and Lecmacs were slain, together with Muirchertach, son of Flann, over-king of the North Lorcan, son of Dalach, King of Leinster, was slain by the Norsemen, as he was plundering Ath-cliath, after having first defeated the foreigners, when many of them were slain by him; of which it was said:

Now the descendant of Brenal Breac has been slain
A rapid, keen lion, subduer of princes
From this day till the direful and terrific day of judgment,
No [illegible] shall march in his army
Because of Lorcan in a wretched house,
The theme of a hundred poets was the friend of poetry
Alas, the world has been filled with wailing,
It is troubling, it is overpowering, it is battle
Lord of provinces, of the noble Gaedhil,
If he wounded a hero, it is not joyous,
He was a puissant Lach to jump into the flood,
It is a sharp lance [illegible] he has been run

Cudilaidh, son of Bec, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was killed at Comraidh by his own tribe Flann Ua Foguda, Lord of Breteraighe, and lord of Teathbha

[illegible] the matter is pointed. The year 941 [illegible] of these two years as to the Annals of Ulster, [illegible] the Annals of Ulster, [illegible] "The Gaill of Loch

Tenebo, Dubhlinna rigfis Tigearnán, rígeapna Gpeipne, bíi Donnchuan mac Flainn, pí Cpeann, d'ég.

Aop Chipt, naon céd déagmhar a dó. Robhpeach, mac Maoleoin uigh, abb Cluana na nUbhal, Maolpeirsne, d'ó Cluana hIopaipp, Dubcach, mac Maoil Gnfail, i gcip Iorgain Cluana hIopaipp, 7 Gurpe, mac Murchadha, pacapt Cluana mic Nóip, déc. Pluirbeapcach, mac Iomaimhéin, pí Cuipl, Flainn, mac Finn, 7 Mhuipeadhach, mac Maoilmoéin, do pigshinnsiu Laighean, éag. Finn, mac Mocain, rígeapna Cuipel Laighe, do mapbhadh i bPeapann Mhige Finn Conn, mic Donnchaim, pigshinnsiu Eireann, do mapbhadh i gcoimdhe i Leith Mogha. Coppghenmac Maolpeirsne, rígeapna Uí Faelain, mac Cathasaigh pia Cenallaibh, Cairt pop Chluainpeirg, i ac Cpeamain le muig Laine, in po mapbhadh pesaine. Cpeca pad Aeda chuic do Ghaedelaib

[illegible] Dublinna [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Duibhdeamhna, daughter of Tighearnan, i. e. lord of Breifne, and wife of Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 942. Robhartach, son of Maeleimhigh, Abbot of Cluain-an-fobhair[a]; Maelfeichine, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Dubhthach, son of Maeleampuil, Lector of Cluain-Iraird; and Gnatre, son of Maeleoin, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Flaithbheartach, son of Inmainen, King of Cassel; Flann, son of Finn, and Muireadhach, son of Maelmaighin, two royal heirs of Leinster, died. Finn, son of Matan, lord of Corca-Laighdir, was slain by Feara-Maighe-Feimhe[b]. Conn, son of Donnchadh, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by the men of Fearnmhagh. Cathbhar, son of Maolpadraig, lord of Fir-Liathain, died. A victory was gained by Ceallachan of Caiseal, over Cennedigh, son of Lorcan, at Magh-duin[c], where many were slain. The destruction of Ath-cliath by the Irish, i. e. by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh,

royal materials furnished by the Annals of Ulster. Cormac Mac Cuilleanain, King of Munster, who, according to Mageoghegan, was her first husband, was slain in the battle of Belach-Mughna, in the year [illegible]. Now if we take for granted that Niall Glundubh was her second husband, he must have married her [illegible] that year, for Cearbhall, her third husband, was killed in A.D. 909, one year after the death of Cormac.—See p. 573, line 17, supra. His last gives the true history of Mageoghegan and many [illegible] Niall Glundubh lived till the year 919, ten years after the death of Gormlaith. The fact would therefore appear to be, that Gormlaith was first married to Cormac Mac Cuilleanain, after whose death she married, secondly, Cearbhall, or Carroll, King of Leinster, who was slain by a lance named Ubhaim in the year 909; and that she married, thirdly, Niall Glundubh, with whom she lived till he was slain by Amlaff at Dublin in 919; after which she was left destitute, and begged from door to door.—See a quatrain of Gormlaith's own composition, cited by the Four Masters under the year 903. p. 575, and again under 917, p. 627.

Charles the Bald, ever of Britannic memory in Ireland, for the assistance that Malachy received from him in the art of war, namely, leathern cloaks, which were impenetrable to the arrows and javelins of the enemy, from which coverings he received the cognomen of Na Caithmil gCruaidh, or the Hard Cloaks, which, it is more conjecture, is not borne out by any Irish authority, for it appears from the poem of Cormacan Bocht, that these Cathaills were not used as a protection against the arrows and javelins of the enemy, but as coverings against the inclemency of the weather.—See the poem in the Circuit of Ireland by Muircheartach Mac Neill, lines 64-70, 99-104, and 115-122.

[a] *Cluain mic Nois.*—A place near Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, and King's County.—See it already referred to at the years 807, 843, supra.

[b] *The Fears Maighe Feine*: i. e. the inhabitants of the barony of Fermoy, in the county of Cork.

[c] *Magh duine*, i. e. plain of the men. This would be anglicised Moydown, or Moydow, but it has not been yet identified.

a'r Chorgalar, neu Marsiandyr, pozzumus Operas, y'r Lyfrau neu Madrigalau, yr Cantilenæ, neu Chorales, nec Psalmi, prozimus Cantûs Ore repetendi de primo pulsi: a'r Cyfeiliant, a'r Symphonia, a'r Cwmpaswyr adrino'r Lepcod, a'r Ffidl, a'r Organ, a'r Harpsichord, a'r Bas, a'r Cwmpasiwr, a'r Llais, a'r Cwmpasiw

[illegible] apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, Brian, son of Mathgamha, King of Limerick, Cuilleach, son of Faelan, king of Leinster. The destruction brought upon it was this, for its houses, churches, shrines, and other structures, were burned. Its women, boys, and plebeians were carried into bondage. It was usually done, from time to time, by kings and chieftains, because the ephemeral sovereignty [illegible] was held in a few ships, and not by [illegible]

Nine hundred years of lustrous supremacy,
Four times ten and two, to reckon
Since the birth of Christ, proceeding to smite,
The [illegible] have not escaped,
Without loss of swords was [illegible]
Of many noble and familiar
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

O aedáin Domhnaill, delm rogha,
Cen faobhar fó leng fír fogha, ard ríg nGaedhel uile.

Aois Criosd, mar adeir sibhse a ré. An chet bliadain do Chonghalach, mac Maoilmeidhe, ri Eirenn in gabhe. Maolruain, mac Odrain, comarba Tighearnaigh i Chluainedh, a. a Tuilen, déc. Eaghnach Ardmacha. Gnaoi, mac Seachlainn, abb. Tighe Dachonna, secc. Aengus, mac Domhnaill, mic Flainn, rigfeara Ailne, décc. Aedhan, mac Murchadha, rigfeara Laighean Cenan do [sic]. Ugheascach, mac Aibhell, rigfer Calraighe, do mapbadh. Gall Cuba hUaracch do mapbad ina pis i mbreig la Domnall Ua Neill, i. mac Uilliam Bhuidh, mic Neill Giamaid, i la a dhithreabh. Glaeraigh, ann sin do rosgabsat Gaill, do ronaphta a hUrchaidh, i Cuba tar a ais ann. Ua Cennedain i. Ruaidri do gol i mbaisteadh co fruithnib Breagh ann sin la Conghalach. Gall Cormac la Conghalach, mic Maoilmeidhe. Do colamain réimhe do aegin pilmeam pra Samain, co po pailiu an linn mic. Cuilennain, mac Coibdenaigh, rigfeara Ua nDuibgre, déc.

Aois Criosd, mar adeir sibhse a ré. An dara bliadain do Chonghalach. Flaithgus, abb Fearna móire, Seanchan, abb Tuama Feorlaisi, Maoilbrighd, airdh Daimhinish, i Fiongus fagaire Cluana mic Nois, decc. Cuinnigus, mac Cosnamha, rigfeara Ua Failghe, decc an ceathramh la do Ianuarius. Dub Inse, mac Uena, rigfeara Ua nDroma, do mapbadh. Dedinaill, mac Maelmuaid, rigfeara Cenncaise, do ec. Domnall, mac Murchadha, mic Dedinaill,

wife and spoiled by Congalagh mac Maelmithe, [one of Meyhery and Brefny mac Maelmithe marry, with the Lagenians] and to banish Indsie they killed forty hundred [men that made us] have to keep the Fore and took away all their jewells, goods, and [cattle, viz.] Donnogh, King of Ireland, God. The King of Ormond was killed by the King of the Saxons at York.—*Ann. Clon.*

"Mac Neill.—Take in the first mention of Mac Neill, or O'Neill, as a hereditary surname in the 15th Annals. This branch of the Kinel Neilidhaigh of the Boyne took their hereditary surname from Niall Glundubh, who was the grandfather of Bl. Donnell.

The year 943 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 944 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 940 of the Annals of Clonmacnois.

"A. D. 944. An unseen sound great [was] heard upon the air" [and] "that battle and fierce war were stirred up. The Gentile of Loch Ramoch killed by Dardail mac Murtagh, and his brother, Fitheartach and the people of their shipps" [carried off.] "Gothfraidh mor Pursine, Lord of Dermoch and Dermoch, were now overthrown. Uchta mac Dweibh, King of West Connaght, Madadain mac Gerrin, Bishop of Ardmach" [died]. "Those renowned" [poets, scholars] "Dubdin and Ardaire after him. Some of

Since Dunchadh's death,—unspeakable misfortune,—Teamhair
the threshold has changed its hue.
Without the outbalancing laws of a king to hold it, the land of
Ireland is for ever ruined.

The Age of Christ, 943. The first year of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, in sovereignty over Ireland. Maelduile, son of Duncan, successor of Tighearnach and Cairmach, i. e. of Tuilen, died; he was a bishop. Gnáire, son of Scolbtach, Abbot of Druim-Diarmada, died. Aenghus, son of Dunchadh, son of Flann, lord of Meath, died. Aeochaidh, son of Murchadh, lord of West Connaught, died. Amcadh Fraech, son of Aubhith, chief of Calraighe, was slain. The foreigners of Loch Feabhail were slain, together with their king, in a battle by Domhnall Ua Neill, i. e. the son of Muirchertach, son of Niall Glundubh, and by the Saxons. Ivarr, one of the chiefs of the foreigners, was expelled from Dublin, and Amhlaeibh remained after him there. Ua Canannan, i. e. Raghallach, proceeded into Breagh, and left some of his army there with Conghalach. The hostages of Connaught [were delivered] to Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh four nights before Allhallowtide, and they illumined the whole world. Cathasaran, son of Cuibdheanach, lord of Ui Bairche, died.

The Age of Christ, 944. The second year of Conghalach. Flaithgus, Abbot of Fearna-mor; Seanchan, Abbot of Tuaim-Fuinioin; Maelbethadh, Abbot of Dunkinis; and Gnáire, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Airtinguc, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui Failghe, died on the third day of January. Dubhdaire, son of Aedh, lord of Ui Diuma, was slain. Domhnall, son of Maelmuaidh, lord of Connaught, died. Domhnall, son of Cathmhaine, seon of Dubhdaire,

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O'Connor's people killed in Connaught and Aidhis Cuasain, a Tir-Conell [poet in the battle of Moytura].—*Ann. Ult. Trans.*, vol. 48.

"A. D. 938" [*recte*, 943] "Conghalach mac Maelmithi, supreme King over Erin mac Donnach, King of Meath, died. Blaccaire was banished from Dublin, and Amlaeb succeeded him in the government. O'Canannan [prince of Tirconnell] went to Moybrey, and there lost some of his forces. There was two Lightning pillars seen in the firmament this year for the space of seven nights before Allhallowtide which shined so bright that they gave light to this whole district. King Conghalach took hostages of all Connaught this year. Aenghus mac Aedh, chief of Calry, was killed."—*Ann. Clon.*

[1] Loch Feabhail; i. e. the expanse or waters of the bright lake now Toomlough, an old church near a lake, in the barony of Upper Bunratty, in the county of Clare, one short two miles north-west of the village of Six-Mile

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

lord of Corca-Firre[1], died. The plundering of Clusa-mic-Nos, and the other churches of Meath, by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. The plundering of Cill-Cuilinn by the foreigners, i. e. by Amhlaibh Conar[2] [and his followers]. Athelstan[3], the celebrated king of the Saxons, died.

The Age of Christ, 853. The third year of Conghalach. Caenchomhrac, Abbot of Ics; and Cuilennan, son of Cruaran, Leader of Ard-Macha, died. A battle was gained by Donnchadh, son of Cuilleoh, lord of Osraighe, over the Leinstermen, in which Braen, son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was slain; of which was said

Nine hundred, nine times five years, not a course without gloom and grief,
From the birth of our noble redeeming treasure till the death of Braen, son of Maelmordha.

And Cuilleoh, son of Cennedh, lord of Ui-Cellusceisigh, was also slain in that battle, and many others along with them; in commemoration of which was said

Braen, the valorous chief of Leinster, Conghalach the heroic, illustrious.
[And] four hundred valiant men were slain at Ath-cliath of swords.
From the birth of the Son of God, are clearly set down by rules,
Five besides forty and nine hundred of years.

The fall of the Fundshach[4] of silver [was given] by the Cinel-Eoghain for the blessing of Patrick and his successor at that time, i. e. Joseph[5]. A battle between the birds of the sea and the birds of the land at Luimneach. A battle between the ravens of Munster, in Gleann-Dambain, at Dairinis[6], and the ravens of the west were defeated and slaughtered there. An army was led by Ruaidhri

Joseph.—This is an error of the Four Masters, for Joseph died in 836. He was succeeded by Madgarrick, son of Mailruain, who died in the same year, and was succeeded by Cathasach, son of Dalleon, who was the successor of Patrick in this year and till his death in 857.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 48.

[1] *Gleann-Dambain at Dairinis*.—A valley near Mallow, in the county of Cork, and Corkaree, in the county of Waterford.—See note [1], under the year 742, p. 343, *supra*.

Ruaidh Ua Conaing co Baile Aeda Fada i Fearaibh Fail i Conghalach, mac Maoilmithig, i Amlaoib Cearr, co fuarwdh pop Fhailleb Aeda dhoib in po mapbhaw i in po loiscwdh peisce bolgaige Ua hEidhen, eccnamha eiligeana Oapcpaige i Fearbir, mic Muipchertaig, rcribai i Opomfeasa i Aoe Ua Ruairc, mic Tigeapnain, a ppirrum. Oigeas Aeda dhoib la Congalach, mac Maoilmithig.

Aidh Cheire, mic Aeda Oirgdhe i pe. An clerigeach Uladach do Chinaedh Ua Cardin, ab Cluana mic Nois, i Feacna Uladh, do Ua mag Uidir a cend. Cerachach, mac Domnaill, ab Fheara Rois, dec. Colman, mac Uidhcheapain, airgneach Uladh, do thaidhbh la Failleb. Cear mac Cuilennain, ab Leithglinne, dec. Cumascach, mac Maoilbrighde, an caipdhil, pcribhnidh Nedi Fionnaidh, dec. Cuchoigcriche pir Connacht, mac Maoilmithig, pop Ghaoidhil na nGlenn, cigeapna an Rois mhoir, in po mapbhad Giollacoise Fepna, i pi Cinel Aeda Gnim pop gach taobh, i rualadh an mor-uaidh pop. Ap ed pa pendfoh

Cuigeas Chonghalach co cpoibh,
i dili cloich la cumpcle laoch
in cedic maigin dlomh pir diamh,
Oo bliadhain Fhaill ppicet pecht.

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a Aedh Ua Ruairc.—This is the first mention of Ua Ruairc as a hereditary surname in the Irish Annals; but it is evident, from what Aedh was the founder of the Boyle family, which the surname is derived. [Sir Donough, King of Connaught, son of Art, son of Rory, was the first who could with propriety be called Ua Ruairc, or O'Rourke, i.e. Nepos Rorici. This noble and proud family have united in magnificence to their original surname of West Britain, or the county of Leitrim; but the dignity of the name is still retained by the distinguished officers of the Russian Empire, namely, Joseph, Prince O'Rourke, General-in-chief of the Russian hospital, and Patrick Count O'Rourke, a general in the same service.]

The year 945 of the Annals of the Four Masters is not agreed with that date in the Annals of Ulster, but the Annals of Clonmacnoise agree in general terms, for it was the year 948, which is the corresponding year according to the universal chronology adopted in that chronicle.

[A.D. 948.] [Amlaibh, grandson by Ivar of Norway to Ireland, assisted by both Scottish and Irish forces, was met by the Gaill, i.e. Danes and Irish, . . . , and defeated by Muirchertach, and Aedh Oirdne, that they overran the Gaedhil of Dublin, where many were killed and drowned. The Shrine, a relique, full of white silver, from the church, i.e. Tyrone, i.e. Patrick. Aedh Oirdne, king of Ireland, Gerrcch mac Murray, heir of O'Neill, and Hugh O'Neill, mac Tornoc, deceased.]

Ua Canannain to Sligo, where the foreigners and the Irish met him, namely, Conghalach, son of Mathghamhain, and Amhlaeibh Cuaran; and the foreigners of Athcliath were defeated, and numbers slain and drowned. Senleighe O'Ardhagain, lord of Dartraighe; Tomaltach, son of Muireadhach, Tanist of Ulidia, were slain; and Aodh Ua Ruairc, son of Tighearnan, in the heat of the battle. The plundering of Athcliath by Conghalach, son of Mathghamhain.

The Age of Christ, 946. The fourth year of Conghalach Anmire. Ua Cathlain, Abbot of Cluain mic-Nois, and Lector in Meath, died. He was of the Ui-Mic-Uais of Meath. Cathasach, son of Domhnall, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, died. Colman, son of Maelpadraig, airchinnech of Sligo, was slain by the foreigners. Core, son of Cuilagan, Abbot of Lothra, died. Cormacan, son of Mathghamhain, the chief poet, the playmate of Niall Glundubh, died. The battle of Athcliath [was gained] by Conghalach, son of Mathghamhain, over Biorann, grandson of Imhar, lord of the Norsemen, wherein Biorann himself, and sixteen hundred men were lost, both wounded and captives, [and upwards of a thousand] along with him. Of this was said:

The Thursday of Conghalach of choice
At Ath Cliath was a conflict of hosts,
As long as children live to propagate children,
They shall bring the foreigners to all kinds of trouble

Bran mac Maelmaeda, king of Leinster, killed at a place in Ossory. Cormacan mac Amhlaeibh, bishop of Kinkormick, scribe of [...] Ard Macha. Chron. Scot. [...]

Lector in Meath.—Not Lector in the sense of Chancellor, but simply in Westmeath.

Cormacan.—He was usually called Cormacan Ligeas, or the Poet, and was the author of a poem describing a circuit of Ireland made by Niall Glundubh, son of Niall Glundubh, king of Ailech, in the winter of A. D. 918. The poem was for the first time printed for the Irish Archæological Society, in 1841.

Upwards of a thousand.—This is an obscure reading, incorrectly inserted into the text by the Four Masters. The true reading is given in Duregan O'Clery's copy of the Leabhar-Gabhala, p. 281, as follows:

"Do rig in airmeadh bliadhon a seacht gCeis po gabhadh cath Cleo Cliath leo gur thuitsiomh an a fulang, eadhoin na hIoruaman, agus a po maidhedh Blaccaire Buidhe go ph cheart beag seacht gcuid Mo gcheasg na Fedh Finnuis leis gur peac poin."

"It was in the fourth year of his" [Conghalach's] "reign (946) the battle of Ath Cliath was fought by him against Biorann grandson of Imhar, lord of the Norsemen, where Biorann himself was slain, together with sixteen hundred men, in revenge of Niall Glundubh, slain by him some time before."

Forgflaith, inġin Flainn, mic Maoilsechlainn, rogan Néill Glundubh, déc iar naiéirghe dhóibh ina comaireacuib i noilithribh Slóighedh lár na Gallaibh iar Dhruim gCaite, co ro loiscsit an nepthech i neochnebair ap feacht gcheirb ann. Cathasach, mac Aitti, eprcop Cenel Coerthainn, déc.

Aoir Chriosd, mil céd ciéracha a seacht. An cúicedh bliadain do Chongalach. Oenacan, mac Ecchtigirn, airchinneach Eccailsi Isoe hi nEdhain mic Nóir, eprcop, 7 óg naoi, dréchairrdhe Dúnadhaigh, mic Eccartaigh, do Muscraibh Maigen a cenél, 7 a écc. Aedán, mac Aenlifi, airchinneach Tuama dá Ualann, [déc]. Flaithbhertach, mac Muiredhaigh, mic Neill Glúndubh, do marbadh la Cenél Conaill. Indrechtach, mac Congalaig, righeanna Gailig, do marbadh le Fhlann Cíl. Domnall, mac Finn, righdhamna Laighen, déc. Fogartach, mac Donnagháin, tigheanna Orgiall, déc, iar mbeith naithrighe. Maeldun, mac Aeda mic Eochacáin, ri Ulad, do marbadh la hUltaibh buden. Slóighedh lá Congalach, mac Maelmithidh co Fhinnoir hUi Meic, 7 Fhlannaigh.

Aoir Chriosd, mil céd ciéracha a hocht. An peiteadh bliadain do Chongalac. Finnachta, mac Echtigern, eprcop, peritus, 7 abb Lugmaid, maer muinteire Patraice 7 fleidh forsi Colmán, eprcop 7 abb Fobai túas, déc. Maelpatraic, fer eprcop Daire Chalgaigh, Corbmac Ua hAilella, airchinneach Cille Cualann, Senchine, abb Oeghmaige, déc. Domnall Ua Maoil-

Dungalach.—See note, under the year 943, 945, and 951; and extract from the Annals of Clonmacnoise in the next note.

Drelincaithe.—See note [c], under the year 943, p. 595, supra.

The year 946 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 947 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 943 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 948.

"A. D. 947. Ilaser mac Gofrith, king of Scotia, killed by Congalach mac Maelmithi, with 1600 bare and villed. Annates O'Kaghi, coarb of Patrick mac an Tsair, mortuus est. Colman mac Machtaruck, prince of Sleine, taken out of his house by treason. Gormly, daughter to Flann mac Maelsechlainn, mortua est in penitentia."—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., nos. 13.

"A. D. 948" [recte, 949] "Rissere mac Amer, king of the Normans, was killed by king Congallagh, and a thousand Danes and upwards were slain with him also. Annates O'Mahalue, abbot of Clonvicknose, and of Leaccan in Meath, died in his old age. Gormly, daughter of King Flann mac Maylesoghlain, and queen of Ireland, died of a long and grievous wound, which happened in this manner: She dreamed that she saw King Neale Glundubh, whereupon she gott up and sate in her bed to behold him; whom he for anger would forsake, and leave the chamber; and as he was departing in that angry motion (as she thought), she gave a snatch after him, thinking to have taken him by the mantle, to keep him with her, and fell upon one of the bolstricks of her bed, that it

Gormflaith[a], daughter of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, queen of Niall Glunduibh, died after intense penance in her sins and transgressions. An army was led by the foreigners over Druim-ratha[b], and they burned the oratory and seven score and ten persons within it. Cathasach, son of Aedhi, Bishop of Cinel-Eoghain, died.

The Age of Christ, 947. The fifth year of Conghalach. Oenacan, son of Fogartach, archimandrite of Eaglais-beg at Cluain-mic-Nois, bishop and pure virgin,—the brother of Dunadhach, son of Egcartach, of the tribe of Magh-Sterna-Maighen,—died. Aedhan, son of Anaiedh, archimandrite of Tuaim-da-Ghualann, [died]. Flaithbheartach, son of Muirchertach, son of Niall Glunduibh, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. Laidhgenn, son of Conghalach, lord of Gailenga, was slain by the Fears-Cul. Donnabhall, son of Finn, royal heir of Leinster, died. Fogartach, son of Domnagan, lord of Airgialla, died, after the victory of penance. Macduibhan, son of Aedh, son of Eochagan, King of Uidhi, was slain by the Uidhians themselves. A hosting by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh[c], and he plundered Ui-Meith and Fearnmhagh.

The Age of Christ, 948. The sixth year of Conghalach. Finnachta, son of Eoluighenn, bishop, writer, and Abbot of Lughmhadh, and steward of Patrick's people from the mountain southwards; Colman, Bishop and Abbot of Fidh-duin, died. Macdinnow, learned bishop of Doire-Chalgaigh; Cormac Ua-hAedha, archimandrite of Cill-Cuilinn; [and] Scuidhne, Abbot of Dear-

pleated hat bound over to her very heart, which received no rest until she died thereat. Gofraidh mac Arailt, [Norse] king of Dublin, was slain by the Danes. The Danes broke the peace they had themselves, and burned over the church, and also killed [the] men, women, and children.

[a] Gormflaithesaigh. It is added in a modern hand in the Book of Leinster that this Flaithbheartach was the brother of Bermudh O Neill, king of Ireland.

The year 947 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 948, after 949, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 944 in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very inexact in the events of this year.

"A. D. 948" [recte 949]. "An army led by Madagan mac Brain, and by Niall O'Neroidh, that they stopped Tyrconnell" [recte Camille-Muiricch]; "and Drumin-Cheeth, with [the Kinel]-nEoghain. A prey with O'Canannan, and killed Flaithbertach O'Neill, and brought the spoils of the Men of Ulster. Brandan of Tuam dictione, in Christ passed. Flaithbertach mac Domnagan, lord of Airgiall, repentance worker. An army led [recte] by Macduibh, and [he] preyed the men of Meth, and Fearnmhagh."—*Ann. Ult. Cod Clarend.*, tom. iii.

"A. D. 948" [recte 949]. "Thyrcragh son of Murtagh mac Neill, prince of Aileagh, was slain by Tyrconnell. Donnell mac Faelan prince of Lynster, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

mbé. ṗíṙ lerṡim Cluana mic Nóiṡ, Flann Ua Anáile, aṙċómarba Ṡlúaine na locha, cinn oṙdain an caṫṡaiġ, déġ. Eochaḋán Ua Cleiṙiġ, ṗiaġlaṙ eṙenn, déċ. Oaṙer eṙeṁaṙ déċ. Reachraḋra, mac Maonaiġ, ṗṁnaċaṙe Cluana mic Nóiṡ, aṙċinneċ Inḃleacha Ṗa 7 Inḃleacha mḋeṙcáin. Oengus, mac Ḃṙiain, ṗaoċaṙ, 7 Ṡpuiṫ Ṡiḋuḃ Cluana mic Nóiṡ, déċ. Cluiṫreċ Slaine ro loṡcaḋ no Ṡhallaiḃ ca na liṫ co mmoṁaiḋ, 7 éṡ naoṁaiḋ in Chaoineċaṙ ṗoaṙ léiṫiṁ Slaine, 7 baṫall aṡ eplaiṁ, 7 clṁc da ṫeaċ ṙe claiṫeaḋ. Caṫaṙnaċ ṁa Ruaiḋṙi Ua Canannáin, 7 Muṙe ṁeṙ Congalaiġ, mac Maoilmiċiġ, uí 1 ceṙḃéiṙ Conġalaiġ, mac Ceallaiġ, eigeaṙna Peaṙ Ṁaṙ, co ninnṫiġ aile imaille ṙṙiṙ. Slaiġiḋ mic la Ruaiḋṙi Ua Canannáin i mḋíṙiaiḃ, 7 naṙeaṁ bṙeiṫ aile leó, 7 no ḃeṙ ṡe ṙi cúiṁniġ ṁeṙ Chaṁġin laiḋ. Ro ṡaiḃ laiġṫeṙe ṁṁ ṙé ṁiṙ ṡe ṙeṙḃaiṙ ṁeṙ Ṁuiṁe, 7 ṫṙeaṙaiḃ in Muiṁe bṙeiṫeaṁ, 7 no ṁaiḋe cléiṫeaṁ ṁa Cṙeaṁ ar ṡaċ aṁ cméiṫe. Caṫaṙnaċaṁ iṁaṁḃ eiṫiṁ Ṡhallaiḃ, 7 ṫaoiṁeaḋaiḃ, 7 eiṫiṁ Ruaiḋṙi Ua Canannáin aṫuṙ Ṡuiḃne Ua Céin cléiṙ a hÍṫiu Aṫṙeaṫ aṙṙoí no ṁaṁaiḋ. Ro meṁaiḋ ṁeṙ Ṡhallaiḃ, 7 ṙo cuiṙeaḋ a cáṙ, uaiṙ coṙ naiṫeaṙ ṡé miḋe no ṫṙeṁ ṙeaṙaiḃ aṁ ṡeṙ moṙaċ ṡille, 7 ṡiaṙlaiġ coṙcaiṙ Ruaiḋṙi aṁ ṙoġṁaiṁe ṫṙeaṁa 7 ṙṙéiṁ an éaṙṙ laiṁ, 7 coṙcaiṙ ṙeiṁ ceṁaiṙ Ḃall aṁ ḃeaṙ. Teaṁa, ṁoṙṙo, Ṡeaṙḃaiḋ a mac Ṡṙuṁoiṙ, co ṁaiṫeaṁ naoṁe h-aiṁṡe ṁaille ṙṙiṙ. Oomnall, mac Oomnaill Ui Maoilṡeaḃlaiṁ, ṙíġeaṁna Muṁe, co maiṙiaḃ le a ḋeiṙḃṙeaṫaiṙ ḃá ṙéiṁ i. la Peaṙḃal mac Oengusa. Niġṙiġ la Conġalaiġ, mac Maoilmiċiġ ṙṙi Muiṁeaṁ, 7 ṙo aṙṙeṫ iṙṙiuṁe, 7 ṙo ṁaṙḃ na mac Ceiṁeaṙṙaiġ, ṁic Laṙcaiṁ a. Ṡeḃaṙṫáiṙ 7 Oeṁṁṁaiṫ. Inṙaiḋ Muṁe Ṙeiṁ la Conġalaiġ. Ruṁṙe, mac Uaṙṫ Ui Laoġaṙáin, ṙíġeaṙna Peiṁ Cuil Ṫeṙṫṙa, ḋéċ. Maonaḋaṙ mac Ciaṙa, ṙí Ulaḋ, no ṁaṙḃaḋ la hÍlleaċaiḃ ṙṙiṙ.

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[1] *Lakes*.—Fin, i.e. *Inbhear Iosagain*.—See *Annals, under A. D. 738, p. 329, supra*.

[2] *The Bishop of Slane*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 948. *Consecratus, idem Perdeus. Perdeus seu progenitus Scholae Clonardi in Ia, a tertii Novembris festum, qui Annus sex ante interd. cum multis aliis suae Sanctitatis reliquias et beatae vitae Sanctis Antistitibus usque Nanni Kirkpatrick*" — *Trias Thaum.*, p. 318. See Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 17, 55, 363, 365.

[3] *Moha Breagh*.—I. e. Brogan's bridge, or district.—See *Ibid.*, p. 4.

Magh Fene.—See Pastoricius, or Keogh's country; a district containing forty quarters of land, in the parish of Lephenstown, county of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy Many*, pp. 27, 102.

mach, died. Donngiall Ua Maeluidhe, Lector of Chuim-mic-Nois; Flann Ua Anaile, airchinnech of Glenn da-locha, head of the dignity of the province, died. Eochagan Ua Cleirich, a lawgiver, died. Dariet, a wise man, died. Brachtabhra, son of Maenach, chief priest of Chuim-mic-Nois; airchinnech of Imleach Fia[a], i. e. of Imleach-Bresain: Conghus, son of Bran, priest of the learned seniors of Chuim-mic-Nois, died. The belfry of Slaine was burned by the foreigners, with its full of relics and distinguished persons, together with Caennechair, Lector of Slaine, and the crozier of the patron saint, and a bell [which was] the best of bells. A victory was gained by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, in Meath, over Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, where fell Conghalach, son of Ceallach, lord of Feara-Rois, and a number of others along with him. Another hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain into Breaghs; and he plundered all Breaghs, and he reduced Conghalach to great straits. He encamped for the space of six months at Muine-Brosain[b], to reduce Meath and Breaghs; and the cows of the King of Ireland were sent him from every quarter. A conflict afterwards took place between the Irish and the foreigners, namely, between Ruaidhri Ua Canannain and the foreigners of Athcliath, on the festival of Andrew the apostle precisely. The foreigners were defeated and slaughtered, for there fell six thousand mighty men, besides boys and cubones; but Ruaidhri, heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the heat of that conflict, and Imhar Tanist of the foreigners, also. Godfrey, however, i.e. the son of Sitric, escaped, and a few persons along with him. An army was led by Conghalach into Munster, and he plundered West Munster, and slew the two sons of Cennedigh, son of Lorcan, namely, Eolthighern and Domchuan. The plundering of Magh Fene by Conghalach. Ruaidhri, son of Anluin Ua Laeghachain, lord of Feara-Cul-Tredhbha[c], died. Maelcethan, son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Ulidians themselves.

and the Map to that work, on which the position of this district is shewn.

[a] *Feara-Cul-Tredhbha.*—A district in the north-west of the county of Westmeath. It is to be distinguished from Feara-Cul-Breagh, in East Meath.—See note [b], under the year 693. p. 297, *supra*.

The year 948 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 949 in the Annals of Ulster, and with 945 of the Annals of Innisfallen, but the true year is 950.

[b] A. D. 949. Dubgall mac Haraldi, King of Meath, killed by his brothers. Aed, king of Wales, died." [Roderic Archbishop of Dunwich]; "Maelfinnen, bishop of Kildare; and Clothrun mac Conallain, Airchinnech of Daire-

Oar Opore, reor cér cléracha a mac. An peacmad bliadain do Chonnalach. Aitil, mac Cuirp abb Corcaighe, Finnio Ua Dearmaca, ap-comarba Cainnigeara, fúéc i. Cian, mac Maoilmaeoc, pígdamna Tíre, do mapbad la Domnall mac Gilladuib. Macoicc, mac Cuilennain, epscopa Gaoidil Muiremne, do mapbadh la Muiridhmidh h Mocain. Déc, mac Finnacháin, excepit Teamhrach, uere. Niall Uiscioch Ua Canannain, do mapbad la Coppmac h Mopad. Corgalach, mac Maoilmoedhóg, ri mep coblach Lee Chainn lay foy i coib Oeiscipe. Do apgaile eno ele mi[illegible] an locha i po gabsat gall i seapp Muman iap na pselgeap pin. Fop-pumh, mac Donnchaid, ri nFallach Arda Ciach do opgain Chiaraighe, Dommaig Fhapsa, Oiphi Cuic, Tuama, Oingi Cianáin, Cille Scipi, 7 baile cealla apdan, acc ap é Cianán po epoice ann. Ruspar cuilen an epi mic a mbpaiteoip do pochaip apgaire, 7 ni tainnic, 7 gabh mac[illegible] Shil nOonnchaidh, 7 opgain Chiaraighe pliabh Gamhna do Cealleaccaib i pepp Muman. Imperab Oealbna iarbhpa dun Iocha Cuanna, 7 Oaimhing Faibhne do bpiseadh leo. Seapp Chiaráin lapum i Cheapp Cuile, mac Mealo-muidhe pan i bpiseadh pig na pleiri Fuipre. Muiris, mac pepp Muiresaige ri Ua Cenannsa Facis. Muiris, mac Aiphi Paidg, ri Oppaighi, in po

Connaught, and took hostages and kept all in bond, after wasting and burning Breifne and Breagh and most parts of Meath. Niall Ua Canannain, [illegible] Inishowen, was killed by Donnell Gilladuff. [illegible] Cian, son of Maelmaedhog, King of Teffia, was killed by his own brothers. Aedh, son of Cathal

King of Offaly, died. Gilchrist, Archdeacon of Kildare, died. The Leath Moga was burned by the Danes, which was full of corn and property and goods, with hostages, slaves of Ossory. The Castle of Ballycullen was [illegible] by the Danes, and Fergus, son of Donnchadh, and Gilla Crist, son of Art, lords of the other men, whose names are not recorded, were put to flight on Lough Gowna and Fergus O'Cana, lord of Muinter Kenny, and Domnall, King of Inishowen, died. Cormack O'Heaghra, Archdeacon of Kildare, died. Brian Carpenter, royal Vicar Minister, and in part of the prey he killed the two sons of Kennedy and Donnell, named Eighty-score and Donnsleve Mac[illegible]

Connaught, 1141. The monasteries still remain in our name and are all situated in East Meath. Their towers are now suplied [illegible]

The Age of Christ 948. The seventh year of Conghalach. Aileall, son of Cen, Abbot of Corrach; Gaire Ua Forannain, archbishop of Ard-sratha, died. Aedh, son of Flaithrumaith, royal heir of Tirconnell, was killed by Domhnall, son of Donnchadh. Macaitigh, son of Cuinnamon, lord of Cenailla-Maighbeanna, was slain by the Muintir-Maighen. Gorman, bishop of Donaghmore and of Teathbadh, died. Niall Mothlach Ua Cuinnain was slain by the Cairbre-Mor. Conghalach, son of Mathghamhain, with the great fleet of Leath-Chuinn, came into Loch-Lughdhe. They plundered all the islands of the lake, and attacked the hostages of the Munstermen, over whom they obtained sway, after some opposition. Godfrey, son of Sitric, with the foreigners of Ath-cliath, plundered Ceannanus, Domhnach-Padraig, Ard-Breccain, Tulan, Disert-Chiaran, Cill-Sgire, and other churches [of Meath] in like manner; but it was out of Ceannanus they were all plundered. They carried upwards of three thousand persons with them into captivity, besides gold, silver, raiment, and various wealth and goods of every description. The spoiling of Ath-Amorchaidhe, and the banishment of Cinaedh-mac-Braonain, by Conlaechan and the men of Munster. The plundering of Dealbhna-Beathra by the same party; and the Dalnadhaigh of Oirghialla was burned by them. The freedom of Cinan-Inuird [was granted] by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, to king or prince having claim of kingly power. A victory was gained over the men of Muscraighe-Mitine by Ua-Lonargain-Gaela. A victory was gained over the Ui Failghe at Bere.

Dun-Sgaithe, Tullamore, Durrow, Castle-Carbury, Kilcurry.

[947] Ferdomnach. The accompaniment was at Bath, upon which preceding portion were and [illegible] upon the [illegible] churches.

[948] Aedh, son of Ainmire. This was the tribe-name of a sept of the Hy-Many, in Carnaghe who, after the establishment of surnames, took that of Mulkerrins, now called in. Their country comprised the barony of Leitrim, in the county of Galway.

[949] Aileall, of New Cellan, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County, which was anciently called Dealbhna-Beathra, or Dealbhna-Eathra.

[950] The Annalist of Ulster translate this passage very incorrectly as follows:—

"Violatio sacrilega Insularum per Conlaechan filium Gaedhalaigh, unde reducto Ingvel Dux venire vult."

[951] Ua-Lonargain Gaela.—This was the name of a sept of the Hy-Many in Carnaghe, west of Ballinasloe, now Pumpton in the barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway. Murrough there was the ancient name of the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond in the county of Tipperary.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 80, note; and *Leabhar na g-Ceart*, p. 29.

The new way of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 950 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 946 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 951.

[952] A. D. 950. Macaitig mac Cuinnaca, King of

marbad peacaibe im Tomas Cpua. Dubnabapc, mac Maeilmopda, tigepna Uaiśne tipe, do déc. Clamhpuccad mop, 7 pic pola pop Fallaib Ata cliat.

Oap Cpicpc, mop cédd caogad. Ua Eachmaid Hlanain do Chorgallach Ohlann, mac Egnig, mic Dábaigh, coimdiu Dainge Colum Chille aipdi. Fuaipc aibne chéirech nEpeann, déc. Blaithmac hxeilbhe déc. Flann Ua Duccain, anpdmanach Dpoma cliab, pepishmbe Epeann, déc. Peapconmac Ua Muanaig, abb Cluana mic Nóis 7 Fluinn da Loca, do Chpuca macdha a cend. Celeclann ancoipe Ard Macha, 7 Flann, mac Maelpeachlann, anpdinnech Mauge Lecp di glap, déc. Flann Ua Clóipig, pigdamna Deipceipe Connacc, 7 pizdamna Connacc ile, do marbad do pfiadh Muman. Domnall Donn, mac Donnchada pigdamna Tíbpa, 7 Oeiss, mic Domchanha, déc. Conmaicne, mac Ceallaig, tanaipi Ua nDempeláig, decc iap na gus. Maidm pop Chenél nConaill pa pfléibgi, mic Lipe, la Cpopdan pfiapa Ua Canannan. Concuban, mac Domnaill Ui Maeilsechlainn, pigdamna Epeann, do mapbadh la a dend peipin. Maidm pop Lagin, 7 pop Ua pfapcellaib pa nDiapaid mac Uganpe in po marbadh

the Comlis, and Donin O'Kerrinain, died Gofraid mac Suicich, with the Gentiles of Dublin, prayed Kells, Downpatrick, Ardbreckan, Tullow, and Killeigh, with other churches. They all gathered to Kells, where 3000 ounces were taken with an innumerable prey of cows, horses, gold, and silver. [*Ibi capta sunt trecenta talenta, innumerus vero gregis, cum equorum, vero et argenti.*] — Hugh mac Maelmuad Mac Gillamocholmog, King of Teffia; Conogor mac Loingsi, King of Thomond; Cathrith mac Loingsi, King of the men of Lavin. Neil Mor[ch] killed by Turlogh by subtlety. Perishing of bees. Legates and examiners of vices upon the Gentiles of Ireland.—*Ann. Ult. Chron. Scot.*, ann. 1170.

"A. D. 1170" [recte 1169]. "King over Denmarke, King of Swalls, and Kennedy mac Lorcan, died. This Kennedy was chief of all Galgaiens, dwelling mac Uthrik, with the Danes of Dublin, prayed and spoyled Kells, Downepatrick, Ardbreckan, Tullowe, Ffleer-Queras, and Killskeyre, with many other churches, and tooke from them about 3000 cepheve, with many rich jewells of gold, silver, and precious, which God did soon after revenge on them. Awley was King of Lorn for a yeare after. King Congallach granted that the Danes of Dublin should never after have use or power to inflict cherp thereupon."—*Ann. Clon.*

' Quarto Kalendas.—He was Bishop of Connaught in the seventh century, and was so celebrated for generosity and bounty that his name became proverbial.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 712, n. 38, where Colgan writes:

"Gregorius filius Columani, non solum in hac regione nostra insulæ occidentalis, sed in tota vasta Dei, ita ipso vivente et eadem liberalitate perseverante notus fuit, ut quamdiu quis vult quæstiones e liberalitate pluribus laudare dicatur *ex hoc Gregorio liberalior*."

" Scellig, i. e. the sea-rock, now the Great Skellig, a rocky island situated in the Atlantic Ocean, about ten miles off the coast of the ba-

where many were slain, together with Cineth Crunch. Dubhdaleithe, son of Maelmurtha, lord of Uaithne-tire, died. Great lines and bloody hue among the aristocracy of Athcliath.

The Age of Christ, 950. The eighth year of Conghalach. Aidhlann, son of Egerach, son of Dalach, comharba of Doire-Cholumcille, the Cuaire Aidhne of the clergy of Ireland, died. Flathnia of Agaillin[a] died. Flann Ua Becain, airchinnech of Druim-cliabh, scribe of Ireland, died. Feardomhnach Ua Mannaigh, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois and Gleann-na-keha, of the tribe of Cinel Moghy[b]: Cathelamh, anchorite of Ard-Macha, and Flann son of Maelfachtnach, airchinnech of Magh-tir-dighlais[c], died. Flann Ua Cleirigh[d], lord of South Connaught, and royal heir to all Connaught, was slain by the men of Munster. Domhnall Donn, son of Domnadh, royal heir of Temhair; and Orlann, daughter of Donnabadh, died. Cumanus, son of Coallach, Tanist of Uí Cinnselaigh, died after being mortally wounded. A victory was gained over the Cinel-Conaill by Feargbal, son of Art, where Fiachra Ua Cathmaoin was slain. Cathbarr, son of Domhnall Ua Maeltuilean, royal heir of Ireland, was slain by his own tribe. A victory gained over the people of Laighin, and the Uí-Faelchellaigh[e] by Tuathal, son of Ugaire, in which many

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... of Iveragh, in county of Kerry.—See Annals of Ulster, p. 113; and Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum, pp. 396, 397.

[a] Flathnia of Aghaillin.—Now anglicé Corcoran, a family residing in the parish of Kilkerrin, in the barony of Kiltartan and county of Galway.—See Hardiman's History of Hy-Many, p. 84, note [s], and the Map to that work, in which the boundaries of Hy-Many are marked. See also note under the year 1582.

[b] Magh-Gerghin.—See note under A. D. 1061, supra.

[c] Magh-tir-dighlais.—He was the first person ever called Mac Gilligan, or O'Gilligan. He was otherwise called Mac Maeltuile, and was the ancestor of Gilcreest, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was called.—See Genealogies &c. of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 392.

[d] Ui-Faelchellaigh.—See note [e], under the year 939, p. 636, supra.

The year 950 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 951 of the Annals of Ulster, and 947 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 952.

[e] A. D. 951 [recte], Aenchinnech of Donagh-Sechnaill; Flann, Airchinnech of Greatdyr; Constantine mac Hugh, king of Scotland; Feardomh, Lector of Kells, rested. A battle upon Scots, Welsh, and Saxons, by Gentiles" [recte, Galls]. "Flann O'Clery, king of Desies-Connaghe; Daniell mac Dongh, heyre apparent of Tarach; Colcolain, an Anchorite; Flann mac Maelfaolcraich, Anchinnech of Maghbeaghe, the two last rested. Maghduibhgiolla, rested next".—Ann. Ut. Cod Clarend., tom. 49.

[f] A. D. 947 [recte, 952]. "Connor mac Donnell O'Melaghlyn; Constantine mac Hugh,

pursuit, and in the rear of them Turgesius. Carragmenn was taken prisoner by the Gaels, and Albin was drowned, and many others were slain.

Aenghus, son of Oilill, son of Eochaidh Dubh-dedach, King of Connaught, died. He was [called the Irish called him *Indar Innsibus*] crowned on Ireland this year.—*Ann. Clon.*

Inis Caoill.—I.e. the Island of the Williams. There was a place near Slieve Gullion, not far from Forkill, in the county of Wicklow.—See note ?, under A.D. 1004, p. 939, *supra*.

Lough.—This was in all probability the chieftain after whom Waterford was called Port-Lairge by the Irish.

The year 951 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 952 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 951 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 953.

"A.D. 953. Guaire mac Noe, royal heir to Munster, and Gerius Mocorbhi, lord of Corcrai and Muskerry, died. Dubag, royal heir of the O'Feradhaigh, herald to Munster, hebdomadary many. Feilmeadh mac Maelsuthain, hebdomadary many. Feilmeadh mac Maelsuthain, Bishop of Inis-Cathaigh; Aedh-gettach mac Seaan, lord of Ardmach; Maelpatrick, Archimandrite of Tirdaglas; Conbeda, Archimandrite of Saighir; Tuaim-mac Torpaith, Archimandrite of Lismore-Mochuda; and Dubtach, Bishop of Bangor, departed."—

were slain; and Cullen, son of Gussan, was taken prisoner. A battle was gained by the foreigners over the men of Alba and the Saxons, in which many were slain

The Age of Christ, 951. The ninth year of Conghalach. Ciaran Ua Gaedhla, Bishop of Clusin-fearta-Breasail; Duibhinsi, a sage and bishop of the family of Beannchair; Diarmaid, son of Caicher, Bishop of Inis-Cealtra; Maelcorbaigh, son of Lachtnan, successor of Comhghall and Mochoimog, [died] Ceannfaeladh, son of Suibhne, Abbot of Ssighir, died on his pilgrimage at Gleann-da-locha. Diarmaid, son of Torpthach, Abbot of Lis-mor; Faidhlimidh, foster-son of Maelmaedhog, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, the sage of Leinster; Maelmaire, archimandrite of Teach-Futhghna; Maelmartan, son of Maenach, priest of Dun-Leathghlaisi; Maelpadraig, son of Coscan, Lector of Ard-Macha; and Gormghal, Lector of Tesch-Moriarta and Inis Rothmaigh, died. Cormac, son of Mailduinn, sage of Munster; Anghal, Lector of Clusin-Iraird; and Colgga, anchorite of Ard-Macha, died. Eithne, daughter of Fearghal, Queen of Ireland, wife of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, died. Eochaidhbera, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Cennsealaigh, was killed by the sons of Cesilsech. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the men of Munster, and the Danes of Luimneach along with them. Ruadhacan, son of Eitigen, lord of East Gailleanga; Feelan, son of Tadhg, Tanist of Ui-Cennsealaigh; and Duibhgint, son of Cuilcannan, lord of Ui-Duach, died on the same day. The plundering of Inis-Donaibh and Inis-Uaidh by Amhlaibh Cuaran and Tuathal, son of Ugaire. The plundering of Teach-Moling from the sea by Lagaic.

The Age of Christ, 952. The tenth year of Conghalach. Robhartach, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan; Ruachtabhra, Bishop and Abbot of Cluaincheidh; Cuencholmcrae, Abbot of Cill-Easgaig, Sanctanus, and Sruthair,

Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 948" [recte, 951]. "Malcolme mac Donn, King of Scotland, and Dermott mac Murtha, tanist of Leamon, died. Clonvicknose was preyed by the Munstermen and Danes. Eithne, daughter of Ferrall, Queen of Ireland and wife of King Congallagh, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

[1] *Cill-Easgaig Sanctain.* — Now Kill-Saint-Ann, in the barony of Rathdown, and county of Dublin.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 8, n. 13. In the Gloss to the *Feilire Aenguis*, at 9th May, Bishop Sanctan's church is called Cill-da-loa; and, it is added, that he had another church at a place called Drumlias, [Druim-lias Dromlis.] in Fir-Rosach [or Fearnmhagh.]

Another and other more celebrated Sruthair-church, now Shrule, in a parish of the same name, barony of Shrewsbury, and Queen's County, and about two miles from Slaety.—See the Ordnance Map of the Queen's County, sheet 32.

Flannacáin, mac Uilcín coimgha Ailt Nuirt, i Colman Ó hUa Oilechain, mac Robertaig comgha Fearna i Cuapáin, do Uib Fhiachrach a dtaobh Oilella hUa Chuirp, do Chuirp, &c. Aodh, mac Faolain, rígdamna Corca Laighe, i ard rígdamna Deiscirt Mumhan, do marbadh. Niall Ua Tuathail, rígdamna Cairpre, i ap mac mic Donnsleibe Uí Thuathail pop Sliabh Cua hAth [Fhéich]. Sealbach mapbha na hepeann, eappbh Mumhan. Spar, mac Domnaill, rígdamna Chorcaighe Laighe tuaiscirt do marbadh. Cam, mac Cpionain, mic Faolain rígdamna Muighe Inmhe do marbadh. Ap mac mic Chuipppib i ecbach pa nUa Ruairc, i creachadh an Ua Ruairc rígdamna eappbe. Ualgarg mac Cormaic, i gcuaca Dal mBpain cuipp, do thabaipt la Cpécal mac Loingsig i ropcuig Cpécal pa cpoinn i mpiuma. Oualang Ua Dubain do marbadh. Slogadh Cpécal Cualann la Donnsleibe Ua Neill go po mapgb ipin ród a hoccaise Fail.

Uap Cpiopc, mac Aeda Aeda Aeda

Flannagan, son of Allchan, successor of Mac Nosi and Colman Dalc; Oriel han. son of Richartach, successor of Finnen and Ciaran, of the tribe of the Ui-Mac Uais of Meath; [and] Cathalan, King of Oriel, died. Aedh, son of Gan blath, lord [*recte* Abbot] of Corcach-mor, and lord of Dartraighe, was killed Niall Ua Tolsay, lord of Cinn-eire, and the person from whom is named Carn Ui Tuisaig", on the margin of Loch Erbh [died]. Saighir Chiarain was plundered by the men of Munster. Bran, son of Domhnall, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire-Brugh, was slain. Cana, son of Eradan, son of Gaithbhin, lord of Nughaisamhain, was slain. A great slaughter was made of the people of Cairbre and Feara Rois by Ua Ruairc, on which occasion Ua Cardha, lord of Cairbre, was slain. Laighneng, son of Cianan, lord of Dal Maisemoirb, was slain by Cathal, son of Eochan, and Cathal died immediately [of the wounds inflicted] by him [Laighneng]. Imslaing Ua Dubhtair was slain. A hosting of the Cruth-Tuathan by Domhnall Ua Neill; and they plundered Breaghs by consent of the Leinstermen.

The Age of Christ 953. The eleventh year of Congalach. Dunadhach, son of Egcartach, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, Dunlang Mac Ua Dunacan, Abbot of Ins Domhnic and Tech-Munna; Mac Inmhain, wise man and keeper of Clonmacnois book, died. Cudru, son of Coitlach, Abbot of Cilldara, was slain. Aenghus, son of Ludgeach, airchinnech of Magh Ithe, died. Aenghus son of Mac Ruighidhe, airchinnech of Dunlaing. Albann, lord of Magh Lacha and Magh Ene, and Brannan son of Cathasach, lord of Rath Imbhir, died. Muiredhach, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Maitheme"; Murchadh, son of Cinaedh, lord of Feara Rois, and Flann son of Gleithmeadhan, chief of Fera-Rois-Inner, in Meath, son of Mochon, lord of Cinnaidhi, in the county

Ireland. A great slaughter of Cairbre and Feara Rois by O'Ruairc, when Cardhach, king of Cairbre, fell. Cathal, [son] of Eochan and Donn, Rosnadh, coarb of Columcill and Adamnan, passed away. Niall O Lorcy, bishop, Raghen, King of Cashill; Redmond, Archbishop of Killaloe, mortuus est. Brannan Finnen, King of Kindred-Leoaire-Brigh, *jugulatus est a suis, viz. Ua Cleirech*, was slain.

A.D. 953. Cathalan, King of Oriell, Rosnaberg, Abbot of Kells, and Flann, son of Mac Allgus, Coarb of Mac Nois, and of Columbkille, died. Neale O'Flanagan, chiefe of Mac Gauran's kinnedy, was killed by the people of Kilkenny and Ossory. Kannedy Clerie, of the order of Knight Templers, [was] [illegible] "this was Nigor was present; Murtough ....Mac Clan

Ed. Dub. [illegible] under A.D. 948.

Ed. Dub. [illegible] Brega, to the west of the county of Meath, [illegible] under A.D. 1788, *q. vide*, *supra*.

Ed. Dub. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

lupcc, Clomgalaigh mic Maoilmuidhe. Slaccead la Domnall mac Murchadha co hAirgiallaibh, co hInis Eogain, iarsin co Loch nEathach, co Dubhall, iar na hAirgiallaibh, iar loch nEirne, iarsin iar Loch nEathach, go po airg, 7 co po mhuin an Inse co cuic gcalla Ua Roairc.

Aoi Criosd, mar coid caogad a ceithri. Faelchene pui epscop Dhin Lethglaise. Gengar mac Neachtain, coimdiu Fechene, Maoiluaraire, mac Conbhfeain, saphaimneach Slaine. Maenach, coimdiu Fintain, 7 fhlaithemh Uaisi Blathe 7 Maelbrighde, mic Redain, coimdiu Mic Nenyi. 7 Colmain Malaidi. Tuaig na nTir nDoi, mac Cathail ri Connacht, decc. Slogadh la Congalach, mac Maoilmithig, ri Eireann co Laighnibh, 7 iar mbuaid Laighen, 7 iar mbris cumaig Uige ri fri crib lair co cor Laighnib co Fallaib Atha cliath 7 riocsat Amlaoib, mac Iogfuinn, tigearna Dhll co na Dhubhlaith, 7 po hairiccc cuicthaigne leo for cind Congalaig, comth erna fir ceithe fir rangat i cuid maith do Tir Eogain. Cenan espcopach amuis, Conga lach rigan, Maeldun, mac Aeda, mac Maoilemidhich, Aedh mac Aichirne, tigearna Tebha. Cosbmac, mac Cathalain, tigearna Fhir nAirtha, 7 uposg

[a] *Dubh-sater.*—This was the ancient name of the mouth of the River Bann.—*See note [r], under A. D. 918, p. 574, supra.* Domhnall O'Neill on this occasion carried the boats, oars, and carriages of Lough-Erne to Lough-Neagh and over the Dubhall, or Black-water River, & then conveyed them over the land through the territory of Airgialla until he launched them on Lough Erne, in Fermanagh: and after wards upon Lough Oughter in Breifne; and plundered the islands of those lakes on which the principal treasures of the adjacent territories were deposited.

The year 953 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 954 of the Annals of Ulster, and with [one of] the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 955.

[b] A. D. 954. Aengus mac Cedlangyo, Archbishop of Mobile; Aengus mac Neill side, Archbishop of Inishlig, *quiescunt*. Aleu, king of Nogara-Vasco and Nagara-Bregh and Ivaas mac Murcoan perished peacefully. Congala in Cenglen" [*recte*, while on an expedition with the Gaills or Danes, in Connaught].—"An army by Donnell mac Murtagh, with shipping from Tuat-Inwir upon Loch Neagh, and upon Duvall, through Airgiall upon Loch Erne, and after upon Loch Uachtar, first vanquishing Briefny they brought O'Rourke's hostages."—*Ann. Ult. Cod Clarend.* tom. iii.

[c] A. D. 955 [*recte*, 956].—"Enos mac Coinlesgnan, Archbishop of Mayvill, and Enos Mayleboyd, Archdeacon of Dowlech, died. Dowmgnus Mac Egerray (of the O'Hellins of Imay), Bishopp of Clonvicknose, died."—*Ann. Ulton.*

The lake of the Leper, i. e. Lough Cloitmore in Magh-Lacha.—*See post*, under A. D. 960.

[d] *Teach-Oghdam*, i. e. Oghran's House. This was the name of a grave near the River Liffey, not far from Dublin, but the name is now obsolete, and the place has not been identified. It would be anglicised Tyreran, or Tirgeran.

[e] *Feara-Ardda.*—Now the barony of Ferard, in the county of Louth.

of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh. A hosting by Donnhadh, son of Muirchertach, with the hosts of Tuaigh-inbhir [which he recovered] on Loch Eathach, over the Dothaill, over the Arghialla, upon Loch-Erne, and afterwards upon Loch-Uachtair; and he plundered and devastated Breifne, and carried off the hostages of O'Ruairc.

The Age of Christ, 954. Gaothine, learned Bishop of Dun-Leathghlais; Conghalach, son of Aedhan, successor of Finchin; Maelpadraig, son of Cathreasan, airchinneach of Sligo; Maeluisel, successor of Finnen, and Lector of Ard-Macha; and Mac Fidhaile, son of Redan, successor of Mac Nessi and Colman Eala, died. Faelhy of the Three Towers, son of Cathal, King of Connaught, died. A hosting by Conghalach, son of Maelmithig, King of Ireland, into Leinster, and after he had plundered Leinster, and held the Fair of the Life for three days, information was sent from Leinster to the foreigners of Ath-cliath; and Amhlaeibh, [one] of Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, with his foreigners went and held a battle-muster for Conghalach, by means of which stratagem he was taken with his chieftains at Tigh-Gighaisin. The following were they who were slain there: Conghalach himself, Madudhan, son of Aedh, son of Maelmithigh, Aedh, son of Aitinde, lord of Feathbhis; Cormac, son of Cathalan, lord of Fower-Ardan; and a great many others along with them. Concerning

the year 954 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 955 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 957 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 956.

"A. D. 954. Maelsuthach mac Cinneidigh, Airchinneach of Slane, Anchus the Anchorite, Coarb of Finnen, Comhthinn, an excellent bishop of Inmagh[ina], and Tuathmac Cellaich, king of Uiminghin, and many, moreover, mac Lonagain, mac Cellaig, mac Colgain, mac Cellaig Cairpi, and Augaire, son Hugh Flann, king of Ireland, was killed by the Gentiles" (sic), Gallgoidhil; Dublin and Leinster at Tigh-mic-ui Loscain, i. e. Dublin and Leinster at Tigh-mic-ui Loscain, with many more. Muireadhach, Coarb of Finnen, and Lector of Ard-Macha; Maelruile mac Ernain, Coarb of Monasterboice, and Cormac Eala, died moreover, mac Egnechan, mac Donuth, coarbs rested".... *Ann. Ult. Chron. Scotorum*, loc. cit.

"A. D. 954 [recte, 956]. "King Conghalagh, king of Ireland, was slain by the Lagenians and Danes of Dublin at the Ford-side, together with twelve of his nobles, to Hugh mac Eitheni, king of Teaffa; Matudhan mac Hugh, mac Moylemithile, the king's nephew, and many Connacht mac Cathalans, with divers others. Moylemithigh, king of Munster, died; and Muirchertach O'Neeghtan, prince of Tyrconnell died. Donnell O'Neile succeeded King Conghalagh and reigned 25 years. In his time there were two great floods [only]: the one is called the battle of Kilmoney; the other the battle of Bealagh-leghta, where Mailmoye, or Mailloye, King of Munster, was killed, and the Danes discomfited by brave Brodar: after which battle Mael-

mór ole amaille fris. Comuth do ṙéniop Congalaiġ in ṙiġde, 7 damp an reiġeapna Criopt an tan po marbaḋ an ṙi ṙi aeḃeyr Aon Ua Raiġéin.

Iap naṙgain Aéa clap gnim
Ro hue ġuiḋa a hEṙinn
Is mó Bluaṙain ṙop a ṙeḋ
I ṙeinuṙ cuaiṁ Congalaiġ.
A cléap caoġaṫ nap ṙip
Oi ṙaep ecclo, ni ġnáṁ ġnaiṫ,
O ġein Criopt ; mbeiṫ buaḋ
Co buṫ ma Maolmaiṫi muaṙ.

Aoṙ Criopt, naṁ céḋ caoġa a cuaṫ. An ṙéḋ Bliaḋain do Domnall, mac Muṙċeaṙtaiġ, ṙiġ Eṙenn hi ṙiġde. Flann, mac Oeṫacáin, abb Finne na Locha. Maolcoluim, mac Oeṫa, comaṙba Oille Iaiṫe, Colmán, mac Conṙaiḋ, comaṙba Molaṙi Domnaiġ, Diaṙmaiṫ, ancoṙe Finne na Locha Meadraiġe Ua Canannain, eiġeaṙna Cenannṫ Conaill, decc. Maolṙuaṙaiġ, mac Flainn, ṙi Caṙaiḃ. Muiṙċeaṙtaiġ Ua Cuiḃreṁain, eiġeaṙna Tíreaċa, decc. Cochain, eiġeaṙna Cocha Cuil. Maolṙuaiṙil, mac Duiḃċinn, flaiṫ Ua mBṙiuin Cualann, decc. Cobṫach Ṙíġṙail, mic Aiṙt, ṙiġ Loch Oé Finn Coṙṙṙe. Finn hUi Bṙiaiṙain 7 a meic i nAṙ. Diaccán, mac Finnċaiṙa, Ui Cuiṙcain, decc. Maeiliċolaim, mac Gilliġin, eiġeaṙna Ua Pailtge, deg Maiġen ṙa cTuaiṫeal, mac aiḋċine ṙuiṙ Uí Cennṙeolaiġ, in ṙo maiṙbeḋ ṙoiṁne. Slogaḋ la Domnall, mac Muiṙċeaṙtaiġ, ṙa Laiġniḃ, go po imṫeṙ ṙeṙ Mag Liṫ, 7 ro Comne ṙa Ohn Salaċ.

Aoṙ Criopt, naṁ ċeiṫ caoġa a ṙé. An ḋaṙa bliaḋain do Domnall. Flann, mac Maolbṙiġṫe, comaṙba Tigeaṙnaiġ 7 Maolaiṙ, Tanaiṡe mac

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a-manual years and a-bissextile on the space of five years, as will appear a little.—Ed. Clon.

* Leabhar, &c. g. Leabhar Cnoc Buidhe.—O'Flaherty places the accession of Domhnall O'Neill in the year 956, which is the true year.—Ed. Colgan. p. 825.

* Loch Gabhal.—Now Lough Gall, in the county of Armagh, which is already referred to under A. D. 1020, A. D. 1041, and 1047.

* Loch Oe.—Now Lough Key, near the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See note ', under A. M. 3501, p. 49, supra.

Cennannus.—Now already referred to at the years 870, 950, 963, 988.

* Finn Sabach.—Not identified.

The year 956 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 958 of the Annals of Ulster, which is the end of that year

the length of Conghalach's reign, and the age of our Lord Christ, when this king was killed, Aedh Ua Raithnen said:

After despoiling of pleasant Ailbeltath,
Which sent the foreigners out of Ireland,
Were two years over ten
Of the reign of fair Conghalach,
Four, fifty, in truth,
And nine hundred,—no slight tax,—
From the birth of Christ of fair Bethal
Till the death of the noble son of Maeluathigh.

The Age of Christ, 355. The first year of Donnhaill, son of Muircheartach, in sovereignty over Ireland. Flann, son of Aedhagan, Abbot of Clonmacnois: Maeluaithigh, son of Aedh, successor of Ailbhe of Imlagh; Colman, son of Conghal, successor of Molaise of Daimhinis; Diarmaid, archivite of Clonmacnois; Maeldun Ua Conamain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. Maeltuhuaithigh, son of Flann, King of Cashel; [and] Muirchertach Ua Lachtnain, lord of Teathbha, died. Eochaidh, lord of Loch Cé; [and] Maelsinchill, son of Dubhdiran, chief of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, died. The fleet of Fearghal, son of Art, upon Loch-Cé. The mortal wounding of Cairbre Finn Ua Broadair and his son, i. e. Aedh. Riagan, son of Fiannachta Ui Lorcain died. Maeleeldaire, son of Ainbirgin, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. A battle was gained by Tuathal, son of Ugaire, over the Ui-Ceinnselaigh, in which many were slain. An army was led by Muircheartach into Leinster, and plundered Magh Liffe and the Cosmaine, as far as Dun Salach.[a]

The Age of Christ, 356. The second year of Donnhaill. Flann, son of Mochtigeneach, successor of Tighernach and Maeldaith[b]; Tanaidhe Mac

(new common, 587) as follows:

"A. D. 936. Maelfogartai, king of Cashil, Cormac mac Cuilenain, Comh of Munsiche, Echo mac Ainbeth, king of Leithsil, Scelan mac Imarbaide, Coarb of Lismoire, mortui sunt. Maeloluin O'Canannan, king of Cinel-Conell; Mochta mac Cormaken; and Flann O'Hagan, Archimach of Clochdech, dep. sunt."—See Chr. Chron., t. m. 46.

[b] Erection of Tighernach and Maeldaith; i. e. Abbot of Clones and Monkrea, in the present county of Monaghan.—See note [c], under the year 548; and Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 718.

Ubip, comarba Coiṁgill, do mapbad la Gallaib. Finnsechna, mac Lachtnáin, apchinneach Fhirt, Aeda, mic Ceallaig, comarba Óṫéanain, ⁊ Luchtaid, mic Coiṁgin, apchinneach Slaine, déc. Tuathal, mac Uganc, pi Laiġin, déc. Aṫal Ua hEgmaiġ do éc. Muiṁnech pop hUib nDonchuda, ⁊ pop hUib Poilge, ⁊ pop Cenaiṁ Cellaig, ag Fiac Ghuidhir ⁊ pop Domnall, mac Copcrain, ⁊ pop Domnall, mac Muiredaiġ, pi hUib Faelain ⁊ pa Mupchaḋ, mac Finn in pi Laiġen, mac Copcrain, pluaṫ Cloinne Ceallaig, ⁊ Maoldúin Ua Domnaill, ⁊ pecṫne aile do popḋálaiṁnaiḃ Cenéoil Eogain i Domnall, mac Neill Gairbh Ui nEarcaiġ, do éc.

Cop Cpiṫ t. mcccc. lvii. a peace. Ua Cepbaill Eiṁear do Dhomnall Donnċa Ua Cappa, eppcop Racha bucc, Dubḋuin, comarba Colaim Chille. Muipeaṫ mac Gille, comarba Coiṁgin ⁊ Maoldúin, Muiredaiġ, mac Copbmaic, ollaṁ Eile, pip, ⁊ Niaṫmuiṫ, apchinneach Lurga, déc. Dubḋaleiṫe, mac Domnaill pi Cuil, déc. Domnall, mac Maoldúiṁa, eppcop Ua Pailge, déc. Adam mac Neill do ġabail la Mapgpaiġ, mac Ceanneiṫiġ, ⁊ la pocpa Muiṁne. Loċcen eṫnaiṁ Chapain o ċpeaċ apin co Sionainn ceṫpi aṫbaiṫ ⁊ maiṫeb, an diabaiṁ. Cpeaċlpuġaḋ mop eṫpa Fiapaiġ Ua Neaill ⁊ muinṫip Maiġe Itha, co ccuġpaiṫ Cluain, mac Piaṫ Longpeuic, pṫiṁṁuṁ Cenéil Eogain. Cuṫpuṫach ⁊ a Ohpuim Tuppain, mac Duiḃġenn, comarba Paṫpaic, do ecpuṁ Fiannaċ, déc.

Ua Cellaig, &c. ... of Offaly. ... was ... chief Magnire. This is the first mention of the family of Magnire occurring in the Irish annals.

Tuathal, son of Uganc. This Tuathal was the first of the name whom the family of Tuathal took ... and ... the present surname.

Aṫal Ua hEgmaiġ. ... Aṫal ... was the ancestor of the family of Hegney, now ... They descended from Dunadach, grandson of Niall Naoi-giallach, chief of the Kinel-Owen and of Ireland in general. According to the table in the Book of Leinster, and to O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 11th of May, the ... of Ui-Fiachrach ... mentioned in the ... of the Irish ... Dubhaltach ...

Muiṁnech pop hUib nDonchuda, ⁊ pop hUib Poilge. ... Donnchadh ... Boyle ... Muimhneach ... Donnchadh ... Boyle ...

Cenaiṁ Cellaig, ag Fiac Ghuidhir. ... Kinel-Keallaigh, a great part ... Mac Guire ... Fermanagh.

Domnall, mac Muiredaiġ, hUib Faelain. ... Would be now ... Donall Magennis, lord of Iveagh. ... is the ... of the family of Magennis ... territory in the Irish ...

The year 1557 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 1557 of the Annals of Ulster, not with 558 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are ... this period.

Ulidh[1], successor of Comhghall, was killed by the foreigners of Limerick, son of Lachtnan, archbishop of Feorus; Aedh, son of Ceallach, successor of Brendan; and Laighdh, son of Colgan, archbishop of Sleibhe, died. Tuathal, son of Ugaire, King of Leinster, died. Niall Ua hEruadh, died. A victory was gained over the Ui Dunchadha[2], the Ui-Faitghe, and the Clann Ceallaigh, at Fidh-Gaibhre; namely, over Donbhall, son of Lorcan, and Donbhall, son of Mathghamhain, by the Ui-Faelain; namely, by Murchadh, son of Finn; in which were slain Conbeach, son of Lorcan, chief of Clann-Ceallaigh, and Saxtighearn Ua Donbhaill, and many others of the nobility besides them. Donbhall Mac Aenghuss, lord of Ui-Bathach[3], died.

The Age of Christ, 957. The third year of Donbhall. Ordnidh Ua Lapain, Bishop of Bealachoth; Dubhdabhoirenn, successor of Colum Cille; Martin, archbishop, successor of Cuthbright and Mochtigern; Maenach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Lismore and Mungairit, archimandrite of Lothra, died. Dubhdabhoirenn, son of Donbhall, King of Cinel-Eoghain, died. Donbhall, son of Mathghamhain, lord of Ui-Faelain, died. Inis-mic-Nois was plundered by Mathghamhain, son of Cinaedh, and the men of Munster. The Termon of Clonaire was burned this year, from the High Cross to the Shrine, both oven and raths[4]. A plundering army was led to Inis Lamraigh by Feorghus Ua Ruairc, and the battle of Magh-Itha was gained, wherein Aedh, son of Dunlaithe[5], with upwards of one hundred, was slain. Cathmaeh of Drum-thomaidh, son of Dall, successor of Patrick, the most distinguished bishop of the Irish, died.

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[1] Ulidh. Taking Mac Regan, Comhgall of Bangor, was killed by the Danes. Donbhall mac Aenghuss, King of Ireland. Ann. Clon.

[2] Ui Dunchadha. Now Iverk, county of Kilkenny.

[3] Ui-Bathach. Now Iverk, county of Kilkenny.

[4] Both. Taking Mac Regan, "Colum Cille would have anathematized Malachy for this deed, were he alive at that time." He was the eighth in descent from Niall of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland. Ann. Clon.

[5] Dunlaithe. Now Dunlavin, in the county of Wicklow, in the barony of Talbotstown Upper, county of Wicklow.

[6] Termon of Clonaire. Now Clonard, in the county of Meath, in the barony of Upper Moyfenrath, county of Meath.

[7] Drum-thomaidh. Now Drumcliff. The church of this Cathmaeh is always in the Annals of Ulster at the year 958 and the year 959 also.

Goll Cpiopt, mac ceó caoga a hocht. An eighmad bliadain do Dhomnall. Dubdoin Ua Creapáin, comarba Colum Cille, 7 Caemog, abb Lipp mór, 7 eppcop Corcaige, decc. Caplup, mac Cumi, mic Domchadha, do marbad la Nepmannaibh. Pilgal, mac Uaglaic, ecpaipe Laoigip Petae, decg. Paolán, mac Pilgaile, ranaip Laoigip Petae, do marbad. Slaigeap la Domnall, mac Muipchpaig, co Dál nAnaide, co cpuce a nyalla. Pilgpáin, mac Cléipig, canaip Caipil, do écc. Domchad, mac Lopcáin, mic Cacail, do gabail la cpiss Ua cCempelaig. Paipne pil, ppimchenél Laigin, décc. Pinnecta Ua Cuill, pile Muman, décc.

Goll Cpiopt, mac ceó caoga amuis. An cuicceád bliadain do Dhomnall. Cenang Ua Domnallain, aipcinnech Clocair mic nDaimen, Dominach. mac Aipchinn, ecpaipe Ua Dpium Sróla, décc. Peargpad, mac Cléipig, pi Caipil, décc. Pogapta h. mic Cpaipnáin, do marbad, meadhi. Uaizpioc, cinéapna Oapgpaige, do marbad. Soiglé cenncap do écc ian pat Laigin, a marbh, co po hadhnacht uile do daonaib 7 allcoib co mcce Ath cliath. Niall, mac Aoda, mic Eochacáin, pi Ulad, décc.

Goll Cpiopt, mac ceó peaptca. An peipead bliadain do Dhomnall. Slaighda Planncagpach, mac Conchobair, la cinéapna Oilifi, nDál nAnaide, co po hoip Conaghe, conaptaipéctap Ulad, co po marbad Planncagpach.

Kinsagh mac Dongail, of Fermanagh, Coarb of Patrick, and an exalted [saint, the most excellent] teacher of all the Irish, as Christ wished."—*Ord. Chronol.*, cap. 19. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 37.

Some of the entries transcribed by the four Masters, under the year 1057, are to be found in the Annals of Ulster under 1058, and in the Annals of Tigernach under 1058, as follows:

"A. D. 1058. Diarmaid mac Maelgil Mo[dh]a, royal] Tanist of Leinster, the Crier of Clonard, Bardhan, Coarb of Comgall, Aenghus O'Lagan, scribe and [bishop] and priest, and many [others] died this year." In the Annals of Ireland [called] "Annals of Boyle" and "Annals of Monach mac Carthaigh, Archbishop of Lismore, various [entries] are found under this year, &c.

"A. D. 1058. Cruitchan was slayne by Murtagh O'Brien, that he brought pledges Carlus mac Loo mic Donogh, killed at Dublin. Mostertach O'Dwiderow, son to Dowell, king of Corkaii, was killed by some of the sept of Donell mac Moylemurry, king of Athlone. Monach mic Cormack, chief of Lismore: and Monach, archbishop of Lismore, died." —*Ann. Clon.*

Laighis Rotha.—This was the most forward of the seven divisions of Leighlin, or now, of the present Queen's County, containing the four of Rath-Bloom, and the rest of Lese-Reth. ... See note [1], under A. D. 1550, p. 30, supra.

The year 858 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 863 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 854 of the Annals of Tigernach, but the true year is 1059.

"A. D. 1059. An army by Dowell mac Murtagh in Ormond, that he brought pledges Carlus mac Loo mic Donogh, killed at Dublin.

The Age of Christ, 938. The fourth year of Donnhall. Dathbhuu Ua Steafain, successor of Colum Cille, and Cathmoch, Abbot of Lismor and Bishop of Cornach, died. Carius, son of Cosu, son of Donnabadh, was slain by the Norsemen. Fearghal, son of Aughrun, lord of Laighis-Reme, died. Feelan, son of Fearghal, Tanist of Laighis-Reme, was slain. An army was led by Donnhall, son of Murcheartach, to Dal-Arsidhe; and he carried away their hostages. Fearguaith, son of Cleireach, Tanist of Calraal, died. Domnhaidh, son of Lorcan, son of Cathal, was wounded in the territory of the Ui-Cennsealaigh. Feilne the Poet, chief poet of Leinster, died. Finshnechta Ua Cuill, poet of Munster, died.

The Age of Christ, 939. The fifth year of Donnhall. Cormag Ua Donnabhain, archbishop of Cloehar-Dalnhoin, [and] Donnchadh, son of Aedhadh, lord of Ui-Briuin-Seimne, died. Fearguidh[s], son of Cleireach, King of Calraal, died. Feidhmeadh, son of Ciarmhac, was treacherously killed. Uaighaig, lord of Darvaighis[t], was killed. A bolt of fire passed south-westwards through Leinster, and it killed a thousand persons and flocks as far as Ath-Liath. Niall, son of Aedh, son of Eochagan, King of Ulidia, died.

The Age of Christ, 940. The sixth year of Donnhall. An army was led by Faelchu mac Finnachta, son of Conghalbhar, lord of Oileach, into Dal Arsidhe, and he plundered Connor, but the Ulidians overtook him, and then Faelchu mac

[a] Ard Corann.—See this place identified in the Addenda at the end of this volume.

[b] Ath-Liath.—A ford situated on the west side of Inagh Corann, in the barony of Corcomroe and county of Galway.—See note [a], under the year 811, p. 434, supra.

[c] Fearguidh.—See his death already noticed under 938, as Tanist of Calraal.

[d] Darvaighis.—Now Darvey, a townland in Broadsbane, in the north of the county of Leinster.

The year 939 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 940 in the Annals of Ulster, and with 938 of the Annals of Innisfallen.

[e] A. D. 940. An arrow of fire came from the south-west among Leinster, and killed hundreds of thousands of men and cattle, with the houses of Dublin burnt. Mac Eochan, King of O'Briuin Seimne, died. Ualgarg, king of Darvey, [and] Cucongalt O'Donnilla, Archbishop of Armagh, were slain by Murcheartach Beag, surnamed "—Ann. Ult. Chart. Obit. read., vers. 48.

[f] A. D. 940 [recte, 941]. "There was a great dearth of cattle this year, and many diseases generally spread all over Ireland by reason of the great frosts and snow, which occurred through intemperature of the air."—Ann. Clon.

7 a dá bráthair, Tadg 7 Conn, 7 rochaine oile marbh fós. Aonghus Ua Maoldoraidh, eigeanna Cheall Chonaill, do mharbhadh lá Cearbhall Conaill buidhe fein. Eogan, mac Murchadha, do mharbhadh lá hUibh Fhiachrach. Murchadh, mac Aoda, eigeanna Ua Maine Comaedhe, déce. Muircheartach Ua Maolmuaidh, eigeanna Fearsaid Cheall, déce. Cluain mic Nóis tugsadh d'Oirghialla leis an ród for Loch Ribh do gabáil do Mhacdáil Ua Cheallaigh for Cheallachaibh, 7 Ruaidhri, eigeanna Fearsaid Cúl 7 eigeanna Sil Ronain, do gabadh é 7 a chéilidhe i Tir Maine i nagcaibtinibh. Cathbharr Mac Giolla Mhuire an Diomais, do rochaith a mharbhadh Tighearnán Cuilén, an mbaoghal fein. Do gabadh muinter Gormaill, mic Gilla Mochonna, mic meic, do fagaibh fé for Mhuiris a ccathlach leis, 7 do marbhadh iomdha dhíobh an dara seachtain a long. Murchadh, mac Gofraidh, mic Gofraidh, déce. Aonghus Ua hUibh Neill ríghi Mumhan, comharpher ollamh a muinntiri 7 a tíre. Fighal Ua Ruairc do fágbhail Bhreifne. Tere Laighean do marbhadh an eigeanna 7 an t-seanadh i nAirdrí Life. Laighlí mac Gofraidh 7 na Lochmainn do teacht i nEirinn, co ro ordnaigh Conallé 7 Cormac co himthi ina Rigraidhe, co rabhadar na Lochmainn imtheacht co priomh Mumhan, co tucadar a mbiadhéigi a Gall, co ro ordnaigh for Gaoidhil 7 Ui Liathain, 7 co ro lomprac i ngiorr fuair 7 Corcaé, 7 co mbáinpar ailc maithe ann fós. Tucadar

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and his two brothers, Tadhg and Conn, and many others along with them, were slain. Aenghus Ua Maeldorsaidh[1], lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill themselves. Eoghan, son of Muiredhach, was slain by the Ui-Failghe. Murchadh, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Maine of Connaught, died. Magarou Ua Maelmhusaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Osraighi. Inis-mor[2] in Loch-Ribh was taken by Murchadh Ua Cealleigh from Ceallach, son of Ruare, lord of Feara-Cul[3] [Teathbha], i. e. lord of the Sil-Ronain; and he was carried as a prisoner with his fleet into Ui-Maine. The fleet of the men of Munster upon the Sinainn; and they plundered the Termon of Ciaran, from the river westwards. The people of Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, set out after them, and the men of Munster left their fleet to them; and a great number of them was slain, after leaving their ships behind. Murcheartach, son of Eigneachan, son of Dalach, died. An army was led by the Ui-Neill into Munster, and they committed great plunders there. Fearghal Ua Ruairc devastated Meath. Lightning destroyed the swans and the barnacle ducks[4] in Airthear Liffe. The fleet of the son of Amhlaibh and of the Ladgmanns came to Ireland, and plundered Conaille and Edar, with Inis-mac-Nessain[5]: and the Ladgmanns afterwards went to the men of Munster, to avenge their brother, i. e. Oin, so that they plundered Inis-Doimble[6] and Ui-Liathain, and robbed Lis-mor and Corcach, and did many other evils. They afterwards went

in Cormac's Glossary as a bird of passage. The birds now known by this name in Irish, in Mayo, are called in English by the natives "Barnacle ducks," and are believed to come from Shetland.

[1] *Conaille and Edar with Inis-mac-Nessain.*—This might be rendered, "and plundered Conaille and Edar (now Howth) as far as Inis-mac-Nessain (now Ireland's Eye).

[2] *Inis-Doimble.*—Otherwise written Inis-Tedmile, as in the gloss to the *Feilire-Aengusa* at 4th of July, where it is described as in Ui-Oisinneaigh. Archdall thinks (*Monast. Hib.*, p. 53) that it was one of the ancient names of Cape Clear Island, in the county of Cork; and quotes Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 629, where there is nothing to corroborate this identification. The name Inis-Doimble occurs in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* at 30th of January, 3rd of March, 4th of July, and 1st of December; but its situation is not indicated except at 4th of July, where Inis-Doimble, the church of Finnbharr, is placed in Ui-Oisinneaigh. In the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenghuis*, at 4th July, St. Finnbarr is called of Inis-Tedmile, and placed in an Ilia Cenn-peluraig, i. e. in terra Kinsealeighi; but adds that he is interred in the house. There may have been another island of the name near Lismore, which may be that alluded to in the text; but the Editor has not been able to find any satisfactory authority for placing any island of this name in Munster.

iapsam in hUib Laeghaire, co trappaid forra Maoldúin Ua Maeleitrim, co ro la a rád i. cinel fhfeccae ar eri cóir, co na riprecup nó aée lacc eri long. Cpeach la mac Aildub a himp mic Hfeam co hAthcam 7 co Mom Comdm. Cpeach la Secnpuce Cam do thup co hUib eCalgan, co trappaid Aildub co nZaelaib Aru chat, 7 col Laesmb, 7 co pabai Aildub do parte eric co pinnaise, co pucaid pop Secnpuce eCam, co nepia nec laegaib nap nap a mumtire. Cuaidech mac Coplamin, 7 Domnchu, mic Cumpaolaid, do marbad la hEogamdcaib i tuaim na. Dunchad, mac Laegaire, rigdamna Fhfmaige, occi. Slogad la Domnall Ua Neill for cuaipt Ulaidh, co paibe eri erat ic Ráit Cruim.

Aod Oiptir, mac ceit feapcoa a hAon. Ua ffeilmeo blaicnam do Ghoidhbhil. Pochtan, mac Opam, peapleno, 7 appuic hi Cluain Cuipeach, mic Oiptir, do appoip, 7 nip mic, h hi i Cnamshfn, Cuilid, mic Cophmaic, pi Epenn Cluana feapta Buadhaise [occi]. Uroile, penbench Dunlaice Cuanac, occ hi pinaraib. Dubtach Diuir Chaipdin, Cuanachtaige, mic Cupan, pi Epenn 7 abb Cluana hEraip. [occi] Ri Ulaidh co ndeachaid le pin pig Ormaile, mic Uiuipge i g i longa co hAth Cliath, cap aiml. Paeth i Cobach nAlbanach, co po hoipcitid adbail an loca lair. Cpunnch, mac Dúnlaing cetpaipti Oipgiall, 7 a mac i. Cathapnach, do marbad la a bpaitpe la Muipedach, 7 po hoicsed. Dhu pop na gnimaib pin, uaip po marbad pumh hi tuaipcipt la hUa i Cathaain. Ua Cathasain, ri hUaipe longaip hap pop la huaid Eipne, go po hoipcead adbal an locha lair. Uhaisin pia Feapgal Ua Ruaipc, pi Connacht, pop Muimnechaib pop Saxanaib i mullach na Cenann i cuip Cluana fiptra i Cluain mic Nois 7 Oslaip la

[illegible] ...Not identified. See Ulaidh already referred to. A. D. 1111, p. 310, line 2.

The year 966 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 967 of the Annals of Ulster, and 969 of the Annals of Inisfallen, in neither of these chronicles does any entry occur relative to the arrival of the Leighinians or their attack on Lismore, as Aibhdhile

[illegible] A. D. 968. Dunlaing with Ekbertach mac Ostir, king of Ailech, in Oilech, and [he] [illegible] Eire, [illegible] upon him, and killed Ekbertach and [illegible] himself on the [illegible] Feic and Cuan with many more [illegible] Mac Ruaidhri, lord of Iar-Connaught, called by them [illegible] Nicholas, [illegible] Cod Clonard, [illegible]

A. D. 968. Fathleonard mac Cormac, prince of Ireland, died a good deacon [illegible] Ireland, and [illegible] Ostir, and was overtaken by the [illegible] of that country, who killed the two brothers [illegible] and [illegible] with many others. Indulf, king of Scotland, died [illegible] Mayle-

into Ui-Laithain, where they were overtaken by Maelmuiredhe Ua Maeleathain, who made a slaughter of them, i. e. killing three hundred and sixty-five, so that there escaped not one of them but the crews of three ships. A prey was carried off by the sons of Amhalgaidh from Inis-mac-Nessan to Druim, and to Mon-Conaire. A prey by Aitire Cam from the sea to Ui-Colgain; but he was overtaken by Amhalgaidh with the foreigners of Athcliath, and the Leinstermen; on the conflict Amhalgaidh was wounded through his thigh with an arrow, and escaped to his ships, after the slaughter of his people. Dunchadh, son of Corman, and Duncuanach son of Cruinnfiadh, were killed by the Eoghanachta in one month. Dunchadh, son of Laeghaire, lord of Feara-maigh, died. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Neill upon the circuit of Ireland, and he remained twenty days at Baile-Mic-Buain.

The Age of Christ, 961. The second year of Domhnall. Fedhaidh, son of Bran, senior and Bishop of Inis-Albain. Cogitach, son of Donnagan, Abbot-priest, Bishop, and airchinnech of Ins-Caeindeagha; Cathal son of Cormac, the splendid, Bishop of Clonfert-Brenainn [died]. Anaia, scribe of Daimh-inis, died, in an advanced age. Dubhtlach of Disert-Chiarain; Cuanchomhna, son of Corcra, distinguished Bishop and Abbot of Chuin-Eois. An army was led by the King Domhnall, son of Murchertach, namely, to Inis-mic-Uais over Loch-Ailinn, and across Sliabh Fuaid, to Loch Aininn, so that the islands of the Lake were plundered by him. Ignaeth, son of Dubh-dara, of Ard-macha, and Ivo-cru, i. e. Dubhdara, were killed; but God took compassion of him by the hand, for he was, after many times killed by O'Canannain. Ua Canannain carried cattle with him on the lakes of Lene so that the islands the most were plundered by him. A victory was gained by Feargal, King of Connaught, over the Munstermen, upon the Shannon, in the Slievery of Cathrach, between Clonmacnois and Clonfert-mic-Nois; and Daigh-mac-Maeldubh-

duibh, prince of Dromiscal, was killed. Muiregan O'Maeldoraidh, prince of Aradh-Cliach, Comhaltan-mac-Ferghal, and Maeldoraidh O'Dubhdirma, were slain by the Clann-Colla.

Inis-Albain:—i. e. the islands of Scattery.

Loch Aininn.—Now Lough Ennell, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath. The vessels conveyed by King Domhnall on this occasion over the mountain of Sliabh Fuaid were light row-boats, and carmels carried on the shoulders of men, for the purpose of landing on the islands in Lough Ennell.

Cliathach.—This was so called in the River Shannon, between Clonfert and Clonmacnois. The name is now obsolete.

The year 961 of the Annals of the Four

oiccean larr tarrin. Ar an Maighmhain, mac Cennetigh, ria Flaithgal Ua Ruairc, do i tromdam cri hUi Luasain 7 roet mor impu. Domhnan, mac Ceallachain, ri Caisil, do gabh é na bráthar féssin. Flaithgal, mac Ceallaigh, do écc hi Saighir, iar bfhéssain.

Aoir Criost, naoi céd seasca a dó. An seachmad bliadain do Dhomnall Ua Neill. Uathmhile, mac Cionaedha, comarba Chalum Chille, Saibhi, mac Maelsamh, abb Mugna, déc. Saidhe, mac Seghsain, easpuc 7 praeslam Cilli Cualand, décc. Finghin, mac easpoc, Uí Cheithlaigh, Coppmac, easpuc Tamlachta, déc. Colmán, mac Cobhrain, peiligrim Cilli dara, 7 Muiredhach, mac mic Colmáin, banabb Cilli dara, déc. Maelpatraic, mac Flainn, mic Eccneachain, 7 a mac do marbadh lá cloinn Fiangusa. Fuarabhrán, mac Aedo, tighearna Ofhiar, do marbadh la Cenel Eoghain. Murchertach, mac Gonzalaig, mic Maelmithig, rioghdamna Eireann, do marbadh lá Domnall, mac Congalaig. Ceall dara do aiccam lá Gallaibh, 7 bruth mór do praitli, 7 do cleirchibh do gabail doib ann, 7 Niall Ua hEruilh do fharcadach. Lán an tuighe mór Sancti Brighte, 7 lán an teighidhe aracht do praitlibh Niall riobh ba a ardan buidhéne. Murchadh hUa Cinaedha, tighearna Cenel Conaill, do marbadh lá a deirbhrine. Maidm an bhealaigh re Flaithgal hUa Ruairc

Mac Eg. corresponds with 968 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 957 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 963.

"A. D. 963. Slaughter by Donell O'Neill [king Devall over Sliav-Fuaid at Loch-Ainninn, which was not done of a long time; but there is Dubhdaleithe his book" [*quod non factum est ab antiquis temporibus. Sic in Libro Dubhdaleithi.*—*Mac Eg.*'s Ed.] "Eyneth mac Ithiel, and Dubhdara, his son, king of Airgiall, killed in the same month. Maelmuire mac Eochan, Coarb of Patrick, same ot. Mac Cellachan, king of Cashill, coarbe of. Gelri mac Aulaiv coarbe of Cluanehorse, Coarb of Tiernach, coarbs of."—*Ann. U. Ord. Harvard.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 957" [*recte*, 963] "Godfrey mac Awley, a very fair and inwsome man, died. King Donnell brought shipping to Loch-Inwill. Dowhagh of Liwrt-Eyeran, a very merry and learned scribe, died. Donough, mac Cellachan, king of Cashell, was killed. Feradl O'Beirk was king of Connaught this time. Feradl ran an overthrow to the Monsterman in a place between Clonvicknose and Clonfert, over the river of Synan, called the field of Eatenen, where there were many slain; and immediately after Feradl payed and spoyled all the race of Ballagye."—*Ann. Clon.*

[1] *Mughna*: i. e. of Mughna-Mosheruy, now Drumcaempe in the south of the county of Kildare.—See note under A. D. 949. The church of Moone in the same neighbourhood was called in Irish Mugna-Cholaim-Chille, not Mughna.—See the years 1014 and 1040.

[2] *Cill-dara*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 962. *Normanni Hiberniam fedè depopulati, sentiens et Ecclesiarum rem plurimo*

dered by him. A slaughter was made against Maithghamhain, son of Coinneidigh, by Fearghal Ua Ruairc, where fell the three grandsons of Lorcan, and seven score along with them. Donnchadh, son of Cellachan, King of Caiseal, was mortally wounded by his own kinsman. Fearghal, son of Ceallach, died at Saighir, after penance.

The Age of Christ, 962. The eighth year of Domhnall. Dubscuile, son of Cinaedh; Suibhni son of Naemhan, Abbot of Mughna, died. Suibhne, son of Segenan, Bishop and ruler of Cill-Cuilinn, died. Finghin, distinguished Bishop of Dun-Leathghlais; [and] Cormac, Bishop of Tamlachta, died. Colman, son of Cobhraidh, Lector of Cill-dara; and Muireann, daughter of Mac Colman, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Maelmuanaidh, son of Flann, son of Eguechan, and his son, were killed by the Clann-Faughura. Faradhran, son of Beon, lord of Dealbna, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Muircheartach, son of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Domhnall, son of Conghalach. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners, and a great number of seniors and ecclesiastics were taken prisoners there; but Niall Ua h-Eruilbh ransomed them. The full of St. Bridget's Great House, and the full of the oratory of them, is what Niall purchased with his own money. Muircheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was killed by his own tribe. The victory of Belach-lí was gained by Fearghal Ua Ruairc, whereon Domhnall

captivi deducuntur. Ac quibus ita peractis progressus gressum vertit ad Kellas Dervaili, quæ in manum S. Brigidæ donec et Ecclesiam simul cunctam petierat."—*Trias Thaum.* p. 630.

Belach-lí, i. e. the road or pass. Situation unknown.

The year 962 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 963 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 964 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

"A. D. 963. This is the last years of full probity" [this colophon] "unto Patrick unto Ireland. Maelruanaid, mac Flainn, mic Eguechain, and his sons, killed by the seanchas of Fingen. Dervaile mac Cinaeha, Coarb of Coimdi Cill, mortuus est. Feurus mac Beon, king of Dealbna, killed by Kinaed-Owen, by sleight and malice. Murtagh, son Longsich, son Machaidhi, heyre of Tarach, by Donell mac Congalai, actus est. Kildare pilled by Gentiles but O'Neyale through merciful prive tooke pitty of them, and redeemed all the clergy almost for the same of the best, viz., the full of St. Brigid's great house, and the oratorie with he redeemed all by his owne wealt." [See another place reference of Niall Mac Eigneidh, eclesgnis cumdus sleuyt pene per manus Danari, i. lim in cuige mbip Breas Laigne; cumq; reliquiæ ejus imprægnati Dubh cum aliis capti.—O'Conor's Ed.]—*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clon.* ann. 19.

"A. D. 958" [*al.* 964]. "Kildare was preyed by the Danes of Dublin, and they took many captives, and were put to their ransome."—*Ann. Clon.* See Petrie's Round Towers p. 347.

pop Sliabh Fuaid, da i ccoscar Domnall mac Murcada. Muiredh pop Ulaibh, mac Sechnusa i. ac Ime Tene, ri nOrgiall, da i ccoscerrar fri ha Fhlaithi in Gaithapp mac Nyse. Coppre Ua Fiaine cenn fir Lagen, decc.

Imp Cpiopt, mcc. ccc. lxxvi. ccc. xcvi. An nomad bliadain do Dhomnall Dachan, mac Cealluig, eppcop 7 ab Tipe dá glap, Colman, ab Dipte Dagmaeda, decc. Iapp, comarba Mic Nepe 7 Colmain Cala, Cumaen mac Mic Liathain, ab Ua mBaipp Maguda, Hebenach, mac Carail, ab Imp Cáirech, [decc]. Slaighedh la Domnall Ua Néill, co pu espe Connachta, 7 ceo cenn o gaidhelaibh Alban. Aodh, mac Blaodhmhaic, décc na oilepe. Cumuscach pri la hUib Censelaig i Domnall mac Cellaig i comarba Comchaind, mic Tarcce. Fepca mopbhaig i nglinn da pepann an carrup i nac 7 a mbi ap lurch.

Imp Cpiopt, mcc. ccc. xcvii. An deachmad bliadain do Dhomnall. Cupnan Ua Cillene, comarba Ciaráin, eppcop 7 eccnam cumaoma, do Ui Fiachpach Aidue i cenel, décc. Finan, anspeine 7 eppcop la décc. Cpumthael ab Dei h-Epeann, eppcop 7 pilesma Toslaicthe, an lasan o'e Tuslap Eachnach. Aipeasan Ua Hinechtan pilesma Finne na locha, décc. Oubdaboirenn 7 in eppcop Muipe Opiz 7 comarba Iuipe, reg. pu espe laighen erive. Maenn pia Conalcán Ua Clapig i. Tigeapna Ua Fiachpach Aidue, 7 pia Mael-Isu Ua Cuinn, mac Apeasa, pop Phipgal Ua Ruaipc, ba i paeabéa peer dá in Tochleach Ua nFiaipe, eigeapna Luigne Mogpopt. Cosbach, mac Paulins pi Laigen, décc. Dunchad, mac Tuarail, pigdamna Laigen, Faelán, mac Cuibnuic, eigeapna ua nDeipe

* *Inis-Fee* ....Now Bartolagan, a small town on the River Nore, in the barony of Gowran, and county of Kilkenny.

* *The ninth year of Domnall* ....This was really the year 787. There is a chasm in the Annals of Ulster from 785 to 789. The Annals of Ulster give the following events under 786, which correspond with 788 of the Annals of the Four Masters:

"A. D. 786. A great miserable dearth in Ireland, so that the mother could not know and slaughter her meat" [supposed to consume meat

or eat her own offspring]. "An overthrow by the O'Cananaw, when Dunell was killed, battle between Leinster about Eri, where many were killed about Inisgh, chiefs of Dunallon. A change of Abbots in Ardmach, viz. Duvdalethe retired to Nurach. An army by Donell O'Neil, that mutilated Connaght, and had Ulster's hostages" and [slaughtered, &c. &c.]

* *Slaughter by Aedh* ....i. e. Aedh's cutaway, ...how this slaughter already referred to at the years 780 and 783.

* *Abbacy, &c.*....It is stated in the Book

son of Murreagan, was slain. A victory was gained over Amlaidh, son of Sitric, by the Osraighi, i.e. at Inis-Tuoc, where many of the foreigners were slain, together with Bathar son of Nia. Cairbre Ua Guaire, head of the hospitality of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 963. The ninth year of Donnchadh. Dunchadh, son of Ceallach, Bishop and Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, [and] Colman, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada, died. Joseph, successor of Mac Nessi and Colman-Eala; Cinaedh, son of Maelchiarain, Abbot of Le-mor-Mochuda; [and] Gebbennach, son of Cathasi, Abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, [died]. A hosting by Donnchadh Ua Neill, so that he plundered Connaught, and carried off the hostages of O'Ruairc. Aedh, son of Maelmithigh, died on his pilgrimage. A change of kings by the Ui-Cennsealaigh; namely, Domhnall, son of Ceallaigh, in the place of Donnchadh, son of Tadhg. An intolerable famine in Ireland, so that the father used to sell his son and daughter for food.

The Age of Christ, 964. The tenth year of Domhnall. Cormac Ua Cillene, successor of Ciaran, a bishop and a wise man of great age, died. Fingin, anchorite and Bishop of Is, died. Crimmthann, Abbot of Begh-Eire, Bishop and doctor of Tamlacht, was drowned at Tocher-Eachdhach. Artagen Ua Maelduin, doctor of Glenn-da-locha, died. Dubhdabhoirenn, distinguished Bishop of Magh-Breagh, and successor of Buite, died. He was a paragon of wisdom. A victory was gained by Gothalan Ua Cleirigh, a chief of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, and by Maelseachlainn, son of Aeda, over Fearghal Ua Ruairc, where seven hundred were lost, together with Tuathchach Ua Gadhra, lord of south Loughtne. Ceallach, son of Faelan, King of Leinster, died. Donnchadh, son of Tuathal, royal heir of Leinster; Faelan, son of Cormac, lord of

copy of this entry is taken from the Book of the Island [of the Saints in Lough Ree], and from the Book of Clonmacnoise. It is not in Magrath[e]gan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, from which it may be inferred that the Book of Clonmacnoise used by the Four Masters was a different manuscript from that translated by Magrathegan in 1627.

The year 964 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 965 of the Annals of Ulster, which notes the following events under that year:

"A. D. 965. Maraech mac Ferguss, Coarb of Patrick; Cathasach mac Murchadain, bishop of Ardmach; Faelan mac Cormaick, king of Leinster, and Faelan, king of Deisси, mortui sunt. Dorchaemm, Coarb of Bith, mitra fruitur. Feidil O'Boark killed by Domhl mac Dubhdabhoirenn, king of Bregia.

Muman, ⁊ Maolmare, ingen Neill, mic Aeda, déc. Fiḟṙeḋ Ua Ruairc, ri Connacht, do marbaḋ la Domnall mac Congalaig, eigearna Breagh, ⁊ Cnoġba.

Oar Cpiop, mac ceall ⁊ ṡpéa a céile. An raeamad bliadain déc do Dhomnall Ceall, mac Maelmiḋ, episcop Sapa ⁊ Capan, Domnall espoc Leithglinne, [sic], mac Aenġusa, abb Lainne Léire, Cappre, mac Cainġén, abb Ṙátha mora, ⁊ Tige Molaiss, Conn mac Copmaic, abb Imgaine, ⁊ alii. Muman uile, [i] Conchobar, ṙíġdomna Cille dara, déc. Dubċenle Ua Maeċáin, anmċara ⁊ comarbi Ṗaṫraic do Fochla, déġ. Muiredach, mac Flainn, abb Cille dara, ⁊ praxiamna Laiġen, do marbaḋ la hUa Faelain, eigearna Fali, ⁊ la Cṙiḃall, mac Copcain. Ṫoṙnḋelbaċ, mac Cinaeḋa, arṙaccaiḃ Cluana hemrech, do marbaḋ la hOṫṙaiġiḃ. Cáe ṙamuile do Ruaċ hoc ṙa Cenel Eogain ṙeṙ Cheniċ Comaill, ṅó i ceṙṙ an Maolṙoṙa Ua Cinaeḋa, eigeaṙna Cenel Comaill, ⁊ Imṙṙeċtach Ua Tenṙ, praxiamna Connacc ṙo ṙe haiḋ aile amaille ṙṙa. Aeḋ Ua hUiġine, ri Ua nFiaċṙaiċ Coba, do marbaḋ la a Cheniḋ ṙéṙṙa. Cṙaiḃell, mac Copcain ṙíġdomna Laiġen, do marbaḋ la Domnall, eigeaṙna Ḃṙiġ. Maṙġamain, mac Cinaeḋaiġ, ri Caiṙi, do argain Lumnig ⁊ dia ingenaiḃ. Tigeṙnaċ, mac Ruaiṙc, eigeaṙna Caṙṙṙe Bṙacaiḃ, déc. Caṙṙaomeaḃ ṙna Maṙġamain, mac Cinaeḋaiġ, ṙeṙ Gall Lumnig, ṅó i ṙa laiḋ ar Gall, ⁊ ṙo laiġeḋ a laiġiṙ ṙṙṙa, ⁊ ṙo ṁoċ imṙ Uaṙáin, ⁊ ṙo marbaḋ Maolṙuanaiḋ, mac Flainn, ṙanaiṙi Oṙṙaiṁe i ṙṙéṙaiṁ déc imṙaṙ an ḋáiṙe. Slogeaḋ la Maṙġamain ṙo Deiṙ. ma Oeiṙ, ṙo ṙuaiṙ gall Muman laiṙ ṙa ṙaiṁ, ⁊ ṙo innaṙb mac Uaiṁ eigiṁ Ueaṙṁuman. Slaiġ Gall Oṫa cloṙ ⁊ Laiġiṙ i mḃṙiġaiḃ, co ṙo ṫi ṙaṙṙṫe bṙiġa, ⁊ ṙo ġoṙṙ, aṙa Cṙiḃall, mac Copcain ṙíġdomna Laiġiṙ, co nṙṙaiḋe iaṙam. Sluaġeḋ la Muṙṫaċ mac Flainn, ṙi Laiġiṙ i Oṙṙaiġiḃ, ġo ṙo aiṙiṙ ceccoṙa aṙċṙe ann, iṙ ṙaṁṫi Ṙuaiṙc, co ṙuc Maṙġamain co bṙáṫaiḃ Muman ṙaiṙ, ⁊ in Deiṙ ⁊ Oṙṙaiġe, ó Ard Maṙa

[i] *Eiremon, &c. &c.*—Now Termit, in the parish of Lower Kinalea, county of Kinsale, and county of Cork.

[i] *Ard Maṙa, &c.*—Ard Maṙa, and sometimes anglicised Ardee. There are many persons of the name in the neighbourhood of Ardee, in the county of Louth.

[i] *Lochlainn.*—This is a mistake for Inis Saimh, which are the ancient name of the King's Island in the Shannon, at Limerick.

Sruthair Eile.—This is the place now called the Hill of Shee, situated to the south of the River Bandon, in the barony of Kinalmeaky, and county of Cork. The sons of Brian, lord of

the Deisi-Mumhan, and Maelmaire, daughter of Niall, son of Aedh, died. Fearghal Ua Ruairc King of Connaught, was slain by Donnabail, son of Conghalach, lord of Breagha and Cnogbhla.

The Age of Christ, 965. The eleventh year of Domhnall. Aillil, son of Maenach, Bishop of Sord and Lusca; Daniel, Bishop of Leithghlinn; Flann, son of Aengus, Abbot of Lann-Leire; Cairbre, son of Laidgnen, Abbot of Fearna mor and Teach Moling; Conn, son of Curnan, Abbot of Mungairit, and head of all Munster; Ional Conchobhar, Lector of Cill-dara, died. Dubhsamhle Ua Manchain, an hermit, and head of the rule of Gleann-da-locha, died. Maenadhach, son of Faelan, Abbot of Cill-dara, and royal heir of Leinster, was slain by Amhlaeibh, lord of the foreigners, and by Gearbhall, son of Lorcan. Gormghilla, son of Cumaighthian, chief Vice-abbot of Chuain-eidhneach, was killed by the Osraighi. The battle of Formoell, at Ratu-beg', [was gained] by the Cinel-Eoghain over the Cinel-Conaill, where Maelisa Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, and Muirchertach Ua-Taidhg, royal heir to Connaught, were slain, together with many others. Aedh Ua hAitidhe, King of Ui-Eathach-Cobha, was killed by his own tribe. Gearbhall, son of Lorcan, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by Domhnall, lord of Breagha. Maelghamhain, son of Connaidigh, King of Caisel, plundered Luimneach, and burned it. Tighearnach, son of Ruarc, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died. A battle was gained by Maelghamhain, son of Connaidigh, over the foreigners of Luimneach, where he made a slaughter of the foreigners, and burned their ships; and he plundered Inis-Ubhain, and Maelruanaidhe, son of Flann, Tanist of Osraighe, was slain in the heat of the conflict, while plundering the fortress. An army was led by Maelghamhain to Sciath-an-Eigis; and he carried the hostages of Munster with him to his house, and expelled the son of Bran, lord of Desmond. The army of the foreigners of Ath-cliath and of Leinster, into Breagha, and Gearbhall, son of Lorcan, royal heir of Leinster, was there wounded, so that he afterwards died. An army was led by Murchadh, son of Finn, King of Leinster, into Osraighe, where he remained four nights, after having plundered Magh-Raighne; but Maelghamhain and the men of Munster overtook him, and did the Deisi and the Osraighi from Ath-Fuana to Connaire; but Murchadh escaped

the mond, here referred to was Maelmhaodhi, the ancestor of O'Mahony, chief of Kinelmeaky.

[1] From Ath-Fuana to Connaire, i.e. from Ardglass, a ford on the River Suir to Commar

co Commar, 7 cepna Muipchaò iomlán naoinb gan ech gan uaine dpaigbéil. Caemchán abbach in Apo macha .i. Dubdaleite i monaò Muipdobaigh ó Sliabh Cuillenn.

Aoir Chiopt, naoi céo peaptca a pé. An naoi bliadain déc do Domnall. Ceallach Ua Baiáin, comarba Coingill, Muipdobach .i. patra Manaigh, comarba Caimaigh, Epc Ua Suailen, eppcop no abb Tamlachta, Connmac, mac Anmpiaoi, comarba Ultáin, 7 pacapt Chaonpa, [déc]. Slogad la Domnall Ua Neill co Laignib co pop muip i bhiipba piar sa pairrge, 7 do bipt bópoma mór lair, 7 do pao porbair por Ghallaib, 7 por Laignib co clos ua mór. Ap don cup pin capéap Piosn, mac Gairmgiolla, Onigal, mac Dúnsaile i Riagáin, 7 Roáin, mac Bpiaccain, mac Durbgiolla, 7 apoile paspélanna do Laignib amaille pris. Maolmopna mac Finn, pigh-dámna Laigen do gam. Ruaidri, mac Maolmaedain, eclipis Fobaipt, do marbad. Flaeibertach Ua Muipchaig, eclipis Ua nEchdach, déc. Muipchach mac Pligara, comarba Patraic, déc. Cathasach, mac Muiceadain, eppcop Apda Macha, déc.

Aoir Chiopt, naoi céo pisca a pé. An treap bliadain deic do Domnall. Maolmaedin, mac Uchtain, eppcop Clomepa, comarba Ultan 7 Coimin, Gogan Ua Cléipig, eppcop Connacht, Maolgopm, mac Maoil-éealaig, abb Inpi Cealtra, 7 Domnchad, mac Carláin, abb Cille mic Duach, déc. Muipeadach, abb Oipipe Diapmada do éc. Aongap Ua Robaptaig, amaipe Ohoipe Cheilgig, 7 Cionaed Ua Catmaoil, aipcinnech Ohoipe Chailgig, déc in decmad. Heallán, mac Ciapmaic, eclipis Locha Gabap, déc. Tpiath, mac Maelemuine, eclipis Ua nConaill Gabpa, do marbad. Mip diamóp co tpaeabaib ocht mbuiléc a bun aon cpoinn. Slóiccéd la Muipchad

now Castlecomer, in the barony of Fassadineen, in the north of the county of Kilkenny.

'A change of abbots.'—A. D. 966. A change of Abbots in Armagh, viz., Dubdaleithe, instead of Muiredach."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The year 965 in the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 966 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the following events under that year:

"A. D. 966. Duv mac Malcolum, king of Scotland, killed by Scotsmen themselves; Tiernach mac Enaro, king of Cerrok Rasahi, mortuus est. The battle of Forvead by Trowen upon Tirconell, wherein Maelan O'Cinnaun, king of Tirconell, and Murtagh O'Tolg, heir of Connaght, and many more, were killed. Hugh O'Hathi, king of the Sachasins, by his owne killed. Malvin mac Cinedy, king of Ossaill, preied and burned Limerick. Carroll mac Lorcan, heyre of Leinster, killed by Donell, king of

from them in safety, without leaving horse or man behind. A change of abbots[1] at Ard-Macha, i. e. Dubhdaleithe in the place of Muireadhach of Sliabh-Uailenn[2].

The Age of Christ, 966. The twelfth year of Domhnall. Ceallach Ua Banain[3], successor of Conaghall; Muireadhach, the foster-son of Maenach, successor of Caimanach, [or Ua Snaiten, bishop or abbot of Tamhlachta, Columbas, i. e. the son of Annaircradh, successor of Ultan, and priest of Ceannanus, died. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Neill into Leinster; and he plundered from the Bearbha westwards [recte eastwards] to the sea; and he carried off a great prey of cows; and he laid siege to the foreigners and the Leinstermen for two months. On this occasion were slain Finn, son of Gormghlais; Dunghal, son of Dunghal Ua Ragain; Ronan, son of Dearcar, son of Dubhghaills, and other nobles of the Leinstermen along with them. Mailmordha, son of Finn, royal heir of Leinster, was mortally wounded. Ruaidhri, son of Maelmartain, lord of Fothorta, was slain. Flaithbheartach Ua Muireadhaigh, lord of Ui-Eathach, died. Maineachtach, son of Feargbus, successor of Patrick, died. Cathasach, son of Maeluidhir, bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 967. The thirteenth year of Domhnall. Maelfinnen, son of Urbsan, bishop of Cenannas, successor of Ultan and Cairnech: Eoghan Ua Cleirigh, bishop of Connaught; Maelgorm, son of Maelcholaigh, Abbot of Inis-Cealtra; and Domnaldh, son of Cathlan, Abbot of Cill-mic-Duach, died. Muiregan, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada, died. Aenghus Ua Robhartaigh, anchorite of Doire-Chaisgaigh; and Cinaedh Ua Cathasaigh, airchinneach of Doire-Chaisgaigh, died. Beolan, son of Cirenbac, lord of Loch-Gabhar, died. Treasach, son of Maelmuire, lord of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, was killed. Very great fruit, so that eight sacks were brought from the foot of one tree. An army was

[1] *Change of abbots*.—Ua Cul Clarenil, tom. 49.

[2] *Sliabh Uailenn*.—Now Slieve Gallion, a high mountain in the north-east of the county of Armagh.—See note [1], p. 168, *supra*.

[3] *Ua Banain*.—Now anglicé Bann and Barin. The year 968 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 967 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 967. Ceallach O'Banan, Coarb of Comgall, comhor. Muireach, Coarb of Caimneach; Hoibrenagh was Ruraí, king of Oirthear, comhor. An army by Donyell O'Neil into Leinster, and preyd from Berva westerly to Fergus" [recte eastwerly to the sea], "from whence he brought great prayes, and was beleaguering with Leinster and Gentiles" [recte Gaels] "for two months. Gerach Uhaa's Coarb quieted."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

mac Piad go Laighnibh in Osraighibh, co rabatar cóic oidhe imme, co ccuaidam Maelgamhain mac Cennétigh, co fgabh Muman, na tá Eile, na Osraighi, 7 tomaidh Fhingine Lúigne co nGallaibh, 7 Osraighe imo fhé, co po loiscead la Murchadh Úa Dedmanye an eicen, co cualadar uadh riadh fáilti cen duine cen ech oraighthi. Slaicfidh la Maelgamhain, mac Cennétigh i nOsmuthain, co po an cesfra hoidhe i cCorcaigh, co cruce Gaidhel Osmanach laip. Orgain Chiannacta la Diarmuit, mac Amlaibh uighfina Gall, 7 la Murchadh mac Finn, ri Laighen, cosur rapsad Domnall Ua Neill, go Ceann, 7 co racatsad roppa Aed Oiliain, mac Fhlainne, uighfina Osraighe, 7 Echtighern mac Cinaith, uighfina na cCenannach, décc

Anno Domini, mcc. xcviii. annus primus a bissexto. Ua Cleirchin bliadain bero do Dhomnall. Ceannsus do orgain do Amlaibh Cuanach co nGallaibh 7 Laighnibh, co puc hoganise mór leis, 7 go tugadsat rochaidhe dia ainmsin in Breagaibh mac nAilella, 7 po bris manna for Uib Neill acc Ard Maelchon. Manum for Uaighrese Ua Ruairc pia cCinaedh, mac Tadhg, in po marbadh Uaighrese e, co rocumdh side arson for in Duibhgiolla .i. mac Laidhgnen. Slóghadh la fis nUlad, i bCnogbai mic Mainchin go Fallaibh, go po orsus Cenncpe forra, 7 co rancatar ar cind leis. Orgain Luighnech, 7 Upoma Imperalainn la Muiris Breach, mac Domnaill, .i. mac Righ Breagh, la fis nAilig, for Fallaibh, in po marbad de. Orgain Hiarmpeanch duibh, 7 Lainne Lére la Domnall la fis Breagh for Ghaidhelaibh, 7 po loiscead eascra ar tri ced in aon rig leis sib. Praindreach Lainne Léire do loiscedh la Domnall, mac Murchadha, 7 cetri céd no bid no gum 7 do loiscedh ann cetrar fiora 7 mnai. Luighnech 7 Upoma Imperalainn do argain la Flaithbertach .i. la Murchadh Ua Flaithbertaigh.

Inse Ua Laidhgnen, i. e. Port of the Ui Laidhgnen. Not identified.

The year 987 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 986 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the following obits under that year (see p. 444):

"A. D. 986. Cinaedh mac Cobthaigh, Archimandrite of Inis Celgaigh; Maelfinnia mac Bidhtaine, bishop of Kells, and Death of Cinaedh and Carnech; and Owen mac Cleri, bishop of Connaught, second one. Sadhbh, daughter to Elchomhtan, king of Leinster, died. Bodhar mac Cormaic, king of Lochlannes, in Christ quievit."—*Ann. Ulton.*, ubi supra.

Ard Maelchon, i. e. Maelchu's height, or hill, now Ardmulchan, on the River Boyne, near Navan, in the county of Meath.

Cinaedh: i. e. Cinaeus, in the county of Antrim.

Gruaidhfher: i. e. of the eagle-face. The year

led by Murchadh, son of Finn, into Leinster and Osraighe, and they remained five nights there; but he was overtaken by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, with the men of Munster, the two Eili, the Deas, and Imhar of Port-Lairge, with the foreigners and the Osraighi. Murchadh burned Dun-Ua-Techtnaire by force; but they escaped before his eyes, without leaving a man or a horse behind. An army was led by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, into Desmond, and remained three nights in Corcach, and carried off the hostages of Desmond. Cenannus was plundered by Sitric, son of Amhlaimh, lord of the foreigners, and by Murchadh, son of Finn, King of Leinster; but Domhnall Ua Neill, King of Ireland, overtook and defeated them. Aedh Allan, son of Feargnal, lord of Osraighe; and Eochaidhecht, son of Eitech, lord of the Conaillans, died

The Age of Christ 969. The fourteenth year of Domhnall. Cenannus was plundered by Amhlaeibh Cuaran[1] with the foreigners and Leinstermen; and he carried off a great prey of cows, but lost numbers of his people, together with Breasal, son of Aduli, and he gained a victory over the Ui-Neill at Ard-Machaha[2]. A victory was gained over Ualgharg Ua Ruaire by Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, in which were slain Ualgharg, and among the rest Duibhghilla, i. e. the son of Laidhgnen. An army was led by the King of Ulidia, Artgal, son of Maeldithan, against the foreigners, and he plundered Coindere[3], them in their possession, but left behind a number of heads. The plundering of Lughmhadh and Druim-Inescainn by Murchertach, son of Domhnall, King of Ailech, and son of the King of Ireland, against the foreigners, in which many were slain. The plundering of Mainistir-Buithe by Domhnall, King of Ireland, against the foreigners; and three hundred of them were burned by him in one house. The refectory of Lann-Leire was burned by Domhnall, son of Murchadh, and four hundred persons were destroyed by wounding and burning there, both men and women. Lughmhadh and Druim-Inescainn were plundered by Gluniairn[4], i. e. by Murchadh Ua Flaithbhertaigh

969 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 969 of the Annals of Ulster, which notices the following events under that year:

"A. D. 968. Kells prayed by Amhlaibh Cuaran. An overthrow given O'Rourk by Conor mac Teige, whom he killed, with many more. An army by Artgar mac Maelgare, King of Ulster, upon Gentiles" [read, the Galls], "spoyled Connor, and killed a number. The battle of Kilmoone, by Donnell O'Neill, where Artgar mac Maelgare, king of Ulster; Donnagan mac Murrimure, archbishop; and Cinaeh mac Con-

Cath Cnoc, nan ceté fírea a mbí. Ua cúicead bliadain déc do Dhomnall. Tuarcal, comarba Chiaráin, epscop 7 abb Cluana mic Nóis, déc. Riaghach, epscop Cluana mic Nóis, Finsnamh Ua Fiachrach, abb Tíre Mic hUa, 7 Muiredhach, comarba Cainnigh, déc. Ceallach Ua Navanr do marbhadh do Ghaillaibh i mbroga a gcrannaibh. Domnall Ua Néill, ri Ai, do ronadhbadh a Mhidhe cum Sluaigh Feara forcuall la Cluain Colmáin, ronnus do fo fóidean.

Ni mo molamar an gné, gluaigh Tlúra do cumscaradh,
Teagma nára, ionnart feoir, fo cuirp anamhsa nanadhoil.

Slaghadh la Domnall Ua Néill iarsan co roccaid an cuingeasc i Connaill, 7 Uíbain, go fuaradar Uibh Fhailghi, go fo orgsat a maith uime, 7 longphort a 7 co ro hiarsaidh Uibh Fhailghe, 7 Fearnmhagh, 7 no hiongnadh foghla nac cuir fri a hurdhaire fri, uair do gabadar longphort i cCill Cuanna i Mhidhe o ea siosmain co deadhaoin iomain. Gall Cuanna do romarbhadh a himp Ubhlcáin la Mathgamain, mac Cennedigh. Oi ghein cumhsana do rancatar i narbo mhór leo.

Cath Cnogbá, nan ceird geochraidhe. Ua flaithearta Eirenn uile do Dhomnall. Cruinneachd, comarba Caoimhgin, déc. Murchadh Ua Conchobhair, epscop 7 comarba Fhinnéain Cluana hEidhneach, Cathrach mac Feargusa comarbai eilin, [déc]. Fogartach, mac Néill Ui Tholairg, do marbhadh la Domnall, mac Congalaig i nua theadhail. Murchadh mac Finn, ri Laighen, do marbhadh la Domnall hUa Cluain, mac Lugdach ingi Cennedi 7 aenmaighi dib. Ar do bhadhun a brair do ghéabadh.

Do bhadhadh feirmoighe mara ceirde, o ghein Chriosd, ni bhi an bás,
Cnogbá Laighen, bá ro linn co bráth Murchadha, mic Finn.

nain, king of the Cinel-Eoghain, and many more. Lugaeus and Dunn Iocklann spelled by Marcus, king of Ardeil. Munster and Leinster ruled by Donell, king of Ireland, where 300 were burnt in one house at Cell Cluana, [p. 6].

[Finn Cluana.—] So was the name used in those Monasteries: Westmeath.

[For to the Channel to Inchadoney.—] i.e. from the River Shannon to Castlehaven, near Kells in the county of Meath.

[Inis Uladh.—See note] under A. D. 968. The year 968 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 969 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 970. Flaithbertach, king of Scotland, killed by Brennus in open battle. Damell

The Age of Christ, 969. The fifteenth year of Domhnall. Tuathal, successor of Ciaran, Bishop and Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Flangusius Ua Hachtach, Abbot of Teach-Moshua, and Maelmaedhoc, successor of Cainnech, died. Ceallach Ua Xuallain was killed by the foreigners in the doorway of his refectory. Domhnall Ua Neill, the king, was driven from Meath westwards, across Sliabh Fuaid, by the Clann-Colmain[a]; of which was said:

Not well we have heard the voice, that the prince of Tramhair was removed;
Scarcity of corn, much of grass, will dry up the land of the terrible.

An army was afterwards led by Domhnall Ua Neill, with the soldiers of the North, i.e. the men of Ulaidh and Eoghan, against the men of Meath and the foreigners, so that he plundered all their forts and fortresses, and spoiled Ui-Failgie and Fothairt; and he took revenge on them on that occasion for their opposition to him, for he erected a camp in every cantred of Meath, from the Sionain to the Boinn-shoir. The foreigners of Luimneach were driven from Ina-Ubhdain[b] by Mathghamhain, son of Conneidigh. Two suns of equal size were seen at high noonday.

The Age of Christ, 970. The sixteenth year of Domhnall. Ornamhar, successor of Cainnechn, died. Muiredhach Ua Conchobhair, bishop, and successor of Finntan of Cluain-Iraneach: [and] Cathasach, son of Fearghus, comharba of Dun, [died]. Fighnatach, son of Niall Ua Tuhairg, was treacherously killed by Domhnall, son of Conghalach. Murchadh, son of Finn, King of Laighin, was killed by Domhnall Claon, son of Lorcan, after they had eaten and drank together. Of the year of his death was said:

Of years seventy, nine hundred, from birth of Christ,—no small deed,—
Till death of Murchadh, son of Finn, chief King of Laighin in his time.

[a] Neil, king of [Tara]: "expelled out of Meath by Clann-Colmain," i. e. Maelsechlainn O'Neill killed by Gentiles, in the dun of the Province [Kells, now]. "Neil mac Eogan, king of Ulster, mortuus. Tuathal, Coarb of Ciaran; Maelmaedoc, Coarb of Comgall, mortuus. An army by Donnell O'Neil to the men of Meath, that he spoyled all their churches and castles, and spoyled Fingall and Fothaire."—*Chron. Scotor.*, tom. 4.

[b] Ina-Ubhdain: "Inis-Ubdain" in the Four Masters.

Seibhneach, mac Diarmata, tighearna Ciarraighe, déc. Slóighedh lá Mac-gamhna, mac Cennedigh, i cCiarraighe, co ro toghlaeadh dáine maith im Dhún na Rígheс. Maithghamhain, mac Bran, do marbadh lá mac Bran. Finn, mac Bran, do marbadh lá Ceallach, mac Domnaill, mic Finn, mic Maelmordha, tighearna Ua bFaelain. Cluain Iomairp, Fobhar, Lann Eala, 7 Disert Tola do loscadh 7 do aithedh lá Domnall, mac Murchadha.

Aois Criosd, naoi céd reachtmogha a haon. An fíledh dhaibhsi déc do Dhomnall. Dunchadh, valva Diarmada, rabi 7 espoc 7 ollamh Ospraighe, [déc]. Maelmaire, abb Dearmhaighe do dhoan i nEar Ruaidh. Aedhán, a. mac Lachtnáin, comarba Finnéin, a. Cluana hIraird, espoc, Aibill, mac ind Laighis, abb Glinne dá locha, déc. Cucuadh ua Dúbhtaigh, ancoire Cluana fhírta, déc. Finachta Ua Flaithrua, abb Tíre dá glas, Concobar, mac Taidg an chuir, ri Connacht, déc. Cat Cenn Cnamhe, eitir Murchadh Ua Flaithbheartaigh a. Glún Iarr ri Aithi, 7 Cathal, mac Taidg, ri Connacht, dá i tropéan Cathal ferrpin, 7 Gelldubach, mac Aeda, tighirna Ua Maine, 7 Tadhc, mac Muirchertaigh, toiseach Ua nDiarmada, 7 Murchadh, mac Finn, mic Flermeadáin, toiseach Cloinne Murchadha, 7 seppio Ua Flaithbhertaigh, go hon dírime imaille rpú, 7 Murchadh toiseach Connacht go léir iarcenn.

Aois Criosd, naoi céd reachtmogha a dó An troighthe Diarmait déc do Dhomnall. Maolbrighte, mac Cathasaigh, espoc 7 abb Dromma mór Maedoimhóc, Diarmait, mac Dochartaigh, abb Daimhinsi, déc. Coppre

[a] *Dearmhaighe*.—Now Dunlarrow, in the parish of Lisoleen, barony of Inishkeen, and county of Kerry.

[b] *Disert Tola*, i. e. St. Tola's desert, or hermitage. There are two places of this name in Ireland: one in Thomond, now Dysert-O'Dea, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare; and the other in Westmeath, which is the one above referred to in the text. This is now called Dysart Tola, and is a townland situated in the parish of Killoolagh, in the barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath. The site of St. Tola's church is still pointed out in this townland, but no portion of the walls are now visible, and even the graveyard has been effaced by the progress of cultivation.

The year 970 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 971 of the Annals of Ulster, which give a few of the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 971. Battle between Ulstermen and Dalnarais, where the king of the fifth" [i. e. of the province of Ulidia], "i. e. Hugh mac Loingsy, and others, were slain. Murchadh mac Flainn killed by Donnell Cleen, *per dolum*. Odhusach mac Kegan, Coarb of Dar" [Derry-patrick], "mortuus est. Fergaltach mac Neill O'Tolaig killed by Donnell mac Congalo, *per dolum*. Crummael, Airchinnech of Clonn do Lochs, mortuus est."—*Ord. Clarend.* tom. 49.

Gebhennach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ciarraighe, died. An army was led by Mathghamhain, son of Cellachan, into Ciarraighe, where he demolished many forts, and among others Dunn-Gilbreth.[a] Maeldubhn, son of Bran, was killed by Mac Brain. Finn, son of Bran, was killed by Cuillach, son of Domhnall, son of Finn, son of Mailmordha, lord of Ui-Faelain. Cluain-Iraird, Fobhar, Lann-Leis, and Druim-Cetne were burned and plundered by Domhnall, son of Murchadh.

The Age of Christ, 971. The seventeenth year of Domhnall. Dunchadh, the fosterson of Dunnadh, distinguished bishop and chief poet of Oirghialla, [died]. Maelcoan, Abbot of Doire-dachadh, was drowned in Loch-Ramhla. Becan, i. e. son of Laighnen, successor of Finnen, i. e. of Cluain-Iraird; Aillil, i. e. son of Laighnach, Abbot of Cluain-da-locha, died. Cinaedh of the Orators, anchorite of Cluain-Eidhnech, died. Flaithbhertach Ua Flaithri, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, [and] Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, of the Tower, King of Connaught, died. The battle of Cuil-Conaire between Murchadh Ua Flaithbheartaigh, i. e. Gilla-Ilar, King of Aidhne, and Tadhg, son of Tadhg, King of Connaught, wherein fell Cathal Iarmeic and Gebhennach, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Maine; Tadhg, son of Maelcheallaigh, chief of Ui-Diarmada, Murchadh, son of Flann, son of Gleithneachan, chief of Cinel-Maelcha, and Seirrech Ua Flaithbheartaigh, with a countless number along with them: and Murchadh totally plundered Connaught afterwards.

The Age of Christ, 972 [*recte* 974]. The eighteenth year of Domhnall. Maelbhaithe, son of Cathasach, Bishop and Abbot of Druim-mor-Mochaoroge, [and] Diarmaid, son of Dochartach, Abbot of Inishmore, died. Cuilen Ua Cuirc-

[a] *Dun-Gilbreth*.—This was the nickname of the family of O'Concannon, who were seated in the territory of Corca-Moghla, or Loughanne, in the north-west of the county of Clare.—See the Map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*.

The Annals of Ulster agree with this entry, and a few other events briefly, under the year 973, as follows:

"A. D. 972. *Cathal* mac Tuirc, king of Connaught, *mortuus est*. Battle between Murchadh O'Flaithbertai and Connaghi, where Cathal mac Tuirc, king of Connaght, and Gregorach mac Hugh, king of Magh, and many more perished. Maelmaire, Archbishop of Armagh, died at Essen. Becan, Cleith of Finnen, and Aillil, Archbishop of Clonfadagh, came unto Clonmacnoise [on Christmas] among Monasterboice until they celebrated the Lord's Nativity." Ann. Ulton. 973.

[b] *Dun-na-mor Mochaoroge*.—Is the great ridge or long hill of St. Mochaoroge, now Dromore, the seat of an ancient bishop's see in the barony of Lower Iveagh, and county of Down.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 147; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 118.

Ua Cappa, comarba Caemgin, Roscreach, apdsmach Cille pantn, an
.hanp, 7 ecmard, Cappge, mac Gdngeps, comarba Cuana mép Macdsoc.
[Dec.] Mapcan Ua Flaibiprigh do dol pop cpich i nGenel Conaill,
co cuc Zalai mép, coma rapard i armapcc zo po zabad Mapcan, .i.
eirlinn Oilg, co nabaile in aipm ic Dun Cleicge, pop ecmann 7 arpecche.
Domnall Pind, .i. mac Gocha, rigfina Bpitt, do marbad la hUa
Duibcind, mac Tuicgan, rigfina Tirtu. Unum vile pro nOngabail
Ua Cennedaig, i crannap Domnaill, mic Cpoilang. Pingaccra, mac
Cinaeda, rigfina Poprpat Laigis, [Dec.]. Ap Orpaige i nlaprap Cipin hi
rogpurcap pichi cét im cpi pichi ingaigin im Diapmait, mic nDonnchada,
tanaipi Orpaige, 7 im écraigin Ua Cuanag, tigfina an Phocla, conap bo
po pdnead.

Nooi ced, a tri, 7 ochtmogad
bliadan, ba buan a n-aeibrin
O Opaig co hip nOrpaig,
in mepap lap laécda.
Leopaic pluag Ui Maiptheig,
Ni map an ni nac pine,
im cpi pichi écraigin,
Pichi cét ba in ailli.

Ap Ua i Cennedaig iarsin in Orpaigib i ropcharp Domnall, mac Ceallaig, rigfina Ua Cennedaig, go mi-iarsib laiz. Orpaen lasi Cuchuig ua Mlaccnap, mic Aguile an Hairmeanaigh ua nimpen iarsin, 7 Iomap an ebarpa Zall Laimnig do bpir i cpi 7 pripagan Nimain imbi. Mupchpad, mac Gadu.

[illegible] ... Dun called Dun-Cleidhe, anglice Clogholy, a very remarkable fort, consisting of three circumvallations, with ramparts, situated in the parish of Raphoe, in the county of Donegal.

Inghinean, now Lenaun. ... The small island of this name, situated near the mouth of Sligo Harbour, is still to be seen at Rosses-point. ... See Petrie's Round Towers, p. 252.

Raphoe ... How is this the true version of the name, Raphoe, in the Irish annals, when it is clear that it was first introduced into Ireland by the Danes.

Arabian ... Here is a misconception of the Danish name, Harold.

Longaxes ... These were a sept of the Danes settled in the Isle of Man, and in Argyleshire in Scotland.

The Oxmen of Avon, i. e. the Dublin Danes, on Nesbit's Island, was passed on the one side, by forcibly carrying off as a captive prey, [like] the Boys of Limerick, who had taken refuge there. It is highly probable that there was at this period a Limerick, but that the

successor of Caeimhghin; Roidercatach, nicknamed of Cuil-raithin, anchorite and wise man; Caithra, son of Echtghern, coarbaha of Cluain-mor-Maedhog. [died] Murchadh Ua Flaithbheartaigh went upon a predatory excursion into Clann-Conaill, and took a great prey; but being pursued and overtaken, Murchadh, i.e. lord of Aileach, was wounded, and died thereof at Dun-Cloithghe', after communion and penance. Donnchadh Finn, son of Aedh, lord of Meath, was killed by Aghda, son of Duibhdirma, son of Tadhgan', lord of Teathbha. Another battle was gained by the Oirghi over the Ui-Cennsealaigh, wherein Domhnall, son of Ceallach, was slain. Finnsnechta, son of Gussedh, lord of Fortuatha-Laighean, died. A slaughter was made of the Oirghi in Iarthar-Liphi, in which were slain two thousand men and sixty young lords, and among the rest Duarmaid, son of Donnchad Tamhf of Oirghi'e, and Fathghlenn Ua Luanaigh, lord of the North, of which was said:

Nine hundred and seventy-two years,
It was victory without slaughter,
From Christ to the slaughter of the Oirghi,
In the west of warlike Liphi.
The host of the Ui-Muiredhaigh slaughtered them,—
Not hasty in who reckoned them,—
With three score young lords,
Twenty hundred, or two thousand men.

The Ui-Ceinnsealaigh were plundered in Oirghi'e, where Domhnall, son of Ceallach, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and many others, were slain. The plundering of Inis-Cathaigh by Maghnus', son of Arailt', with the Lagmannes of the islands along with him, and Iarlar, lord of the foreigners of Lunnunioh, was carried off from the island, and the violation of Senaan' thereby. Murchertach.

Danes of the islands of Scotland were still pagans. The Annals of Ulster give a few of these events, under the year 973, as follows:

"A. D. 973. Murcha mac Flaithvertai went upon Kindred-Conaill, and took great booty, until he was hit" [vest, wounded] "with a cast of a dart, and died thereof at Dunleithle, having repented and taken sacrifice" [viat., sacrificat. Cereal., tom. 49.

taken the sacrament]. "Diarmaid mac Dochuirt, Coarb of Mulchu, mortuus est. Donnchu Finn, King of Meath, killed by Aga mac Duvdirm. An overthrowe by Feaile mac Turbuil upon tressey," [where he] "killed Darvaid mac Tuachea. Another overthrowe by Ossery upon Clanvoile, where Donell mac Cathi was slaine."—*Collect. Cereal.*, tom. 49.

mic Flainn Ui Maoilpeadhraim, ri Uisnech, do thaghbail lá Domhnall, mac Congalaig.

Uilliam Oppaige, mac an t-sagairt mic Aodha Ui Oppaige, ardsagart Ard-Macha, ab Daire Calgaigh, déc. Ugaral, mac Corpmacain, comharba Colmain 7 Finnéin, déc, sapa na sgribhnigheadha. Peapghalach, ab Rois-gaire, do thaghbail lá Feallach. Domnach Ua hAipeagain, pinnsear Eireann ina aimsir, do Gaedhil, mac Domnaill, sgribhe Ui Fiachrach, do mharbhadh la Muircheartach Mac Lochlainn, mac Gofraidh, mic Arailt. Muireadhach Ua Cearbhaill, tighearna Oirghiall, do mharbhadh la Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, tighearna Breifne, 7 iiii. Tha dtuadh Ua Maine, 7 Ua Fiachrach, la Muircheartach Mac Lochlainn, 7 la Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, 7 la Gofraidh Mac Arailt, 7 la Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, 7 la Muircheartach Ua Briain, 7 la Diarmaid Mac Murchadha

son of Aedh, son of Flann Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, was slain by Domhnall, son of Congalach.

The Age of Christ, 973 [*recte* 975]. The nineteenth year of Domhnall Eochaidh, Abbot of Both-Chuluinn, died. Arghal, son of Cucarthann, successor of Comhghall and Finnen, died, after a long and virtuous life. Forcellach, Abbot of Rechrainn, was killed by the foreigners. Cinneidh Ua hArtagain, chief poet of Ireland in his time, died. Ceallach, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Faelain, was slain by Brogan, son of Murchadh. Muiredhach, son of Donnchadh, son of Cosdach, Tanist of Osraighe, died. Too much wet, so that the fruits were destroyed. Dubhdiadha, successor of Patrick, made a circuit of Munster, and obtained his demand.

The Age of Christ, 974. The twentieth year of Domhnall. Conaing, son of Finan, Abbot of Cluaidhro and Leamhain, died. Bodhar Ua Dunaidh, Abbot of Ardstraw, was burned in his own house. Donnchadh, son of Cealbach, lord of Osraighe, died. Domhnall, son of Conghalach, lord of Breagha died: he was named Treabhar Fhuath. Tadhg Ua Ruadhacain, lord of Clann-Rois, was slain by Ulidia. Gilla-Colum Ua Cassagain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, went upon a predatory excursion into Ui-Fiaghri, where the lord of Cairbre-Aedha, i.e. Teargail, son of Fogartach, was lost on the expedition. Donnchadh Ua Brenainn, successor of Ciaran of Clonmacnois Nois, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Maelsechlainn Mor, son of Domnall-gigh, supreme King of all Munster, was treacherously taken prisoner, by Dunadhach, son of Cathal, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, who

Donnchadh, son of Cathal.—He was the predecessor after whom the O'Donovans have taken their hereditary surname. This entry is wanting in the Annals of Inisfallen at the year 974, which is the true year, as follow:—

"A.D. 974. Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, supreme King of Ireland, as regards both Gaedhil and Gaill, for the space of twenty years, was treacherously taken prisoner by Donnchadh, son of Cathal, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, who was killed by the Ui-Fidhgeinte themselves, after the lapse of a year."

This treacherous capture of Malachy, the elder brother of the monarch, Brian Boromhe, by Donovan, the ancestor of the forefathers of Ui-Fidhgeinte, is passed over in silence in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster to A.D. 978.

"A.D. 978. Donovan, son of Cathal, prince of Ui-Fidhgeinte, treacherously seized upon Malachy, son of Donnell, monarch of Ireland (as though right), whence he was under the protection of Colum, son of Corrgeni, bishop of Cork (where he is buried), who guaranteed his safety to make peace with Brodhmonach,

mac Brain, righfhir Ofhmuiten, cona do mhilib fraibe bay epreach nanm ꝛ pipeon

[illegible] of Kiam, to whom, and to whose brothers, Hugo and Niall, Donough treacherously delivered Walter, who was murdered by them, without respect to the sanctuary [and] without [illegible] who had entered in safety. Some antiquarians say that it was at Bermingham's (their) house on the mountain of Peace Stephen's-hill, [illegible] instead of Walter, was conducted and slain; that it was at Dermot Mac Donnell Boy's house, on Mullaghmast, [illegible] he was beheaded. The bishop of Cork collected all who were concerned in the slaughter [illegible] of Walter." — See Dr. Lynch's Additions to Keating, p. 418.

The most circumstantial account yet discovered of the treacherous capture of Walter, son of Maurice, by Donough, son of Niall, ancestor of the O'Briens, and of his subsequent murder by Mac Donnell, of Mallow, son of Brian, ancestor of the Mac Gillapatricks, is given in a curious book which is called "Carach Ciardhaid or Gilla Isa Mac Firbis's Book of the tracts of Irish writers by Duald Mac Firbis," preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The following is an abstract:

"When Donough, son of Cathal, King of Connaught, and Mallay, son of Brian, King of Munster, perceived the increasing power and influence of the Geraldines, they were filled with envy and malice, conceiving that the power of Munster could remain in that family for ever, if [illegible] were not done to check their career. The first object to be decided, whose territory adjoined that of the Desmonds, was considered by them to be the better way to effect their object, which at this time extended from Limerick to Limerick, and from Carnmilduff to Lackmore, or west some portion of it from them. For these reasons Mallay, son of Brian, Frederick, son of Cathal, and Ivor, King of the Danes of Limerick, formed a conspiracy to undermine the power of Walter, son of Maurice, Earl of Desmond.

"At the suggestion of Ivor, Donough invited Walter to a banquet at his own house [illegible] Bourke on the Pass Nenagh in the territory of the Ui-Cairbri[illegible], and Walter, although he suspected the loyalty of his host, consented to accept of the invitation, but not to remain here unattended by a numerous retinue, consisting of the Barry, or Bishop of Cork, and others of the clergy, a Munster Bishop attended the feast, but his treacherous host, violating the laws of hospitality, and the strict respect with the clergy acted upon his person, [illegible] to deliver him up to Mallay, son of Brian, son of Limerick, who were stationed in the neighbourhood with a band of Irish and Scotch troops. Donough's people conducted Walter to Carn-an-eabhraidh" [Knockane, Co.] "in the mountains of Slaibh Caein, whither two of the clergy of St. Barry's, on Mallay's people [illegible] to meet them. Mallay had ordered his people when they should get Walter into their hands, to dispatch him at once; and this order was obeyed. A knight and sharp sword was plunged into his heart, and his blood stained St. Barry's Gospel, which he held to his breast to protect himself by its sanctity. When intercourse had ceased, the noble Earl [illegible] to strike him, he cast the Gospel in the direction of the clergy, who were on an adjacent hillock, and it struck the breast of one of the priests of Cork; and those who were looking at it found that he cut it the distance of a few yards from the one hand to the other.

"When Mallay, who was within sight of this tragic scene, observed the flashing of the sword about to strike the victim, he understood that

delivered him up to Mac-Gilmhuaidh, son of Brian, lord of Desmond, who put him to death, against the protection of saints and just men.

the bloody deed was done, and mounted his horse and departed. One of the clergy, who knew Molloy, asked him what was to become of the body, which, with solemn state, [Greek] that man of the house to them," and then took his departure. The priests buried it, and, mindful of his last words, predicted that he would come to an evil end, and that his remains would be [illegible] in the very [illegible] where the murderous deed was perpetrated. And this was fulfilled, for Molloy afterwards lost his life, and was buried in a hut, contemptuous of noble rites, at the ford of Belach-Laghtne" [A. D. 976]; "by Brian, on a mountain of this River" [Awbeg, flowing around Brigh in Kinalmeaky, county of Limerick], "and the monument of Molloy is on the south side of that hill, and the monument of Molloy was Brian's on the north side, and the two were stone upon it."

"The two, joyful at death returned home, and had Cennedigh, also Kenneth, the Lord of the Bury, who had been their good friend, the two put, with [illegible] with the blood of Mahon; and the holy people wept bitterly, and uttered a prophecy concerning the future fate [illegible]."

"Molloy was Brian, was the chief [illegible] of the world, but it were better for him he had [illegible] it, for it afterwards caused the most [illegible]. When the news of [illegible] all [illegible] were overwhelmed with grief, and Brian combed his grief and rage in a short [illegible] pressed by the priests that his [illegible] fallen [illegible] before the altar [illegible], before he had rebel on the [illegible] and delivered him up to the infamous Molloy to be [illegible]. Wherefore Mahon's [illegible] Brian at [illegible] and at Limerick, and concludes him

> "My heart shall burn within my breast
> Unless I avenge this good King;
> They shall forfeit life for the foul deed,
> Or I shall perish by a violent death."

"Mahon, son of Kennedy, was slain out of Desmond, son of Athal, and Molloy, son of Brian, nine years after the battle of Solchoid" [Knockgraffon, A. D. 964]; "the thirteenth year after the death of Donnel, son of Callaghan, King of Cashel" [A. D. 975]; "the sixteenth year after the killing of Cormac mac Cuilennan" [A. D. 976]; "the fourteenth year after the killing of Conghalach, son of Maelmuri, King of Tara" [A. D. 980]; "and the fourth year before the battle of Tara" [A. D. 1014]."

"After the murder of Mahon, Brian, who [illegible] Ireland, became king of Munster, and proved himself a worthy successor of his warlike brother. His first effort was directed against Danish [illegible] the Danes of Limerick, and he slew two, many [illegible], and two of his sons. After the killing of Ivor, Donovan sent for Harold, brother of Ivor's sons, and the Danes of Munster elected him as their king. As soon as Brian received intelligence of this, he made an incursion into the plain of Ui-Fidhgeinti, where upon a vast spoil of cattle, and slew Donovan, King of Ui-Fidhgeinti, a prisoner [illegible]. He also plundered the city of Limerick. Now Harold, King of the Danes, having a great number of his people, and [illegible] with numerous spoils, [illegible] in the second year after the murder of Mahon."

The above are the only [illegible] which can be found in the [illegible] of the Annals of Innisfallen, and those of [illegible].

The killing of Mahon, King of Cashel, and

Aup Cpope, mac Cein peabmunda a tSacc. Ap cuicmat bliadan piche in Ohomnaill. Sgannzal, comapba Colum Coemg, mic Cadam, ab Phinn, 7 Roemhan Ian Caeracch, mic. Mangpeach, mic Dobinaill Ui Neill, 7 Cangabach, mic Dobinaill, mic Cangabaig, ri pigsmuma Eipeann, do mapbadh la hUmlaibh ina Depbaine. Fiolla Colum Ua Canannain, eagna Cenn ui Cosaill, do mapbadh la pop, Domnall Ua Neill, Mac-gilla-mura. Fer Da Mocholmog, pgribnia Cluana, do mapbad a mesbail. Inp Cachaig do pogabail pa Oilpiu, mac Donnchaig, pop Ghaillaib Laignech, 7 lomad do na Gaillib ina. 7 Umlaoib 7 Dubsiche. Opuc eangsa Eireann uaip an ran pin. Seachtmaidh mic Eignech eagsma Erle do mapbadh.

Aup Cpope, mac Cein peabmunda a tSacc. Ap naoi bliadain pichi do Ohomnaill. Pinchna Ua hAinfe, an tAb la Cholum Chille, Muiredach, mac Maelcobaig, ab Opoma Inspelane, [sc. ecc]. Cat Gealaig Seachta eccp Eilpiu, mac Cuinncaig, 7 Maolmuaid, rigsma Oipmiaisi, 7 roppa, 7 Maolpuanaid mic [illegible] 7 a Mumhain. Cat Dubcarne pop Cuanu pa nGaillaib.

[illegible] ...ann recorded in the Annals of ...ster, under the year 1076, as follows:

"A. D. 1076. Niadh mac Gillaruadh, king of Cenel-Eoghain, died; Muircheartach mac Brian Boruma mac Cinneidigh, king of Munster, died; and Aedh mac Eochadha, king of Ulidia, died. Donnchadh mac Gillaphadraig, king of Uaithne, was slain by the Connaughtmen. Gofraidh mac Arailt, king of Insi-Gall, died. A battle was gained over the Foreigners of Dublin and Leinster, by Donnchadh mac Gillaphadraig, in which fell Ottir, Godfrey's son, and many others. Domhnall Ua Neill, king of Aileach, was slain by the Ulidians. Gilla-Colum Ua Canannain, chief of Cenel-Eoghain, was killed by Domhnall Ua Neill. Mac-gilla-mura Fer da Mocholmog, lector of Clonmacnois, died on his travels. Inis Cathaigh was taken by Donnchadh mac Gillaphadraig, from the Foreigners of Dublin, and many of the Foreigners were slain therein. Aenghus Ua Cinaith, chief of Ui-Fiachrach, died. Gilla-Christ Ua Maeleoin, chief of Ui-Briuin-Seola, died. Seachtmaidh mic Eignech, chief of Fir-Tulach, was slain. Cath Dubcarn gained over the Foreigners of Dublin."

[illegible] ...ann recorded in the Annals of ...ster, under the year 1077, as follows:

"A. D. 1077. Sgannlan, comharba of Colum Coemhgin, died; Muircheartach mac Brian Boruma [illegible] Ui Neill, king of Aileach, died; Domhnall mac Eochadha, king of Ulidia, died; Aedh mac Gillaphadraig, king of Uaithne, died; Gofraidh, son of Arailt, king of Insi-Gall, died; Donnchadh mac Gillaphadraig, king of Osraighe, was killed by the Connaughtmen. Gofraidh mac Arailt, king of Insi-Gall, died. Gilla-Colum Ua Canannain, chief of Cenel-Eoghain, was killed by Domhnall Ua Neill. Mac-gilla-mura Fer da Mocholmog, lector of Clonmacnois, died on his travels. Inis Cathaigh was taken by Donnchadh mac Gillaphadraig, from the Foreigners of Dublin, and many of the Foreigners were slain therein. Aenghus Ua Cinaith, chief of Ui-Fiachrach, died. Gilla-Christ Ua Maeleoin, chief of Ui-Briuin-Seola, died. Seachtmaidh mic Eignech, chief of Fir-Tulach, was slain. Cath Dubcarn gained over the Foreigners of Dublin."

[illegible] ...ann recorded in the Annals of ...ster, under the year 1078:

"A. D. 1078. Niadh mac Donnell O'Neill and Muircheartach mac Donnell, two kings of Ireland, killed by Andrew mac Ulrick Ollerton, the seaman, killed by Donnell O'Neill. Andrew was Duke, king of Scotland, killed by Conaell mac Donnell Conaing mac Cogan, Lord of Moylurg, [illegible] Cloch Chuinn [illegible]

[illegible] ...ann recorded in the Annals of ...ster, under the year 1079:

"A. D. 1079. Brian, son of Brodhy, and [illegible] Kings, at the head of the Dalgais, fought the battle of Feabrat-Fordha, against Mathgamain, son of Brian, at the head of the Foreigners, with the additional forces of the Men of Munster. In this battle Mathgamain was slain by the hand of Brian, son of Brian, two hundred of the Danes were also slain, together with a great number of the Irish. Benedictus, and particularly our brother [illegible]

The Age of Christ, 975 [*recte* 977]. The twenty-first year of Domhnall Connghalach, successor of Tola, Cossing, son of Cathan, Abbot of Fearna; and Neemhan of Inis Cathaigh, died. Muircheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, and Conghalach, son of Domhnall, son of Conghalach, two heirs to the monarchy of Ireland, were slain by Amhlaeibh, son of Sitric. Gilla-Colum Ua Cathmhaim, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the king, Domhnall Ua Neill. Macdrunasaidh Ged Ua Maelseachlainn, royal heir of Teamhair, was treacherously killed. Inis-Cathaigh was violated by Brian, son of Cennedigh, against the foreigners of Luimneach, with Inchar and his two sons, namely, Amhlaeibh and Duibhchenn. Brian was fifty years of age at that time. Seachnasach, son of Hiruaidh, lord of Eile, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 976 [*recte* 978]. The twenty-second year of Domhnall Finachta Ua hAirtgheirin, Abbot of Is Cluthaim Cuile [and] Macraein, son of Muiredhach, Abbot of Druim Inasclainn, [died]. The battle of Bealach-Leathi, between Brian, son of Cennedigh, and Maelmhuaidh, lord of Desmond, wherein Maelmhuaidh was slain, and the men of Munster slaughtered. The battle of Bithisan[1] [was gained] over the Leinstermen by the foreigners

the original compiler of the Annals of Inisfallen], "say that this battle was fought at Beannchoradh, which is now called Bandon. We find in another ancient manuscript that it was at Cnoc-raithin, south of Belgata, on the road to Cork, that is to-day called the County; and in another ancient manuscript we find that the battle of Bealach-leathi was fought by the side of Nasc Cuanda" [the reason is "nasc Mide re nasc-nuisc ipsum" Mageoghegan's translator].

Joe O'Beirne, in the *Law of Tenures*, &c., published under Vallancey's name in the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, says that Beannchoradh is Bandon as near Kinsale. Mr. Shaw, *Hist. Inscr.*, vol. i. p. 85, writes:

"In my copy of the Annals, says Tighernach, *Beannchoradh, now called Bandon*, on the mountain which was then called Sliabh Cua, but now Sliabh Bloch, between the barony of Kinnaw and the county of Limerick, is seen to be the place at which Maelmuadh and his brothers waited for the royal captive, and put him to death." This should be: "In my copy of the Annals Tighernachus, says Dr. O'Brien, as printed by Vallancey, Beannchoradh," &c. &c. The pass at Beannchoradh is situated about one mile to the south of the parish church of Kilbrin, on the borders of the counties of Cork and Limerick. It is by chance lying to cross the hills of Kilbrittain and Ballycharny, the former on the east and the latter on the west side. The high road from Limerick to Cork passes through it.

John Collins, of Mallow (Illegible), in his MS. *Pedigree of the O'Keeffes of Duhallow*, in the possession of Mr. James O'Donovan, of Dunlickey-castle, near Doneraile, in the county of Cork, states that Bealach-leathi is situated at Monbeg, a mile east of Newmarket, at the confluence of the Lee and the Finane.

[1] *Bithisan*.—Now Bekin, in the south of the county of Kildare, about four miles to the east of the town of Athy.

Mea Dear, i mopcap pi Laigéis .i. Gilapie mac Tuatail, i Mumploach, mac Riam, eighna Ua Cempalaig, i Congalach, mac Plainn, eighna Leige i Raiche, go pochaind tomba amaille ppú. Cachpaomuid long oc Lochaib Eirne pa nGilpiallaib pop Cheirt Conaill, dá i cepicpacap de im Niall Ua Chanannáin, i im Ua Conzalláin, mac Uilpchaba pianlaip, i apala pompi leo. Conalcan Ua Cinaeda eighna Ua Fiacpach Uaine, véc. Oar Oilemuin pia nDonnchaid mac Conzalaig, i pia nAilamb pop Donnall Ua Neill, cap an pil, do i recap an Cpogal, mac Murchada, pi Uiar. Donnchad, mac Murchada, i Conaid, mac Conaille, eighna Conaille, co nepinn leop i comp cempain. Oar pacmuin pia hEchpan, mac Cennéicis pop Zallai Cuanach, i pop Domnall, mac Cacail, eighna Ua Fiaclaice, co i copcapaian Zall Cuanach i a pi leó a nep.

Feidlim.—See this, in the history of Donnchadh, in Ua Fiachrach Muaidhe.

Tuaim da Ualann, now Tuam, in the county of Galway, without the grade D.

Dunadhach, now Castleh..., but of the progenitor from whom the O'Donnells have taken their hereditary surname. The name is more frequently written Donnadhach, which would be the nominative case, and which completely agrees in the three ways mentioned in the text to have been composed to the death of Niall, King of Munster, by his brother Brian Boroimhe, he is called Donnadhach-cosach, or Donnadhach the Just, or Steadfast, which is now very descriptive of those who bear his name at present, for they are generally tall, strong, and of a sanguineous temperament.

The Four Masters have omitted this entry. It should have been given before the notice of the battle of Beallach-leacha, as it stood in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, in which it is correctly entered under the year 977, as follows:

"A.D. 977. Brian, son of Kennedy, marched at the head of an army to Ath-Cliath, where he was met by Amlaeibh, and they gave battle to conjunction with Aedh, king of the Ivars of Munster. Both gave a fair battle, wherein Aedh and his Danes and Irishmen and his Irish forces were all cut off."

John Colton, of Nyenes, in his *Pedigree of the Macnamaras*, gives the following account of this defeat of Donnchadh and Aghda by Brian Boroimha, as if from an authority different from the Annals of Innisfallen; but the editor has not been able to find any original authority for such a variation in the details.—See note (*p*), under A.D. 974.

"Mahon," says Dr. Lynch, "who was well acquainted with the personal history and spirit of Brian, Mahon, I say, who was associated by him as King of North Munster, took into his pay, besides his own troops, fifteen hundred hired auxiliaries of Danish race, commanded by Anlaimh, a Danish soldier of great experience. These, in the Spring of the several Kerry [read, Ui Fidhgeinti] where at Owen" [on the River Nenagh] "he gave battle, in which Mahon"

of Ath-cliath, wherein were slain Augaire, son of Tuathal, King of Leinster; Muireadhach, son of Rian, lord of Ui-Cinnseallaigh; and Conghalach, son of Flann, lord of Laighis and Rechet, with numbers of others along with them. A naval victory [was gained] on Loch Eirne by the Airghialla, over the Cinel-Conaill, where many were slain, together with Niall Ua Canannain, and Ua Conghalaigh, and the son of Murchadh Glantlar, and other nobles. Cosantan Ua Clerigh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Ardsan, died. The battle of Cluainna [was gained] by Domhnall, son of Conghalach, and Amhlaeibh, over the king, Domhnall Ua Neill, wherein fell Aithchal, son of Madadhan, King of Fidhis; Dunagan son of Maelmoire; and Cinaedh, son of Crimhghill, lord of Conaille, with a large number besides them. A battle was gained by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, over the foreigners of Luimneach, and Domnallan, son of Cathal, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, wherein the foreigners of Luimneach were defeated and slaughtered.

[*recte*, Donovan, the progenitor of the O'Donovans of Ui-Fidhgeinti]. "Ascetism and their party, were cut to pieces. After that battle was fought, Brian sent a herald to Mathgamhain, their king of Munster, threatening war and encroachments against him, and letting him know he would meet him at Sciath-Nechtain, in Muskerry, near Macroom, on the confluence of the Lee and Sullane. Mathgamhain, besides his provincial troops, had collected a considerable force of Danes, and by unfair dissent the battle was fought at the time and place appointed. In this bloody engagement Morrough, son of Brian, by Mate, daughter to O'Hine, prince of Hi-Fiachrach Aidhne, in Connaught, made his first campaign, and though but 13 [*qu.* 18?] "years old engaged Mathgamhain hand to hand, and slew the murderer of his uncle. Brian hereby became King of Munster, A. D. 978. This great man was born in the year 926" [*recte*, 941]; "came to the crown of North Munster in 975" [*recte*, 976], "very early; hence was King of North Munster two years; of the two Munsters, 19 years; of Leath-Mhogha, 23 years; and of the whole kingdom 12 years, until he was slain at the battle of Clontarf on the 23rd of April, on Good Friday, in the year 1014."

The defeat of Maelmaithidh, King of Desmond by Brian Boruma, as briefly noticed, with a few other events, in the Annals of Ulster, at 977, as follows:

"A. D. 977. Fiachra, six Monach [*sic*] of Iona. A battle between Irish was fought, and Maelmuad, King of Desmond, there Mathgamhain perished. The battle of Belaine upon Lemain by Gentiles" [*read* the Gaill] "of Dublin, where Ligmar mac Fergal, king of Leinster, with many more, fell. An overthrow by Airghialla upon himself and each other. Niall O Catasaigh, with many more, were killed. Corca-mor in Munster east, *routed by them*" [*recte*, destroyed by fire]. "Lismor Mochuda gained and burnt."—*Cod Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The battles of Inchick Leachta and of Mithona are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnois at the year 971.

Aoir Chriosd, naoi céad fá seachtmogha a fiadhaibh. An cheann bliadhain fichid do Dhomhnall. Cobhmac Ua Maeilbhrighe, abb Chluana Fuail, d'éis, Flann, mac Maoilmaodhóg, fear leighinn Cluana mic Nois, eaglais agus airdeaghnamh Cluana Deaghra. Flaithri, mac Mhaoilmuaidhe, airdeaghnamh Chluana mic Nois, d'éis Fhlainn Mhoighe. Cathasach, airdeaghnamh Inse Gaill Dubh, do Chluain mic Nois, agus Conaingeal, banabb Cille Aighe, d'éis. Concobhar, mac Flainn, eaglais Ua Faitge, d'éis. Domhnall Clann ri Laighin, do eglasbáil do Ghallaibh Atha cliath. Aithlobhar Ua Fiacha, eaglais Dáil Araidhe, do marbadh. Cill Aighe do orgain do Ghallaibh.

Aoir Chriosd, naoi céad seachtmogha a hocht. Muiredhach, abb Iae, feilmé, agus easpog, raoi na tSeanchus, agus Rumann Ua hAedhacáin, abb Cluana hEoais, déc. Cath Tuighe ria Maoilseachlann, mac Domhnaill, for Ghallaibh Atha cliath, agus na mnaithe, for macaibh amlaoibh an creamhuin, do thoghsatar de im Ruaidhri mac Amlaoibh, fiogharaidhe Gall, agus im Chonamhail, mac Gillaruin, agus maeslabhradh Atha cliath, agus do lamh deaghi ar Gall maille fris. Torchratar beor in fhregum an catha bhraen, mac Murchadha, fiogharaidhe Laighen, agus Congalach mac Flainn, eiginneach Gailing, agus a mac i. Maelain, Finsnechta agus Cinaedhach, da mac Dubhlaich, do eiginneach Fearn Tulach, agus Lachtnain, eiginneach Mughorn Maighen. Co ndeachaid Amlaoibh iarum tar muir co nepbaid in Colaim Cille. Iar mbeith deich mbliadhna fichit i fuighe uaip Ceann do Domhnall, mac Murchadha na gcocall cruaidh, mac Néill Glúnduibh, ardrigdamna in Aird Macha iar ndiultadh rainnighe. Ar dá cumhscadh róe fa fáidh Dubhdalethe,

[1] *Clonn-Fuaid*.—Not identified. This is the only reference to this place occurring in the Irish annals. It was probably the name of a valley near Slieb Fuaid, in the county of Armagh.

[2] *Cluain Eoaisse*.—Archdall (*Monast. Hib.*, p. 708) identifies this with Clonrane, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath; but in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 11th of January, it is placed in the county of Longford: "*Tres filii Januarii fratres Cluana Deaghra a gCloncrae Longfordiæ.*"

[3] *Laighi dag*.—This was the name of St. Kieran's little church at Clonmacnoise.

[4] *Conchobhar, son of Flann*.—He was the ancestor of the Ui Conchobhair Failghe, or O'Connors of Offaly, and evidently the progenitor from whom they took their late surname, though Duald Mac Firbis says that the surname was taken from his grandson, Conchobhar, son of Coughlaigh. His father, Flann, was slain in 928.

The Annals of Ulster notice a few of these events at the year 978, and the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 978, as follows:

"A. D. 978. Muirenn, daughter of Congalach,

The Age of Christ, 977 [*recte* 979]. The twenty-third year of Donnabhill Corma Ua Maelbeasraigh, Abbot of Gleann-Fuaidh, died. Flann, son of Maelmuiridh, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, Bishop and airchinnach of Cluain-Deathrach: Flann, son of Maelmaedhoy, airchinnach of Gleann-Uissen, Cathusach, airchinnach of Eaglais-beg at Cluain-mic-Nois; and Muireann, daughter of Conchobhar, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Conchobhar, son of Fiann, lord of Ui-Faelghe, died. Donnabhall Claen, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Leathlobhar Ua Finnagra, lord of Dal Araidhe, was killed. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 978 [*recte*, 979]. Maghnus, Abbot of Ia, scribe and bishop, the most learned of the three divisions[1], and Ruman Ua hAedhagain, Abbot of Inis-Eala, died. The battle of Tsamhair [was gained] by Maelsechlainn, son of Donnabhall, over the foreigners of Ath-cliath and of the Islands, and over the sons of Amhlaibh in particular where many were slain, together with Raghnall[2], son of Amhlaibh, heir to the sovereignty of the foreigners; Cosamhail, son of Gilla-Arri; and the orator of Ath-cliath; and a dreadful slaughter of the foreigners along with them. There fell also in the heat of the battle Braon, son of Murchadh, royal heir of Leinster; Conchobhar, son of Fiann, lord of Gailtraigh, and his son, i. e. Maelan; Finghin and Cudulloch, the two sons of Dubhdaeth, two lords of Fearn Tulach; and Lachtnan, lord of Maghdhorn-Maighe. After this Amhlaibh went across the sea, and died at I-Colum-Cille. After Donnabhall, the son of Muircheartach of the Leather Cloaks, son of Niall Glundubh, had been twenty-four years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died at Ard-Macha, after the victory of penance. In commemoration of this, Dubhdalethe said:

Coarb of Brigit, died. Lebhaver O'Finghus, King of Dal-Arsidi, *per dolum occisus est*. Eyetach O'Corra, head of all Ireland in learning, *in pace quievit*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Marsd.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 972" [*recte*, 979]. "Flann mac Maelsoilleth, Lector of Clonvickenose, died. Morann, daughter of King Cucealagh, abbess of Kildare, died. Donnell Claen, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by the Danes of Dublin."—*Ann. Clon.*

[1] *The three divisions*: i. e. Ireland, Man, and Alban or Scotland.

[2] *Raghnall*.... This name, which was borrowed by the Irish from the Danes, is Irish and Anglo-Saxon, and Reinghine, and anglicised Randal, Reginald, Ranulph, Ralph.

[3] *Tsamhair ill*.... "Domnaldus O'Neall, Niall Glundubhi regis e Murricia filius, regno R. H. vigesimo quatuor annis, 950-980." .... *Giraldi*, p. 435.

"A. D. 977" [*recte*, 980]. "Donnell O'Neale.

O ghiar mor Dé, ni bréor,
A hoche reache mor ir nos creid.
Co bar Muigrin mogtar gaim,
Comgabs cantar Colum.
Fir as read i tTimpeg tuile,
In po suilt. cpi bas cuile
I nAnaca Feimi ir Feili,
Co Muiletga n-diamat Seachlann.
Fo heicreche Domnall I Néill
Is Aru Macéa mórsa géill,
Apurlaic t-preme cipnd gnoig,
Por nruim comlan ni ad ghiar.

Cat emp Ulrob 7 Dal nAprae, a ctop oir pi an Aoiccip a. Aoub, mac Congpé, go 7 achaind ele hi hOchaind mac Ugpain. Dubgall, mac Donnchada, comarp Oilig, do mapbad la Muipchad mac Plainn, ri a bpacap, 7 Muipchertach périn do mapbad la a cenél pa comam pip a comaid Dubgall Tigpnan Ua Mailmopda, eigeapna Cenil Conaill, do mapbad. Dangal, mac Donchada, comarp Oppaige, occ.

Aoy Opaje, nan cécpi peicmnecha a nioc. Ar eo bliadain do Mhael 7 Aibhne, Mlicp, mac Domnaill, mic Donchada, mic Plainn, mic Maoilpichtaig ri Cpann 7 pip Pailip mac Cochlains, pi eppcop, 7 abb Inisceathtaighe Labpai, 7 Mugpdin, mac Baccan, abb Bopra Comain 7 pmip Cluana mic Nois, decc. Agus mac Gaibnen, eigipna Teathar, decc i nIomdain Cuipnin, an ucpaibh-ecmais. Aibhnell mac Imcadhada aipd eigipna Fall Aéa clair.

king of Ireland, after long possession, died at Ardmach, and thereof was called Domnall of Ardmach, because he resided at Ardmach a long time as a pensioner."—*Ann. Ulst.*

[a] *The province*, i. e. of Ulidia, or the circumscribed territory of the Clanna-Rudhraighe.

The *Annals of Ulster* notice the most of these events at the year 978, as follows:

"A. D. 979. The battle of Tarach by Maelsechlainn mac Donell, upon Gentles of Dublin" [recte, upon the Galls of Dublin] "and the Britons, where their most illustrious was committed, and there strength out of Ireland, where Ragnall mac Aulaf, the son of king of Dunlin" [recte, king of the Gaill], "and Cuduil, son to the deputy king of them, and more that cannot be told, were discomfited. Donell O'Neill, ard-king of Ireland, past peaceably in Armagh also. Mugron, Coarb of Columcille in Scotland and Ireland, [obiit] Nam Finnil. Donann O'Morgan, Coarb of Tuaim; Maelisa mac Riada, Coarb of Comgan,

From the birth of the son of God,—no falsehood,—
Eight, seventy, and nine hundred,
Till the death of Mughrun whom verses extol,
The comely successor of Colum;
Till the battle of strong Teamhair,
Wherein blood was spilled over shields,
Wherein the Gaeidhil and Galls were slaughtered
By the noble famous Maelseachlainn;
[And] till the death of Domhnall Ua Neill
At Ard-Macha of majestic hostages,
Monarch of Ireland who bestowed horses, [than whom a worthier man]
On the surface of the earth was never born

A battle between the Ulidians and Dal-Araidhe, wherein the king of the province[a], i. e. Aedh, son of Loingseach, and many others, were slain by Eochaidh, son of Ardgar. Dubhghall, son of Donnchadh, Tanist of Ailech, was slain by his kinsman, Muireadhach, son of Flann; and Muireadhach himself was slain by his wife before the end of a month, in revenge of Dubhghall. Tighearnan Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel Conaill, was slain. Dunghal son of Donnchadh, Tanist of Oirgialla, died.

The Age of Christ, 979 [recte 980] The first year of Maelseachlainn Mor son of Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, son of Flann, in sovereignty of Ireland. Faelan, son of Coellaidhe, distinguished Bishop and Abbot of Iniscealtraighe[b] and Murchadh, son of Riada, Abbot of Ros Cheman, and Prior of Cluain mic Nois, died. Aghda, son of Duibhcenn, lord of Tealtbha, died in Imdhaidh-Chiarain[c], after a good life. Amhlaibh[d], son of Sitric, chief lord of the foreigners of

worthy sort. Dungall mac Donchas, heyre of Ailech, by Murcach mac Flainn, his own cosen, was killed. Muircach mac Flainn within a month was slain by his kindred. Conaltan O'Cleri, king of Fiachrach. Aleine, [illegible]. Tiernach O'Maeldorai, king of Kindred-Conaill, a man [illegible]. Bran mac Murchad, king of Leinster, taken by treason [recte, the Galls] and killed after."—*Cod. Clarend.*, num. 49.

[a] *Maelseachlainn Mor*.—O'Flaherty and Warner place the accession of Maelseachlainn in 980, which is the true year.

[b] *Inisbofinde Chiarain*, i. e. St. Kieran's Isle. This was probably the same of a church at Clonmacnoise.

[c] *Amhlaibh*.—This is the first evidence in the Irish annals of a Danish chieftain being a Christian. Ware thinks that the Danes of Dublin embraced the Christian religion in the year 980.

no bói co hi tin oilithre. 7 a éss inne iap pinnaiu 7 naithrebhus. Mac pfhaigh Ua Maelpátraic mac Domnaill, pí Ereann, 7 Ua hEochaid, mac Aipeain, pí Alban, go Baile Atha Cliath, co ecnaipecht pobhuip eps la 7 epi oroche, 7 apus co tucadar gialla Ereann aip. Im Domnall Oiccen, pi Laigen, 7 im Aonghus Ua Neill an Gha. Dec ceo bon ru nGhall la cuid peap 7 mnaoi, 7 la pocap. Ua Neill o Dhamha co mapbadar cuid a cabaip. Oi comp in eipi pop uaicne Maelpátraic póppu in eapparde cuipeoip, ina oéghuipe, ec ceo in Fhaindruibh pil in aep Baili Atha Cliath, 7 naoi peap, cecp ap mo ap pin pop eipi 7 pop Fuba. Ba pí Epenn Baibelon na hEpenne an apoo hoipe, co po pacaip uaip la Maelpeclainn, 7 la cuicne Epenn uile pop Loch

Oen Cpann, mac Cecil Cpuim. Oo mapb Diapmata Ua Maelpúin Diama Uamaip, epcop Cille Cpai, an epochaccain a oeigéibenn ipin chuicep iap pinnaiu 6. Cocan Ua Cuinn, ab Cluana Iopaip Epenn, 7 Donnchaó, mac Diapmata, ab Oilella Cpoipe, mic Donnchaió, comapba Pacpaic, Oomnall Ua Fhlannagain pi Opoi Maine, 7 Roiderach Oarnain i parcaip, ecc. Oomnall Ua hUiprin, cigepna Ua nDamach, 7 Leopeach mac Pogapta g. comapba Ua Riallain, do coimeccain epenaide. Oon gal, mac Oubhpe abb Pheapa Cinn, do.

Aodh Cpaoi, mac Aeda a cinaeda a hoip. Ua epcop Diarmata an Maelpúilinn. Uilpeach, mic Ruaipcach, comapba Feichin, epcop mac Cuilella, cigepna Ua Cenncpeacan [pieco]. Apa, mac Néill, pi[illegible]

[illegible] Ireland. [illegible] Maelpatraic, son of Domnall, king of Ireland, and Hugh O'Neill, [illegible] Dublin, with a great army, and [illegible] and Fuba as far as Arklow [and] at Christ-church, where the garrison [illegible] which was the place of retreat nearest [illegible] and there remained [illegible] and three days, until [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

Ath-cliath, went to Rome on his pilgrimage; and he died there, after penance and a good life. A great army was led by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Ireland, and by Eochaidh, son of Ardgar, King of Ulidia, against the foreigners of Ath-cliath, and they laid siege to them for three days and three nights, and carried thence the hostages of Ireland, and among the rest Domhnall Cheo, King of Leinster and all the hostages of the Ui-Neill. Two thousand was the number of the hostages, besides jewels and goods, and the freedom of the Ui Neill, from the Suirbre to the sea, from tribute and coercion. It was then Maelseachlainn himself issued the famous proclamation, in which he said:—"Every one of the Gaedhil who is in the territory of the foreigners, in servitude and bondage, let him go to his own territory in peace and happiness." This captivity was the Babylonian captivity of Ireland, until they were released by Maelseachlainn: it was indeed not so far the captivity of hell.

The Age of Christ, 980 [recte 981]. The second year of Maelseachlainn. Anmchadh,[y] Bishop of Cluidhes completed his virtuous life in this world, at an advanced age. Egnach Ua Cuilean, Abbot of Druim-Ineasa-Iuvenini; Sinach, son of Nuathnia, Abbot of Bennchor; Cocleus, son of Dunghal, successor of Finbarr; Cumaing Ua Flannagain, vicearchimandrite of Ard-Macha; and Robartach Ua Imarkain, a priest, died. Domhnall Ua hAitidh, lord of Tuathmach, and Indrechtach son of Loghmach, chief of Ui Niallain, mutually fell by each other. Donnghal, son of Dubhghlas, Abbot of Fidhnain, died.

The Age of Christ, 981 [recte 982]. The third year of Maelseachlainn. Amhaidhmain, son of Bandbrach, successor of Fechin, [and] Brandan, son of Echtigern, lord of Ui-Cuinnsealaigh, [died]. Aedhn, son of Neill, royal heir

[y] "Anmchadh."—A. D. 980. *E. Anmchadius, Hyemque kalendarum octavâ hydropem vitam in cœlum, bene gestâ, fert.*—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 630.

"A. D. 980" [recte 981]. "Mac Anmchu, bishop of Kilmore, died, old and holy man."—*Ann. Clon.*

The chronology of the Annals of the Four Masters is now two years that of the Annals of Ulster at this period. The latter notes the following events under the year 980:

"A. D. 980. Dunn Ua Floinn, king of Dealbhna, and Longarg mac Ingaidh, king of Nialls, killed one another. Cleirech mac Donngaile, Coarb of Iochtar. Owen O'Cassain, Coarb of Lemanan; Finach mac Nuadhain, Coarb of Comgall, in Christo dormierunt. Great fruit this year."—*Chron. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Uladh do thaghadh lá a fearann. Aodh Ua Dubhda, oifigeach ríoghachta Connacht, déc. Flaithfhreach, dál Leódhamna, do écc. Gilla, caisc Durrama, do écc. Gal eDan uaisream do Mhaolpheadair, mac Domnaill, i bile Uaisneis Muige hAdhair do sheoladh isin na coicait a calaman co na fremh. Oifigeas Cille uasa la hEspoc Papa Uirge. Inspir Ospraige la hEnan, mac Cennétigh. Fuilla Caomgin do ballad la Domnall mac Loscainn.

Aon Ospoc, nach eadh ochtmoga a aois. An sétpadan bliadain do Mhuiredhachaibh. Cathmac, mac Maoilechaeain, comarba Mochua. Gen Ua Mochain, comarba Sinchill, Muiredhach, mac Muiredhain, ppiop Cinn Mhacha, [déc]. Cathasach pia Maoilpeachlainn, mac Domnaill, i pia nGlinn iarain mac Aitiaith i. mac meic Uaitleachlainn, pop Domnall Cliach i pop lomar Phuipe Uigre, ri i reapcaracp le cecip laoch i maithi in Fhirbolgaibh, mac lomaip, i peachtine ele imdaille pop Inspib i oppain Laisin la Maolpeachlainn hiarna ze heip. Slán da lochar le speam na Fhiallaid Gea chiar. Fuilla Pacpaic do oppain Comdhiuc, co creapcaib iomdaibh, i na diaid co hEochair, i airgle op cinn go hiarl. Fuillepacpaic do spabáil do Dhia mac Cennétigh.

Aodh Ua Dubhda—Hugh O'Dowda. Power (Poer) was erroneously made a Saxon surname (*Ibid.*). The Aodh was the first person called Ua Dubhda being the D. C. or grandson of Dubhda, the progenitor after whom the O'Dowdas have taken their hereditary appellation.—*Genealogies, &c., of Hy Fiachrach*, pp. 343, 344. The present representative of this family was Thaddeus O'Dowda, Esq., alias the O'Dowda, of Bonniconnellan, county of Mayo, and his brother, Robert O'Dowda, Esq., solicitor of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. James O'Dowda, Esq., barrister at law, is of the age of the O'Dowdas of The Rock, in North Connaught (at his pedigree was not been satisfactorily made out. He is probably descended from Maeldubh, son of Dubhdara, son of Teige Reagh, son of Donnell O'Dowda of Ardnaglass, who was the brother of Teige Roy who was the ancestor O'Dowda la O'Donnell in 1538.

Ua mac a Senach Ua Gadhra Uidhir—. . . the race of the meeting place of Magh Adhair, now Moyre, near Tullach, in the county of Sligo. The O'Gadras were dispossessed under the . . . . were made under A. D. 1583. The entry is not in the Annals of Ulster, but it occurs in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1562, as follows:

"Dalpaise was proffered unto the Irish by Sir Henry Sidney, and he himself from the great love of Moyre Agh, O'Gara of Sligo."

The Annals of Ulster agree with the following entry under 1561:

"A. D. 1561. Brendan mac Tomais, king of Corcumruadh, succeeds Aedha mac Néill, killed treacherously by the sons of Aedhan Eagh O'Dowda, King of the North Connacht, seven years wanting. Kinsale ruled by four of Mac

of Uisnia, was slain by his kinsmen. Aedh Ua Dubhda, lord of North Connaught, died. Flaithbheartach, Abbot of Leithghlinn, died. Aiell, the successor of Dunchadh, died. Dalgeas was plundered by Murtagh Kinaeu, son of Donnabhall, and the Tree of Aonach-Maighe-Aidhair was cut down after being dug from the earth with its roots. Gilldara was plundered by Imhar of Port-Lairge. Carnaighe was plundered by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh. Gilla-Caeimhghin was blinded by Donnabhall, son of Lorcan.

The Age of Christ, 982. The fourth year of Maelsechlainn. Cormac, son of Maelchiarain, successor of Moelita. Aedh Ua Mothrain, successor of the two saints called Mutreabhach, son of Maengus, Prior of Ard-Macha, [died]. A battle was gained by Maelsechlainn, son of Donnabhall, and by Ginnamain, son of Aedhagan, [over the men of Meath], in Maelsechlainn's mother's own Dealbhna of Port-Lairge, where many persons, both by drowning and killing, and among the rest Cellachdubhtaigh, son of Imhar, and many others [of distinction] about him, fell. Leinster was spoiled and ravaged by Maelsechlainn as far as the sea. Glendalough was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-Cliath. Gilla-Phadraig plundered Lethghlinn, to atonement for which he gave the shoulder [gift] of the two sons to Molaisi for ever, besides doing penance for it. Gilla-Phadraig was taken prisoner by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh.

[illegible] Kinaeu, son of [illegible].

[illegible] of Lethghlinn, died.

Gilla-Phadraig. The plundering of Lethghlinn. This was Gillaphadraig, son of Dunchadh, and the grandfather also of Diarmaid, from whom the Mac Gillaphadraigs, or Fitzpatricks of Ossory, have taken their hereditary surname. He was slain by treachery, while he was king of Ireland, in the house of Waterford, in the year 956.

The defeat of Donnabhall, the King of Leinster, and a few other events are given in the Annals of Ulster at the same year and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 977, as follows.

"A.D. 977. Cormac mac Maelcarann, Coarb of Seachnall, and Mortagh mac Murgusa, coarb of Ardmach, rested. An overthrow by Maelsechnaill mac Feargail [and Ginnanan, mac Aedha] [upon Donell, king of Leinster, where a great number were drowned and] died together with Gilla Patrick mac Iwar of Waterford, over them. King of Methean. Coarb of the Church, *pausabat est*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A.D. 977" [recte, 982]. "King Maelsechnaill and Gnadhgus mac Awley gave a battle to Donell Glon, king of Lynster, and to [use of Waterford, where many of Donell Klon's men were both drowned and killed, as Farrell [recte, Gilla-Patrick] mac Iwar, and was,

Aon Oidhe, iar ceó ochtmhaidh a dhi. Ua Cuicean Uladh do Mhaoilsheachlann. Uppus Ua Lapain, ardeasbog Dhoire Calgaigh, d'aithbeadh Ua Flannacain pear leighinn Ghoi Mhacha [decc]. Domnall Claon do maidhm ar Ghlas, mac Gréigoir do Ghallaibh, i gCrich Comgheallan, i bfochar Feabhra, fiche Feabhra Luain i Maidmeadh, mac Tighearnain Ui Ruairc, righ Breifne, d'écc. Ua mic Oeghabhli, mac Cuduilin do oghaibh Tighearnain Chonnaire, d'a mharbadh a cceathaibh le hUibh Fiachrach. Ua Ruithen do maidhm a meabhail le hUibh Fiachrach. Dubhcathach, mac Donnabhain, righ Ui Cairpri do marbadh. Ogan iarsan Riabhach Ua Ogain mic Donnsleibhe. Aed Ua Dalbaigh, righ Fearnmhaighe Orientalis, d'écc.

Aon Oidhe, iar ceó ochtmhaidh a dara. An peasdi Lorcan do Mhaoilsheachlann. Fogarach Ua Conaire, ri Breifne, d'aithbeadh Chiaraighi. Flaithbheartach Ua hEidhin, righ Aidhne [mortuus est]. Cochlan, mac Seagaya, ardeasbog Dhoire Chuinn, do thaisdeadh. Riabhach, ardeasbog Dhoire Calgaigh, d'écc [decc]. Maoilsheachlann, mac Domhnaill, an taoiseach Conaire, i an rogail a mharbadh, i an mharbhe a dheaghaibh, i an mhaoi Mhic Mhaoilsheachlann. Cluach pa a la mac Ui Cuind, i Cuch a Cuch a hInsi, co po

[illegible] Hugh Ua Flaithbertaigh, King of Aidhne, died.

Lochlann.—This is the progenitor of those the O'Lochlains of Cinel Eoghain. Ua Ruairc in Thomond here taken from the Book of Lecan.

Ua Eidhin.—Now anglicé Hynes. This Flaithbheartach was the son of Dermod, who was slain A.D. 1018, as before noticed. After whom the O'Hynes have taken their hereditary surname, who was the eleventh in descent from Nuadhat, from whom they took the Ui Nuadhat, a name saved in the baronies of Moallae and Orbe, in the present county of Armagh.

[illegible]

The Age of Christ, 983. The fifth year of Maelsechlainn. Ulgarg Ua Lupain, archimaech of Doire-Choigaigh, [and] Muiredhach Ua Flannagain, bishop of Ard-Macha, [died]. Domhnall Claen was slain by Aedh, son of Eochaigidhenn, [one] of the Ui-Ceinnselaigh and Fiachra, son of Finnsnamhach, chief of Fernmhe-Laighean, and also Maelmithigh, son of Gairbheth, by treachery. Lochlainn, lord of Cenel-Moduirnidh, and Maelsechlainn, son of Congrach, died. The three sons of Cerbhaill, son of Lorcan, plundered the Termon of Cealmaighin [at Glenn-da-locha]; and the three were killed before night, through the miracles of God and Cealmaighin. Flaithbheartach Ua hAinmire, lord of Ui-Neill-dhin, was treacherously slain by the Ui-Breasail. Dubhdarmach, son of Donnabhan, lord of Dealbhna, was slain. The west of Meath was plundered by Donn, son of Ceinneidigh. Aedh Ua Dubhdai, lord of all North Connaught, died.

The Age of Christ, 984. The sixth year of Maelsechlainn. Fogartach Ua Cangnaidh, a distinguished scribe, and Abbot of Daimhinis; Flebhlamh, archimaech of Saighir, [died] Lochaidh, son of Scingine, airchinnech of Disibhlinn Ua hAinain, was slain. Muchruda, archimaech of Domhnach-Padraig, [died]. Mac Bruchlainn, son of Domhnall, plundered Connaught, destroyed its islands, and killed its chieftains, and reduced Magh-Aei to ashes. A depredation was committed by the Connaughtmen, in retaliation, as far as Loch-Ainninn;

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dar Eas, in the North of Connaught, etc.: The third son of Lorcan was Iomar, ancestor of the O'Hagans of Kells, Connaught. Kinnea, or Kenny, and Cerbhall were the Dynasts immediately the same way together, by the invasion of the Northmen. Donnell was Prince, King, Governor, and Lord over the O'Kinnealys."

[1] [illegible] the Gaedhil [illegible] the Gaill, [illegible] plundered Meath to the Black Pool, in their Ships.

The following events are recorded in the Annals of Ulster under this year:

"A.D. 983. Imgartach, O'Cuirnin, Archimandrite of Derry; Flaithem, Archimandrite of Iona; Muiredhach, Airchinnech of Dowpatrick, rested in Christ. An army by Maelsechlainn was drawn into Connacht, that they burnt Magh-Aei into ashes. A destructive army by Connaught [upon] [illegible] Cenel-Eogain, [i.e. North Argyle, Inverness and Ross], and killing the King of Kinel-Conil. Maelsechlainn was himself spoiled through Meath, broke down their fleadhs, and burnt their residence [illegible] Dun-da-leth-glas.

The corresponding entry [illegible] the Annals, with another entry [illegible] by the Four Masters, is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 984:

"A.D. 984 [recte 983]. "King Maelsechlainn proved and wasted all Connaught, and forced their chiefs and lords, and slew, killed and made bereft of their inheritance and substance. Feidh mac Loscon, prince of Tyrawley, was killed."

and they burned Feara-Ceall, and slew the lord of Feara-Ceall. Forgbhal, son of Lorcan, lord of Cinel-Fiachach, was killed. Diarmaid, son of Uathmharan, lord of Laighin, died.

The Age of Christ, 985. The seventh year of Maelsechlainn. Maelruain Ua Maighne, successor of Colum-Cille, was cruelly martyred by the Danes of Ath-cliath. Muiredhach, son of Flann, successor of Comhgall, died. The enshrinement of the shrine of Patrick, by Maelsechlainn, from Ath-Fhirdiadh to Ard-Macha, in consequence of the rebellion of the son of Colcdan. They afterwards made peace; and Maelsechlainn submitted to the award of [the successor of] Patrick, i. e. the erenagh of Meath, both church and state, and a hundred for every fort from Maelsechlainn himself, besides seven cumhals, and every other demand in full. Mor, daughter of Domhnall, son of Ceallach, queen of Ireland, died. Maenghus, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain. A great contention at Ard-Macha, on the Sunday before Lammas, between the Ui-Faelain and the Ui-Neillain, wherein the son of Tuathbar, son of Cochlan, and many others were slain. The Danes came to the coast of Ireland in three ships; seven score of them were hanged and otherwise cut off, after they were defeated. Hi-Cholum-Cille was plundered by the Danes on a Saturday night; and they killed the abbot, and fifteen of the senior of the monks along with him. Cinaedh-mac-Irair was burned on the Friday night before Easter. Faelan Ua Lonargain, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by his own people. An army was led by the Leinstermen into Oirghialla; and they plundered the north of Oirghialla, and they slew there Ragan, son of Muiredhach, and the erenagh of Cuilinn. Domhnall, son of Ambaisgnadh, Tanaise of Ceallach [died].

The Age of Christ, 986 [*recte* 987]. The eighth year of Maelsechlainn. Mac-Longairg, Abbot of Ros-Ere; Cenchomhdhan, son of Aedhfhidhe, Abbot of Lismore [of Saint Carthach], and Bishop [at Cloyne],

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and the Danes of Dublin, three ships were lost of them were hanged, and the rest escaped." Age of Christ 987" [in the Chronicon Scotorum, by the Irishmen, and the Annals of Ulster, and 15 of the learned of the annals" [*an fear mb na cdhe*]. *Annals of Innisfallen*, 986].

The martyrdom of Maelruain, canon and [Culdee] of Tallaght, [and] Abbot of Ros-Ere. Queen of Ireland is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 986:

"A.D. 986" [more fully], "Mor, daughter of Donnough, was Kealy, Queen of Ireland, died. Maelruain, Abbot of Money was cruelly martyred and martyred by the Danes of Dublin. He was a saint of Columbkille."

bécc. Ceithrí, an naomh oghdhaine. Tuar mór amuigthe go po éagsamhail ré cumscaighe ; eighmhe i mbeithigh Laighean, ; imm ; gnáth cuitheamh aighthe. Ap leap eolp an Domnaill po oipg Hi, go po maighen eri peap ; eip oen, mac, eipe mopbaidh Dé ; Cholum Chille. Tighear peanaip Li Phaoiléir ; a teaghmhaidh ind aipéip Cheann co po lá an naoiseng, co nóe. pep pátháil a noime le paitip. Tagpach an bé dip mbí ; an shaighead aiteamach an cuiteam peam. Slaughó la Muighseachlann i Laighnibh eoppuic hEpeann lap.

Aop Chpipt, naoi céad ochtmoga a peacht. An naoiman bliadain do Nhiaiallpeachaib. Damhan Ua hEagan, abb Cluana mic Nois, ighean Oipeapteis, ; anspiap déc an tan Pól. Pelpimidh nAgo Macha ina aitipe la peapp an tsaoi mbliadain déc, ; po epaitlig pep a dip go Cluain gaeths hiuaina, eiseach an tpaoj easpaimeil co hóip na cille ap gach naoi na tompopeadh imdoib gacha bliadna, conáp páit leó eipp ina poptaidh déc na aitipe ; po aipiptiam papta hEipeann. Upe lasp, po éalaigeadh aeithi a hEp po eadon i nOpim. Ap leap eolp Eochaid Ua Flannagain pam pimeadh Eipeann ua ceapt pi.

Mucha maindreac meanpach maidh,
Praitreach a piaig peilbhe naim,
Ni capla mupchad a múp
Oap nóil map Damhan Ua hEagan

Destruction of Loughsamh.—Dearest Loughsamh ... Munghaire's troubles plain to the people of Leinster ;" but the ... clearly to serve.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following event under this year :

"A. D. 765. The battle of Magh Ai by Aedh and the Ulstermen ad aille occidi eos. A great slaughter among Saxons, Irish, and Britons, that is great heaps of men and cattle were the result. Great laughter of the Saxons that overthrew the people of Ai, that [they] were killed at them."—*Hennessy, trans. by.*

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the murrain of cows, and the great storm, and a battle between Aedh and Donnell, as follows :

"A. D. 765. There died a great murrain of cows all in Ireland the Wednesday [Dominicall]. There was such hay-weather after this year that it fell down in waterside, and among the reed in fell down two kells the people of Ulster and other people. Ap Hagerone, archbishop of England, died [Primate of Ulster]. A great ... of St. Brygan of Clonard, a holy and devout scribbler, died in pilgrimage in Scotland."

To these the Annals of the Four Masters add the following particulars, which are not found in the Annals of Ulster :

"Aedh, son of Fiachna, son of Aedh, son of Eochaidh, son of Muireadhach, son of Fergus Cennfada, son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, died this year. This year there was a murrain of cows all over Ireland on the Wednesday [on Monday]. There was such hay-weather after this year that it fell down in waterside, and among the reed in fell down two kells the people of Ulster and other people. Ap Hagerone, archbishop of England, died [Primate of Ulster]. A great ... of St. Brygan of Clonard, a holy and devout scribbler, died in pilgrimage in Scotland."

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mic-Nois], died Cedlach, the holy virgin, died. Great and unusual wind, which destroyed many buildings and houses, and among others the oratory of Inishmurray, and many other buildings. A great slaughter was made of the Danes who had plundered Hi, for three hundred and sixty of them were slain through the miracles of God and Colum-Cille. Preternatural (i.e. magical) sickness [was brought on] by demons in the east of Ireland, which caused mortality of men plainly before men's eyes. The commencement of the great murrain of cows, i.e. the strange Madgarrid, which had never come before. An army was led by Mac Seachlainn into Leinster, whence he carried off a great spoil of cows.

The Age of Christ, 987 [*recte* 988]. The ninth year of Maelsechlainn. Imreodhach Ua Braein, Abbot of Clonmacnois, a celebrated wise man and anchorite, died on the 17th of the Calends of February at Ard Macha, at the end of the twenty-ninth year of his pilgrimage. He proposed to go on the Clann Conn year, but different parties of the people of the church [of Ard-Macha] used to come at the end of each year to detain him: but they found no power able to detain him but the admonition of the clergy, and he was wont to return for them a year. He was the last that resuscitated the dead from death in Ireland. It is of him Eochaidh O'Flannagain, the most distinguished historian of Ireland, gave this testimony:

> The seat of Macha [now called Ard Macha] the most heroic, whitest, heavenly,
> Is a psalm-singing house possessed by saints,
> There came not within the walls of her fort
> A being like unto Dunchadh O'Braein.

Colum, aṗċinneach Cṗeccaiġe, déc, 7 Dubdábṙiṅa, aṗċinneach Imṁe Chonaiṗ, déc. Ṗiṗ Muṁan do ṫoċċe i aṗṫṗaiġiḃ ṗoṗ Loċ Ṙéiṫ, 7 ġaill Ṗeṗṗe Laiġe. Tiomṁóiṫe Connaċtaiġ ina naġaiḋ, 7 ṗaċ-ṫaiṗ iomaṗṗaċ ḟoṗṗa. Toṗċaṗaiṫ áṗ móṗ do Mhuṁain aṫṫaiḃ 7 do Ġaiḋelaiḃ la Connaċtaiḃ im Duṁaiġ mic Duḃdaḃṙiṅa, ṗṗoṫáiṁe Muṁan ṗe ṗoḋaṁaiḃ a maiṫḋe ṗṗiṙ. Do ċeaṗ Muṙṙiṙ, mac Conċoḃaiṙ, ṗiġṫeṁna Connaċt ṗṁú i ṗṗiṙiṙiṅ. Cuiṙṁe, mac Ceaṁpaill, eṗġaṁna Ṗṁṁaiṅe, do ṁaṗḃaḋ ṗoṗ láṙ Tṁa Apaḋ Maċḋa, la Ġaeṫġal, mac Conuiṙ, eṗġaṁna Oiḃṙ, 7 la Ceṫḟaḋ Coṗann. Comġalaċ Ua Cuiṫeṅṅáiṅ, eṗṡḟaṁ Canaille 7 Ceaṫ-ċaille, mic Ceaṫ Ṙaiṁ, eṗṡḟaṁ cṁaiṫṗeiṗe Ogṁḋ, do ṁaṁḃaḋ ṗṁa aġaiḃ. Congal, mac Oṗṫaiṫáiṅ, eṗṡḟaṁ Coṗca Moḋṁaiṁ, déc.

Aoiṙ Cṁoiṙ, naoi ċéḋ oċtṁoḋa a ḃoéṫ. Áṫ Seaṁaiṫ Eiṫeaṁ do Mhaeleaċlainn. Tuaṁaṁ Ua Ṙiaṫáiṁ, comaṙḃa Cholaiṁ Cille 7 Ceaṁ-ṁaiṁ. Laiṁṙeaċ, mac Maeilpaṫṙaiċ, ṗaṙṫaiṙiṁ Cluana mic Nóiṙ, Maol-moṁa Ua Caṙṫill, aṗċinneaċ Dṁ Liaṁain, Oṙġaiṁ, áḋ Inḋeaṙḃa Ḟaḃaṙ 7 Maeleaṙṁ Ua Ruṗcaḋáiṁ aṗċinneaċ Chille ṗaḋṁa, teġ. Caiṫṙe mac Ṙaiṁ ḋ'éc. Maṫġaṁain Ua Cléiṙiġ, eṗṡḟaṁ Cluana déċc. Cellaċán, mac Ronáiṁ, eṗṡḟaṁ na nAṁṙiṅ, do ṁaṁḃaḋ do Chenaiḋiḃ Ceṫṙe. Conċoḃaiṙ, mac Donnċaiḋ, eṗṡḟaṁ Luiġne déċc. Cuṫ Ḋéa ciaṫ ṗoṗ Ġaiḋelaiḃ ṗaiṙ an ṗṡiḃ, Maṫġaṁainn, in ṗo ṁaṁḃaḋ. Aṫṁaiṙ eṗṁ me do Ġaiḋelaiḃ laiṁ, 7 ṗo ġaḃ Laiġneaṁ an ċéiṫeaṁ ṗoṗṫa iaṫṁa ṗiṙ ṗa ṫṙí bliaḋna ṙiṁṁe.

by Colum was the following not a bad [illegible] "Pure strong Dubdabhna upon Munster's men, Overthrown, alas, is Ulidia's master, with the hosts of Fotharta's province."

Book of Clonmacnoise has the following under A. D. 850, p. 183, ibid. "Odgen died in this year, who was the 13th king of Ireland after Patrick." ....*Annals of Ulster*, p. 363.) The event is thus recorded in the contemporary Irish poem of Flann of Monasterboice: "Ogan, the 13th successor of Patrick, died in Clonmacnoise." The word is Cluain Cheirtse in the Irish text, which is the Irish name of Clonmacnoise, situated on the river Shannon, in the parish of Clonalis. It is sometimes also spelt Cluain-mic-Nois, and is the name of the celebrated monastery founded there by St. Kieran, about the middle of the sixth century, and having the ruins of which on the river Shannon, about two miles to the south of Shannon Harbour, the traveller is familiar. See the Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 30.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1198. Gofraid mac Fergaile, king of Oirgiall, and Murves mac Conor slain [illegible] by the Oi Briuin of Cualann" [read, mutually killing each other; a battle in the county of the Wicklow hills]. "Gofraid [illegible] Oirgiall, king of Oirgiall, and Gilla-Christe mac Odudhan fell with [illegible] one another, the last being [illegible] Tuaim-ri Regh. Longarg mac Cormaic king of Ossory, killed in Ardaith by Fergal mac Conaing, king of Aidne. Colum, Archdeacon of [illegible] Dubdabrenan Archdeacon of Both Conais, died. [illegible]"—*Ord Chronol.*, sum. ap.

[illegible] The fortress ....The Dun: thus, or fortress

Colum, airchinneach of Cruach, died: and Dubhdalebhtreann, airchinneach of Both-Chonais, died. The men of Munster came in hosts upon Loch Rìdh, and the foreigners of Port-Lairge. The Connaughtmen assembled to oppose them, and a battle was fought between them. A great number of the Munstermen and the foreigners were slaughtered by the Connaughtmen. Among the slain was Dunlaing, son of Dubhdalebhtreann, royal heir of Munster, and many others along with him. Muircheas, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by them in the heat of the conflict. Laidhgnen, son of Cearbhall, lord of Fearmhuigh, was slain in the middle of Tràn-Ardu-Macha, by Fearghal, son of Conaing, lord of Oileach, and the Cinel-Eoghain. Conghalach Ua Cuilennain, lord of Conaille and Clarcaille, son of Cairellan, lord of North Breoghu, mutually fell by each other. Conghal, son of Aircellach, lord of Corca Modhruadh, died.

The Age of Christ, 998 [recte 997]. The tenth year of Maelseachlainn. Flaithbhertach Ua Robhachain, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan; Lethgenach, son of Muiredhach, lector of Inishmic-Nois, Maelmughna Ua Cairill, airchinneach of Dun Leathghlais; Cruidhi, Abbot of Imlach-Ibhair; and Maelbrighta Ua Muirchellaigh, airchinneach of Cubraithain, died. Cairell, son of Ronan, died. Muiredhach Ua Cleirigh, lord of Aitliuc, died. Eimhidhi, son of Roman, lord of the Airtheara, was slain by the Cinaith-Cend. Conchobhar, son of Donnabhal, lord of Laighen, died. The battle of Athcliath [was gained] over the foreigners by Maelseachlainn, in which many of the foreigners were slain by him. And he afterwards laid siege to the fortress for the space of

...Ireland occupied the site of the present Castle of Ardee.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"[1] Ivar, Danish Viking of Ireland and Scotland, earlier optimus earlgesmannum, died in Armagh, in 14 Kal. Februarii, in his pilgrimage. Dun Lethglase ribbd and burnt by Gentiles [recte, Galls]. Gilmiaru, king of Galls, killed by his own servant in drunkenness. Godfry mac Arailt, king of Innsegall, killed by Dubhtals. Diarmaid O'Robhacan, Coarb of Colum Cill, sanctus et. Ruchs mac Ardgail, king of Ulster, went with an army to Rathcul-Conn, where O'Neills was killed. Dermaidhe, Coarb of Patrick, take the Comharbship of Colum Cill upon him, by advice of Ireland and Scotland. Eclumhmac Ronain, king of Kells [Ceanannus]," killed by Conan Cerd [i.e. the Cunning Mariscalmaster]. Gadhcon O'Surabhain, Airchinneach of Cluain-mic-Nois, mortuus est."—Cod Clarend., fols. 7b.

The killing of Gilmiaru, and of Godfrey, the son of Harold, and the burning of Dublin, are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 997, and in the Annals of Inisfallen at 999. This is the former.

ga aéc an gél. Do écepat a aṡéil gán dá ga dáil ar écen ban gé, 7 umcee ṡa naéa ar gach ṫaṫṁa ṡuiba bandée Naolaic mac ega ingin. Cuchan, mac Aṫoṡam, ṗi Uaé do dol ṗop ṗlaiṫiḋ. i Dém[ain] nUoghan co ṗṗoṗcaib Ua hUiṁe. Oubinn Leiche, comaiṫe Poṫṫaiṁe do ṡabail comaiṫe Chaiṁin Chille i comaiple ṗeap nÉṗeann 7 Albain. Diumaṗ, mac Uiṫeṁáin, eṗiṁe Ṫuaim, do maṁaṁ la Aṫoṡam i ṗoṗcaib ega maiṗce. Colman a anam do ṡoṗaṁ. Soṗṗaṫ mac Aṁaiṫ, eṗiṗoṗ Imṫa Ṫall do écaṁ i Dail Uaṫa. Onn Uchṫlann do aṫṫam 7 do loṗcaḋ le Ṡaiḃḋ. Niaṁṗaṁan, mac Duncaiḋa, ṗeg

Cuiṗ Cpuic, mic Loṫ, aṫaiṁ Conṡalaiġ. Un cenannuṡ Ulaḋ ṗe Loṫ. Mbaiḋṗeaḋ[ain]. Coṁaṁ, mac Corpaḋmaiġ, comaiṫe Lṫcaiṁe Diṗṗa, mṗ. Uí Ó Ua Meaḋṗaṁáin, eṗiṗoṗ Cinéil Conaill, mṗ. Cáe Cuiṗe Ṗoṗṫaiṁe pa Muiṁṗeaḋ[ain] pop Cheaṁnaiḃ. i ecaṁ na Dúṫaill mic Loṫcain, comaiṫe Ṁuiṫeṗṫaiṁ ṗiṗe i Ui Poṗṫo co ṗa cen anaille i ṗṗiṫ.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

twenty nights, so that they drank no water during this time but the brine. At length they gave him his own full demand while he should be king, and an ounce of gold for every garden, [to be paid] on Christmas night, for ever. Lochaidh, son of Arthgar, King of Ulidia, went upon an expedition into Ulidia, Leinster, and to Da Inis Tho. Dubhdaleithe, successor of Patrick, assumed the successorship of Columb-Cille, by the advice of the men of Ireland and Alba. Gluniairn, son of Aninredh, lord of the Foreigners, was killed by his own slave through drunkenness; Collainn was the name of the slave. Inis Loathghlainn was plundered and burned by the foreigners. Madmannaidh, son of Domchadh died.

The Age of Christ, 889 [recte 890]. The eleventh year of Niadh-Niann Cormac, son of Cuilennach, successor of Brendan of Birra, died. Aedh Fin Macilroith, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. The battle of Cam-Feabhrom [was gained] by Muircheartach over [the people of] Tir-Conaill, wherein fell Dunghus, son of Lorcan, lord of Muscraighe-Thire; and Tir-Eogain, and six

A Friday [in April], and Abbot Mac Coyne, chief poet of King Niall Frassach and of his children, died peacefully. This man was of the race of Conn, and was learned and wise in Christ's Law, in the will of nature, and in the canon daily to hear [mass]. . . . [He] used to go to the church . . . [and] coming and going to hear mass early, would be mourned by God, and accordingly would be . . . to the poets; and from [the name of] Mac Coyne [applied to] him [and] his race from Cinaedh, son of Irgalach, [down] to this day [all] the poets of Ireland [descend], from whence it is right to name [him] in Christendom as long as he was viewed by the world.

Before Mac Coyne fell to the above-mentioned Maelsechlainn, at his last visit, and [after] many of warning and counsel had been between the two, [Mac Coyne] said to the King that he would not suffer the [Danish] spoliations [to be] upon Ireland, whereupon the King said [that] he would not [suffer them] either, and [that] he would [not] be [long] in [the] kingdom after him. Notwithstanding all Mac Coyne could say to him, that the King of the Saxons of Power and Lavarna would come [and] take his land, which [he upholds], and overpower him [and] all with the King, and long in [the

Toirdhealbhach do oghaim na Gaidheal. Slúaigh na nGall i na nDomhnaigh i Luimneach i Mide, co ro innsaighset co Loch Gamhna. Domhnall, mac Tuathail, do saighead la Donn, hó mac Domhnaill, ri Luighne. Donn beo, ri Luighne, do oghaibh le Murchadh mac Domhnaill ri Eireann. Dubhaltach ere, comopha Fearmuighe do gabail comoplann Cholum Chille re comaple fearr Eireann i Alban.

Aoir Chriost, mcccl. ccéd nochad. Ar tosach bliadhain séce do Mhuircheartach. Uaithne Ua hEaghnaigh, fhilidhe Leighinne [do écc]. Ar leis cuirm an cetfeth,

Uaithne mac eghan uaig, ba leann fheccain fir ceé mbúaig,
Ba i na leighinn leathaid lais ba dhuin cap ar Chuinn dín.

Ceallach mac Cionaedha, abb imlecha Fiad .i. imleach móscam, dec. Domhnall Ua Congalaig, fhoghnamha Thíreach, do mharbadh ar comarpa h-meabhail lá Clann Cholmain an eiremhidh .i. la Concobar mac Ceanbaill. Tadg, mac Domnchadh, canaigh Oppaige, do mharbadh la fhiona Muman. Aodh Ua Ruairc, fhoghnamha Connacht, i Dubhtaeach Ua Fiachra, do marbadh lá Cenel Eogain. An gaeth do fhocuit imp Loch Cuile co hedarra i nion nam, co na eperch i cenna h .i. cpi hoc eprugh. Ua Siadhach Ua Ceocain, cpeabaph Zaidhig, décc. Oenghus, mac Duibhmaic, decc. hUa Dungalaig, raighnm Muighe Feige, do marbadh

Daniell mac Loream, prince of Munster, with many more, were slain."

There is extant a curious elegy on the death of Feidhlim O'Rourke, written by Uaithne Ua Eghnaigh, whom we find mentioned in the Annals of Clonmacnoise; but it would appear from a reference it makes to the tail of Brian in the battle of Clontarf, that it was composed in the year 1014, that same who died in 1588. It consists of twenty-two quatrains of Ban Bardach poetry. The elder, preserved in the great volume of the poems of Donnchadh Ruadh Mac Con Midhe, is very carefully written, and bears the marks of the improved prince with all the warmth of grief. There is a good copy of it made in 1711 by Nicholas Newby, in a small quarto paper manuscript, No. 168 of O'Reilly's Irish Col-

hostages were along with him. Dolar-Chaisgigh was plundered by the Foreigners. An army of the foreigners, Danes, and Leinstermen [marched] into Meath, and they plundered as far as Loch Aimin. Donahaid, son of Tuathal, was taken prisoner by Donnchadh, son of Donahaid, King of Leinster. Donnchadh, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by Maelsechlainn, son of Donahaid, King of Ireland. Dubhdaleithe, successor, resigned the successorship of Colum Cille, by advice of the men of Ireland and Alba.

The Age of Christ, 930 [*recte* 931]. The twelfth year of Maelsechlainn. Dubhdaleithe Ua Brandain, lector of Lorrghlinn, [died]. It was of him this testimony was given:

> Dubhdaleithe, the wonderful ... for his wisdom, the gifted respondent to every difficulty ...
>
> He was an adept in learning of various books, a flame of gold over noble Ireland.

Cochlann, son of Cinaedh, Abbot of Inisceth Fia, i.e. Inisceth-Beccain, died. Donnsleibhe Ua Conghalaigh, royal heir of Feamhain, was treacherously slain at Connaichne, by the Clann-Colmain in particular, i.e. by Conchobhar, son of Cuchdiadh. Tadhg, son of Donnchadh, lector of Ornaighe, was slain by the men of Munster. Aedh Ua Roairc, royal heir of Connaught, and Duibhdiarmaid, Ua Finshnaigh, was slain by the Cinaedh-Gailgain. The wind took the island of Loch Cuile-mic-nEathach, with its *dinnsenchas* and rampart, i.e. thirty feet. The church of Lis-Leamhnacht, both stone and oak, was burned. Donnsleibhe, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ua Duibhlinne, lord of Muscraighe, was slain.

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burned, not in the year 930 as in the Annals of Ulster.

'*The foreigners*.... Now explained: these were Norsemen, not Scandinavians.

'*Donahaid*.... Now O'Donnell, and throughout the work.

'*Clann-Colmain*.... This is probably the more reliable reading, instead of Cinaedh-Gailgain, of Mss. A.

'*Loch Cuile*.... Now Lough Key, in the County Roscommon, in the parish of Kilbryan, barony of Boyle, and county of Galway.... See already referred to at A. D. 916 and A. D. 791, *supra*, pp. 81, 691. See also Stockdale's County of O'Flaherty, West Connaught, p. 118.

'*The lordship*.... Now Mullaghmore and Loughrea, both in the parish of Kilmactranny and Boyle.

'*O'Donnabhagain*.... Now anglicised O'Donnaghy and Donnelly. The O'Donnellys of the same are to be distinguished from those of Tirhugh, now Donegal, in Ulster.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

'A. D. 930. Fiannla O'Congalaig, lector of Fearna, killed by neighbor" [*see above*] by

Aon Cpuro, mac Eogain mic Aoda a haon. Ua Eigeas Riaghain séir do Mhaolruanaigh Oiphmhe, ríghdamna Cille Dara, 7 alé Chiarán beannacht a hanam. Conadh dé sin pocain.

Dáimhear cian mo cheudsa an, fír is fíréal bás do mill duit,
Oighre, a phuirt gan cor do cuireadh ar comaoil.

Niadh Ó hAirt Ua Tuathail, comharba Brénainn Chlúana fírinne, Maolpádraig, mac Aodha comharba Ciaráin mic an Easpuig, séis. Giollacomáin, mac Néill, saoghal Uí Orighmhe 7 Cuolmhe, mic Tadhg, do comharbaibh Pádraig [illegible] Domhnall, mic Donnchadh, airchinneach Cluana Coirthe, do mharbadh le a muintir hóenaigh. Slaighe la Mhaolpádraigh in Connachtaibh, co ruccsat leat leomhan ar mhaidin ar a chur fá gcaoi. Ní rangadar cumhal éigsi, Mumhan, 7 Connacht le Mhac co ruccsat Loch nAllmhaine, 7 ní fuaradar bonn na cumhal co neochadh airi i ceoir nÉireann. Mór, inghín Tadhg an cuip, mic Carrol, banchéiftean 7 praeamh Ioc.

Uaigh Cpiosd, mac Aodha mic Aoda a haon. Ua Eigeartaigh Éireann, saer 7 Uilleamh a hainm. Maolpádraig, easpog Mugna, séis. Cuasal, mac Maolpádraig, comharba Pádraig 7 comharba Mochaoi, séis nemh 7 gairlo 7 eagna, séis. Mac Leighinn, mac Donnsléibe, anáimcech Dhún Leathglaise, Dún Iasáin, preab le gaoith 7 dóin. Maolpádraig Ua hAlmhaig, preab teagmha Pádraig 7 easpog cuarda Lismóre, séis. Donnchadh Ua hAlmhaig, fír leighean Almhaighe, séis. Domhnall Ó Donnchadh mac Tuathalaigh mic Donnchadh, do marbadh.

Walter Nugent, Esq., one of the Barons of the Exchequer, by Mary, daughter of Richard Barnewall, Esq., of Crickstown, in the county of Meath, and had issue by her, with other children, Christopher Nugent, Esq., who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Fitton, Knt.

The Annals of Ulster contain a similar entry, but describe the event as having taken place in the year 1580.

"A.D. 1581. James Eustace, Viscount Baltinglass, was killed, and with him fell many of the Geraldines and Catholics. The Earl of Ormond and Ossory, by a cross which would, under no circumstances, have appeared but in the Book of Munster."

Domhnall Ó Donnchadh, i.e. the ancestor of the O'Donoghues of Glenflesk, was chief of Clann Aodha Buidhe, and was the first of his race who was called O'Donoghue.

The Annals of Ulster give the following account of the year

"A.D. 1581. Dominick Eustace, Viscount Baltinglass, Maolmhuire Mac Gillapatrick, Lord of Ossory, Edmond Butler, Viscount Mountgarret, Lord of Kells, and many other Irish and English noblemen, were executed in Dublin, on the 8th of August, by Lord Grey, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and Sir Nicholas Malby, President of Connaught, who had come in the middle of the summer with a large army to Munster."

The Annals of Clyn give the following account of the year

"A.D. 1581. Dominick, Viscount of Baltinglass, Maolmhuire Mac Gillapatrick, Lord of Ossory, Edmond Butler, Viscount Mountgarret, Lord of Kells, and many other Irish and English noblemen, were executed in Dublin, on the 8th of August, by Lord Grey, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and Sir Nicholas Malby, President of Connaught, who had come in the middle of the summer with a large army to Munster. A wonder shall appear in the sky, which would, under no circumstances, have appeared but in the Book of Munster."

The Age of Christ, 981 [recte 982]. The thirteenth year of Maelseachlann. Diarmaid, lector of Cill-dara and Abbot of Cluain-eidhneach, died; of whom was said:

Diarmaid, stronghold of noble wisdom, a man of generous fame, of great battle,
Pity, O king of the righteous laws, that death has now approached him.

Maelpoedar Ua Tolaid, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta; and Maelfinnia, son of Nadan, successor of Ciaran, on of the artificer, died. Gillacomain, son of Niall, lord of Ui Diarmada; and Cuwcuarna, son of Tadhg, mutually fell by each other. Donn, son of Domghal, son of Donncan, was slain by his own people. An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Connaught; and he brought from thence a prey of cattle, the greatest that a king had ever brought. After this, Brian came with the men of Munster and Connaught into Meath as far as Loch Ainninn; and he did not take a cow or person, but went off from thence by secret flight. Mor, daughter of Tadhg of the Tower, son of Cathal, Queen of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 982. The fourteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Maelpoil, Bishop of Mughain, died. Tuathal, son of Maelcubha, successor of Finnia, and successor of Mochonna, a wise man and governor, died. Maeleighnin, son of Dunghalach, airchinnech of Inis Leathghlais; Dunchadh, lector of Dun; Maelbrenn Ua hAonaigh, lector of Fobhar, and Bishop of Tuath-Laighen, died. Dunchadh Ua hUcthain, lector of Cennannas, died. Domhnall and Flaithbheartach, two sons of Gillacolnim, son of Cennannas, were slain. Ruaidhri, son of

The Annals of Clonmacnois contain the notice of the army of King Maelseachlainn plundering Connaught, and the march by Brian Borumha upon Meath, under the year 981, as follows:

"A. D. 981" [recte, 982]. "King Moylseaghlyn, with an army, went into Connaught, and from thence brought many captives and such riches, such as none of his predecessors ever brought. Among the time the king was occupied in Connaught, Bryan Boroye, with his Munstermen, came to Meath, and there wasted and destroyed all places, untill he came to Loghinnill" [? or Glenan, now Lough Ennell], "where the king's house was, so exceeding that they left not cow, beast, or man, that they could meet withall, unkilled, untaken, and taken away."

[a] *Tuath-Laighen.*—Now the barony of Inan, in the county of Meath.

[b] *Sons of Cennannas.*—This should be grandsons of Cennannas, or Ua Cennannain, for Gillacolnim,

mac Cathasaigh, espuicc Daimhliag Comaoin, do mharbadh la Cosnamhach, mac Maelpeadair, i na Comharba Ui Cleirigh. Comaobhan, mac Cearbhaill Ui Maeleachlainn, déc, an mosaid féthain. Mealpatraic Ua Cuirpre, espuicc Cairpre, do mharbadh la fagra Tuaiscirt. Cosnamh Ua Leocain, espuicc Tuaim Cairpre, do mharbadh la Mac Lochlainn i Ui Cairil, mic Caipsenn. Cathasach mac Maoilsuthain, espuicc Ua nDiarmada, do mharbadh le a muintir féin. Muiredach o Cobhthaigh, comarba Finnéin Mugna i Cille mosaid do breithir, glas an fogh Dia, mac Domnaill, la gruamdan i mora Fearnmhaighi, co rucsat mogchuingi cuarda ogus Cheanannsa uasmhaig. Fogh laisan Domhnach, mac Domnaill, ri Cenéil, o Maeleachlainn. Na cobhlach fogh Loch Ribh la Cenél, mac Conchain, fogh do cuingi i fogh Ceneoil. Domnall mac Diarmada, espuicc Cille Dalugdha, déc. Cath la Gallaib Ara ciar, gur gabhsat ann Ua mBeigheanain i Domnall Fearnmhaighi i Muinntir Cheocain. Foghnar cumsan do Gallaibh gan mhuinntir. Aed, mac Gerailt, cenannpa Ua Cennfaeladh, déc. Iomarg co ngaisibh a hÉli dhar cend Aeda mic Oda, mic Domhnaill espuicc Tuaiscirt, déc. Ruaidri Ua Ruairc mic.

Aed Cuirp, mac Aeda mic Aeda, ri Eli. Ua Cinneidh bhuaidh déc do Mhaeleachlainn. Magnus, mac Magnusa, mic Magnusa, Rogaireach, mic Diarmata, mic Uarmhuiris espuicc Cuirp Fearna, do mharbadh do Fhlaithgel Cepann. Comhdach, mac Cuingeas, a Ua Fiaich, espuicc Fiadh, déc. Maeleaspuic, espuicc Ua mFiaich. Aed, mac Duibgaill mic Donnchada, espuicc Maige Iné i progtamus Odhb, déc. Cond, mac

prince of Tir-conaill, who was slain in 1166, as we shall find, while we are in Connaught, the preceding of the O'Connors and the Battle of Monk Rock [1133].

Both Domhnaill — Now Belahoe in the valley of Glenfile, in the barony of Gradaun, and county of Tyrone. See Colgan's Trias Thaum. p. 190, col. 2, No. 82.

Eclipse of Christ — This passage affords a curious confirmation of an opinion put forth by Mr. Oliver in the Transactions of the Dublin Society, vol. ix. p. 1808, namely, that it is highly probable that the annalists of Ireland, since the introduction of Christianity, were accustomed to use the reckoning of Alexandria.

Lochan — This lough takes its name from the adjacent village of Lochan, which is also called Lochan Buidhe, or the yellow Lochan, to distinguish it from Lochan Dubh, or the black Lochan, in the county of Derry.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1133. Tadhg mac Aeda, chief King of Connaught, died. Muiredach, grandson of Muirchertach, mac Neill, and Conor mac Maelsechlainn, mac Maelsechlainn, King of Meath, killed by the men of Tethba. Two full enemies killed. Flaithbertach, King of Innsi-Gall, killed by Gofraidh in the Island of Patrick's house. Maelsech

Cormach, lord of South Connaught, was slain by Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlainn and by the son of Conbhaltan Ua Cleirigh. Conchobhar, son of Cearbhall Ua Maelseachlainn, died after a good life. Maelruanaidh Ua Carellin, lord of Caibre, was slain by the men of Teathbha. Egnach Ua Lorcháin, lord of Tuath-Luighne, was slain by Madudan Mac Ceallaigh. Cathasach, son of Maeldubh, lord of Ui-Fiathach, was slain by his own people. Mureagan of Both-Domhnaigh, successor of Patrick, went upon his visitation to Tir-Eoghain; and he conferred the degree of king upon Aedh, son of Domhnall, in the presence of Patrick's congregation, and he afterwards made a great circuit of the north of Ireland. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, King of Leinster, was removed from Maelseachlainn. A new fleet upon Loch-Rèta by Brian, son of Cennedigh, who plundered the men of Ireland. Dunadhach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn, died. A predatory incursion by the foreigners of Ath cliath, so that they plundered Ard-Breccain, Domhnach-Padraig, and Moine-Broccain. The colour of fire was in the heavens till morning. Aedh, son of Eidhighenn, Tanist of Fir-Ceinnseolaigh, died. Ishar was expelled from Munsterfrom through the intercession of the saints. Donn, son of Donngliol lord of Teathbha, died. Ruaidhri Ua Cruasan died.

The Age of Christ, 993. The fifteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Mureadhach, son of Muiredhach, Abbot of Mungairid. Fogartach, son of Imarcend, son of Fathmhuine, lord of Corca-Fearti in Connaught, was slain by the Ostmanns of Dublinn. Conghalach, son of Laidhgenn, i.e. Ua Gailfinn, lord of Gailenga, died. Maelsuthain, lord of Ui-Briuin; Aedh, son of Dubhghiall—son of Donnchadh, lord of Magh-Ithe, and royal heir of Oileach, died. Conn, son of Con-

of Ossory, Clerk of Patrick, and Justice of Peace-Leighlin, in Chancellor part of Thomas Mathilda, late of Dunlavin, [illegible] of those lands of men, cattle, and boys, in all lands of the same. Morgan, Clerk of Patrick, [illegible] Patrick, where he had read [illegible] [illegible] of king upon Hugh was to wall, a province of Patrick's Sanctus [illegible] the clergy of Armagh.—Ed.] "and went in visitation of all the north of Ireland."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 986, as follows:

"A. D. 986" [recte, 993.] "Twelveth year Mac Kenna, Comorb of St. Fynian, and of Monasterevin, a man wise and holy, died. Cormagh O'Maghean, Lector of Kells, died. There was great mortality in St Kevin's vale of Glendalough. Connor mac Kerrell O'Melaghlen died. Moylenk O'Kerran, prince of Carry, now called Kremychem's Country, died. The two O'Kennanes were slain, that is to say, the two sons of Gillachrist, Donald and Flaherten."

Congalaigh, eagnaidh Ua bPaoighre, do mharbadh. Seaghnasa, mac Aindrias, do ronnsgaoileadh a hAth cliath. Gaillscaighe, mac Cathail, fiogbuaidhe Laighean, do mharbadh la mac Aindrias. Maighistir Seon Dominghach, comhorba Phádraic, por cuairt i dTir fiodhgha go ro leig spadha fris por Aodh, mac Domhnaill, hi fraisnaigh feirrsi Feirtsi, go rotuit uasp cuairt cuaigeirt Eireann.

Uasp Chriost, mile ceithe rocha a ceathair. Ua Faighean Bhriain, taoiseach Mhaoileachlainn, Seathghlan, mac Uaithnia, archinneach Mungairit, Cille, abb, 7 seanan Inse Faithgh, Cleireach, mac Eignigh, paccaigh Ghoa Maca, 7 Oigan Ua hEolais, pochlamh Chiarain mic Nóir, decs. Briain Ua Faighean 1 nAth cliath uap ap Seagnasa, mac Aindrias. Domnach Parpais do aireamh do Ghaillaibh Atha cliath, 7 do Bhuaidhreadh Ua Conghalaigh, acc ro innsaid Dia uap fein 7 uap po eagnamh pia ceann fiaghna iapnaidh. Maighistir Seon Inspeann Clinne, 7 do inspir Ughdhnain 7 po ghaiscead pomhe, pop Oigan, 7 pop pliaidh Mumhan apaithi Paul Tomais, 7 cleireach Chaplain 1 no cuiread an Mhaoilsheachlainn mac Domhnaill ap eccin a Ghaillibh Ata

[1] *Mayeryan of Both Droichmigh.*—This is a mistake. See the year 1502.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1504. Eogan, son of Niall Garbh, king of Tir Eogain, killed by the men of Fermanagh, i.e. Brian Bregach, son of Brogaill, tair Iruaidh, lord of Aileach, killed. The sons of Conn O'Dubhdara burnt by Mortough Oge. Conn mac Congalaigh killed. Diarmaid mac Shaidhbh, bishop of Ardmach, died. Giles Fleming, archdeacon of Ardmach, died. Aindrias mac Aulaiv banished from Ireland. Gaillscaighe mac Cathail killed by Gaeidhil.—*Annal. Ulaidh.*, vol. iii.

The year 1503 of the Annals of Ulster and the First Master correspond with 1502 of the Annals of Clonmacnois, which contain the entry under that year, namely the death of Malachias mac Scanlan, Bishop of Ardmach."

[2] *Uachtrach.*—This family name is still in use, and anglicised "Usher."

[3] *Aenach Tuta.*—This was the ancient name of Newtownbutler, now the head of a barony, in the County of Fermanagh. Dr. O'Brien, in his *Dissertations on the Law of the ancient Irish*, suppresses the extinct Irish Baronies, of which Magh Aenach, or Aenach Tuta, is one, to the prejudice of Valleney, make the following remark in his *History of Ireland*:

"With a spirit of patriotism which deserves praise, at least for its motive, he [Valleney] endeavours to make us as fond of the twelfth century, Valleney [recte, Ireland's Ortelius] suppresses all mention of the defeat of his favourite hero; though, in the annals most partial to the cause of Brasster,—there is indefatigable—it terms almost the only record for the year."—Vol. ii. p. 78, note.

The subjoining of this address to Vallancey in favour of Brian thereabout, is plainly in our estimation hard.

[4] The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1504. Cinaed, son of Maelsechlann, king

Gnaloch, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Sitric, son of Amlaiebh, was expelled from Dublin. Gillacolm, son of Cearbhaill, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the son of Amlaibh. Muiregan of Both-Domhnaigh[1], successor of Patrick, was on his visitation in Tir-Eoghain, and he conferred the degree of king upon the son of Domhnall, in the presence of the congregation of Patrick, and made a great visitation of the north of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 994. The seventh year of Maelseachlainn. Rebachan, son of Imchadh, airchinneach of Mungairid; Colla, Abbot and wise man of Inis-Catthaigh. Cerbhen, son of Ioran priest of Ard-Macha, and Gilleran Ua h-Eidhin, scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Ivahar came to Athcliath after Sitric, son of Amlaibh. Domhnach Padraig was plundered by the foreigners of Athcliath and Muircheartach Ua Conghalaigh; but God took vengeance of him, for he died before the end of a month afterwards. Maelseachlainn burned Ard-mic-Uais and plundered Ui-mBuithbain, and routed before him Bran and the men of Munster in general. The ring of Tomar and the sword of Carlus were carried away by force by Maelseachlainn, from the foreigners of Athcliath.

[1] ... Patrick and ... Colla] ... of Dublin, and ... Muiregan O'Conaing; but God was revenged on him, for he died in the end of the same month. ... Imchadh, airchinneach of Cuilen, ... Ioran, priest of Ardmagh, died." ... Chronicon, tom. 49.

Most of the same events are entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 988, as follows:

A. D. 988 [recte 989.] "King Maleseaghlyn harried and spoyled all the Heather Munster, and overthrew Bryan Borowe and Munstermen in the feild. Hymor reigned in Dublin nine yeares and Aulay Randolph was killed by the Irishemen. Hymor was putt to flight and thereupon was king of Dublin in his place, Sytryth, son of Harraldine, king of Northland, died. Down-Patrick was preyed by the Danes of Dublin, and by Mortagh O'Kelly. ... and died in peace, on the same ... the end of the same month, by leaving his life. King Maleseaghlyn took from the Danes of Dublin the sword of Charles, with many other jewells."

"The ring of Tomar.—This Tomar, or Tomrair, was certainly the ancestor of the Danish kings of Dublin ... (see note [1], under A. D. 848, p. 475, supra). The abbey is the manor on which Swords formerly belonged, called, "Lot Erin," whether the date of which ... In the History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 95, he gives the following note, which is very incorrect:

"The ... chief of Tomar was a golden serpent, which the monarch Malachy took from the neck of a Danish chieftain whom he had overpowered."

There was no Tomar in Malachy II's time, and the chain or ring referred to in the text was certainly preserved at Dublin as an heirloom by the descendants of Tomar, or Tomrair, the Earl, or ... to the King of Lochlann, who was killed at Sraith Naeldtonn, near Castleknock, in the year 848 [849]. ... See Lecaban ... p. xxxi. to xli.

eluir. Reginall do mapbad do Cuinn, i do mac Muicheda mic Finn, i Tomas do seidead tairis a Ur eluir, i Serpoce do gabail a tonad. Fhlaitbertach, mac Donnosa, esbuc Clúana, do mapbad. Maolmuire, mac Seandain, eppcop Upna Maeu do éc.

Gop Cpiopt, mic Pein nachi a éiric. Ua pfeprmaí Uiteam décc do Maolpeachlann. Cumara Ua Congaile, rui Dammpe, decc. Diapmait, mac Domnaill, tighfina Ua nCempentaig, do mapbad do Dunnsbán, mac Ionmainpi mic Pepaip. Fhlaitbertach, mac Donchada, tighfina Cpiopt, do mapbad do Dhiarmaidsbán mac Iosaip, i do Dhiarmaid mac Paolain, tighfina ua nDeapc. Domnsbán, mac Ionaip, do mapbad la Laighnibh, iapum a la Comaltaibh, mac Cionaeth do Ua Paitin, i cinn pfaelaimne, i mitepail Dhapmaca, im Domnall. Domnall, mac Paolain, tighfina na nDeapc, décc. Upp Macha do lopcad do tene paipen cetup eglip i tomlinn, i clocteach hi, i a pmuinn do innit nilsno. Ni raime i nDpim o comaichnib, i ni cappa co hi bpaine tpogail amlaid, comad do aipidmad.

Cáipc Uiliam mbuipc, mac Peiip Cpiopt, apa n-aipi,
Co hipcoio Laigen, cen chi mc apo Calpaim, mc Dicin.

Slúicheadh la Conaille i Muirchertach, i cuapcapt mórdi go Fidh Rize, i cuip cappait Aoi, mic Domnaill, tighfina Oilig, co cuapt cealtc mbil co pramh popuib, i pi mapbad tighfina Conaille ann: i Maelmuire Ua Cpongile, i ro éc o anailis pir Carpanuib pop pfiuth Muman pu nGaoil i pi Muipcertach ina mic Duinn, mic Coipcpig, i pri rila Cat-

[a] Donnsleibhe.—So in Fabric's transcript from Duyvewaert, fol. 61 b. The Dublin Duyvewaert has evidently the preceding to Donnsa, and Sayward's Salterrule, who was in Ireland in 1577 [1577], has "Donnsa, sonne of the Duke of Wexford, who married a daughter of the Dromores. Who had brought home an Italian to teach the sonne of the Duke of Lymster, whose son made A. D. 1578, and hyred a Pollyne of Oldenburgh, to slay him."

[b] Flaithbertach.—He was the progenitor after whom the family of Ua Flaithbh, or O'Flaelan now anglicé O'Flaelan, Phelan, and Whelan, have their hereditary surname.

[c] Dromleighe.—Ua Beloin. This is still the Irish name for the ancient Irish round towers in most parts of Ireland.

[d] Fhlaitbertach.—A proper name, i.e. the servant of the prince; or, as Dr. O'Donovan explains it, "lord's servant." See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 354-5. Dr. O'Conor translates this "murus orientalis," but without any authority whatever from Irish documents, glossaries, or even from correct etymological analysis.

[e] The grave son of Calpurnius, son of Dicuil.

Raghnall was slain by the Leinstermen, i.e. by the son of Murchadh, son of Finn: and Imhar fled again from Ath-cliath, and Sitric took his place. Gillaphadraig, son of Donncuan, lord of Teathbha, was slain. Mac-Isaure, son of Seamus, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 995. The seventeenth year of Maelseachlainn. Lonmas Ua Longhaile, Abbot of Dominus died. Diarmaid, son of Donnabhal, lord of Uí Cinnsealaigh, was killed by Donnabhan, son of Imhar, through treachery. Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe, was killed by Domhnallan, son of Imhar, and by Domhnall, son of Faelan, lord of the Deisi. Domhnallan, son of Imhar, was afterwards slain by the Leinstermen, namely, by Cathalgh, son of Cinaedh, [and] of the Ui-Faelain, at the end of a week, in revenge of Diarmaid, son of Donnabhal. Domhnall, son of Faelan, lord of the Deisi, died. Ard-Macha was burned by lightning, both houses, churches, and clothes-altar, and its Fidh-nimhedh, with all destruction. There came not in Ireland, since it was discovered, and there never will come till the day of judgment, a conflagration like it: of which was said:

> Five years ninety, nine hundred, from birth of Christ, it is told,
> Did the burning of the city without sparing, of the great son of
> Caighnean, son of Oitchi.[a]

An army by the Connaile and Mughdhorna, and the north of Breghain, to Beann-Righe; but they were overtaken by Aedh, son of Domhnall, lord of Oileach, who gave them battle, in which they were defeated, and the lord of Connaile, i.e. Maenal, in Ua Cruaghilla,[c] and two hundred along with him, were slain. A battle was gained over the men of Munster by Cathal and Matudhan, the two sons of Ruaidhri, son of Conarcan, and by Ua Ceallaighe,

Mac-Isaure, son of Aedh, who was son of Cosdelb, the preparator slept whom the hereditary succession was taken.—See Todd and Graves's *Life of St. Patrick*, p. 97, and the Genealogical Tables to that work.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 995. *The five hosts* [*quinti decani*] making Ardmach, left entire sanctuary,

[a] *Oitchi*.—Now Oughtry.

[b] *Ua Cruaghilla*.—Now Crouchly without the prefix O.

[c] *Ua Ceallaigh*.—Now anglicé O'Kealy, and Kelly, without the prefix O. This is the first notice of the family of O'Kealy of Ui-Maine or Hy-Many, occurring in the Irish annals. The first person of this race called Ua Ceallaigh, was

lann, co ro ecnaigestar ic, 7 ropdam Mumhan mac Ruaidri i gcrecmon Fhallaigthe Ua Flainn an eicsi Tighe, co marbad la Finn na Feadh, cosair Dunaig, Riaghain. Mugdornach beag Ua Congalaig do marbad. Muircheartach, mac Oigidh, taisigh Ua nDunchuain, do marbad i nDerginn la Uaidhrighe, mac Mugroin, a suaigid a achair.

Aoi Crist, mile cuic cheid a sé. Ua Cearnaigh Mumhan decc do Mhaelsechlainn. Colman Cenannsa easpog Cinn Eitigh, Conn Ua Cangnes, ab Peadair, i Gofraid Ua Tuathail, i mac Gaithgin, pacraig Cluana mic Nois, decc. Ruaidri, mac Ferl Ui Cannanain, taisigh Conaill, séc. Riocard fer Ubh Fiachrach do sgaradh fria mac nDomhnaill Finn, i fri Fhiaidh Fhind, co tcrecsat ann taisigh Ua Fiachrach uile. Cluain Iraipe i Cluainsi do argain la Fallaid Ua Cinaith. Maelpadraicin, mac Maelpatraicin, ferleiginn Odba, decc. Domnall, mac Donnchada Fhinn, do marbad la Maelsechlainn, mac Domnaill.

Aoi Crist, mile cuic sesca a seacht. Ua Conaing hi Cenannsa decc do Mhaeldi Mainn. Cormac Ua Cerpraigi, fer oppraic Cluana mic Nois, decc. Diarmaid, mac Domnaill, taisigh Ua nDercmaighe, Fallaigthe, mac Donnchada, taisigh Oirgiall, decc. Fallal Cluana, mac Cleirig, taisigh Tethba do marbad la Mac Roth. Ua gus Ua Maeldoraid, taisigh Muscraighe, do marbad la Maelsechlainn i ndun Mucsi. Slaighedh la Mac Lochlainn a hEirinn i la hEgsa, co rosgaoilset maithi Fodla fri gualainn a cheile. Maelsechlainn co tigerna Mumhan, i Ugaini co hAthcliath Mumhan do fiansi fri rosaig go hAth cliath, go rocraigset gaidhi i an ba seacht ba fichit ainm.

tower, or place of worship, in Ireland. He died in the bishopric of Connaught. Gilla Mac Liag, king of Oriery and Leinster, died at Lismore. Muircheartach, grandson of Aedh, son of Niall, died at Derry. Ua Conghalaigh [lord of Clann Colmain] of Magh Ith, and Lismore, died this year. Gilla Tighe, king of Aileach, and Fallal Mac Gilla Finn, king of Fir Ross, died, and Gilla Mac Liag, successor of Patrick, and scribe of Clonmacnois, died. Mac Lochlainn [Muircheartach] was slain by his own people, i.e. the Cinel Conaill, and Cinel Eoghain, and Cinel Aedha, and Cinel Maildoraigh, and Cinel Feradhaigh, and Cinel Moain, and Cinel Luighdheach, and Cinel Fiachrach, and Cinel Aedha, and Cinel Conaill Gulbanach, and Cinel Eoghain, and Cinel Conaill, and Cinel Eoghain, and Cinel Aedha

wherein many were slain; and Muirghus, son of Rosadhri, fell in the heat of the conflict. Gillachraig, son of Flannagan, lord of Tuaththa, was slain by Flaithra, son of Rotudh, chief of Muinter-Moelfinna. Murchertach Breag Ua Conghalaigh was slain. Mathghamhain, son of Cearbhall, lord of Ui-Bairchellaigh, was slain at Athcliath by Maelmordha, son of Murchadh, in revenge of his father.

The Age of Christ, 956. The eighteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Colman of Cotrach, pilot of the divinity of Ireland, Conn Ua Laidhgnen, Abbot of Fearna, and Dubhtuinth Ua Tadhgain, i.e. the son of Dubhdhun, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Ruaidhri, son of Niall Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. A battle was gained over the Ui Meith, at Srubhair, by the son of Donnchadh Finn and the Fearn Rois, wherein the lord of Ui-Meith and many others were slain. Cluain Dolad and Lemanaus were plundered by the foreigners of Athcliath. Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, royal heir of Oileach, died. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh Finn, was blinded by Maelseachlainn, son of Imchadh.

The Age of Christ, 957. The nineteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Cleasach Ua Cingetaigh, the anchorite of Bishop Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Domhnall, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Cennsealaigh; [and] Gillachraig, son of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe, died. Gilchrimain, son of Aghna, lord of Tuaththa, was slain by the Ui Ronain. Cleasach Ua Machtaine, lord of Magh-Ithorne, was slain by Maelseachlainn, i. Imchadh. An army was led by Maelseachlainn and Brian, so that they obtained the hostages of the foreigners, to the joy of the Irish. Maelseachlainn, with the men of Meath, and Brian, with the men of Munster, collected immediately to Athcliath, and carried off the hostages, and the best part of their jewels from them. Dun-Cethaith was plundered by the

men of Ross, where many, king and others were lost. Maelsechlainn, lector of Armagh, died by whom [were] slain. Cleasach mac Kelly, lay lector, by Gaelic [Irish]. Donnchadh Finn, ruling chief of Fearn-Rois, died. Donnchadh mac Imchadh, king of North Munster, died". *Ann. Ulton.*, *Ann. Inisf.*

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain some of these entries under the year 956.

"A. D. 956 [recte 957]. The Normans came in battle array against King Congalagh, and many others. Malachias mac Donnell, King of North Wales, died. Dubhgall mac Ivarre, prince of Lochlanne, died. Kearre mac Neale O'Donnell, prince of Tyrconnell, died."

Fole Martin.—How to-day, in the barony of Slane, and county of Meath ...ske is already referred to at the years 828, 939.

Oргain Dарре Cаlgach do Ghаllаibh. Slаnсhо lа Mаelрeаchlаinn i nGeаnnсhаrс, co рo mор. do lорсс Mugh Ai, 7 co no рaрсlаinn mac rigfhna Cianachta leo. Imlаr na nGallaibh, 7 na nOrgiallaibh for eсс i nIbh Cermpelaig, co prapgabpha popinna a ngpigi 7 apaill ina plaigh.

Gap Cpopc, mor oeo neiche i Seche. Ua Peiblemin Uiseann do Mhaelpeclainn. Oiboilgeic, mac Ceallaig, comarba Paparic 7 Colum Cille, neg a lon ipin eccip Dialaim oermuige a naire. Ceall capa do argain do Ghallaib Ara cliach. Niall, mac Agda, paigeannn Teathra, do maphan la Calpaigib la hOiarne mic Hop im peil Cianain. Domnchad, mac Dominaill, do epgabail do Sacpac. mac Giblaith, rigfhna Gall, 7 do Mhaelmopra mac Murchada. Diapmaic, mac Duinechaig, rigfhna Sil nAmalgaid, do mapbad la mac Comaltain Ui Chleirech, rigfhna Aine. Iomarpaca eitir Anpuillaib 7 Connaile, du i ecopcain Fiolla epicpe Ua Cuilennain, rigfhna Connaile, 7 pochaide oile imaille pip. Maelpeachlainn Ua Maelpuanaid, rigfhna Ua Cpeamainn, do mapbad la hUibh Ceallaigh. Impfa Ua nGarach la hUa, mac Domnaill, co ecmic bopuma mop, 7 da cipce do gnuip eccip i map Mharge Cala. Lia aille do aneim, 7 da he mac nAilbe pein bengna Mange Gaig. Do ponra eicpe eccio muinna ri la Maelpeachlainn. Slaidid lap an pig Maelpeachlainn, 7 la Gpian, mac Cinaeda, go Tiba Mama. Tangapap ona Gaill Aen cluas ina pobapt co paemid pop

[1] *Maelpeachlainn*.—Ace by the Connaughtmen. The meaning of this obscure sentence is, that Mac Mahon lost the son of the lord of Corca Achi."

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year.

"A. D. 1408. An army by Mathew Gawa and by Bryan, that they brought pledges into the Gaills for ochtmis to Dowlinn. Dundalgan, Patrick's Down and Columcill's, in the 83rd year of his age, died. The burnings of Ardmach to the Gaills. Daniell mac Donnaus killed by Galeuas. An army by Mathewsons into Connaght, and" [he] "prayed them. Another by Bryan into Leinster, and prayed them."—*Cod. Clarend.*, 49, 49.

Some of these events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1401, thus:

"A. D. 1401 [recte, 1408] King Royle mcphilyn and Bryan Boiroy ioyned together and took hostages of all the Bones of Ireland, and went also to Connaght together and tooke their hostages and pledg. and so they made choice of Imbolocke Oswald of St. Patrick and the Colmcils, in the 83rd year of his age, died a great while before and lieth with Derye. Kalpie was preyed and robbed by James Gillepatrick the Donnagh Keir of Ossery, died. King Mogissaghlyn preyed and spoyled Moye Roye in Connaught."

[2] *The Calraighi*, i.e. Cairbhri-mochaidh, who were seated in the parish of Ballymoghlow, barony of Clankeran, and county of Westmeath.

Magh Liffe.—Now Maynooth, a townland

foreigners. An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Connaught; and he plundered or burned Magh-Aei, and the son of the lord of Carraighe was lost by them. Ivahar, with the foreigners, went on a predatory excursion into Ui-Cinnsealaigh, where they lost the great part of their horses, and some of their army.

The Age of Christ 988. The twentieth year of Maelseachlainn. Dubhdaleithe, son of Ceallach, successor of Patrick and Colum-Cille, died on the 2nd of June, in the eighty-third year of his age. Cill-dara was plundered by the townsmen of Ath-cliath. Niall, son of Aghda, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by the Gailraighe, at Cluain-mic-Nois, on the festival of Ciaran. Donnchadh, son of Donnabad, was taken prisoner by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, lord of the foreigners, and by Madudordha, son of Murchadh Diarmaid, son of Donnsithna, lord of Ui-Amuichaidha, was slain by the son of Combaltan Ua Cleirigh, lord of Aithne. A battle between the Gailgiallu and Conaill, in which fell Gillamocholmog Ua Cuilennain, lord of Conaill, and many others along with him. Maelseachlainn Ua Maelmuanaidh, lord of Creamhthainn, was slain by the Ui-Conlaing. The plundering of Ui-Eathach by Aedh, son of Domhnall, so that he carried off a great cattle-prey; and this was called the great prey of Magh-Cobha. The wane of Ua Aitibhe fell (and Magh-Aitibhe was the chief fort of Magh-Breagh), and four millstones were made of it by Maelseachlainn. An army was led by the king, Maelseachlainn, and by Brian, son of Connidigh, to Gleann Mama. The foreigners of Ath-cliath came to attack them, but the

is the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Lower Deece, and county of Meath.

'*Gleann-Mama*.—This was the name of a valley near Dunlavan, in the county of Wicklow. ....See *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, p. 26. In the Annals of Tigernach, and in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, this battle is noticed under the year 999. Dr. O'Brien, in his *Lawes of Tanistry*, &c., with all the feelings of a provincial partisan, complains of the author of *Cambrensis Eversus*, who assigns to King Maelseachlainn, or Malachy, alone all the glory of the victory of Gleann-Mama; and Mr. Moore, in his *History of Ireland*, transfers all the warmth and energy of Dr. O'Brien in vindicating the character of his ancestor to the cause of Mahoney, who was only the editor and not the author of this Treatise, and had no feelings of the description towards Brian Boruma. Mr. Moore writes:

"We have here another historical partisan in the field. The author of Cambrensis Eversus, with whom Malachy is not unreasonably a favourite, is anxious to take about all the glory of this achievement. He attributes (says Vallancey) [p. 38, says O'Brien] 'the whole honour of the victory to Malachy, with an utter exclusion of Brian, although the Annals of Innisfallen expressly mention Brian as solely

Fheallaidh, i po héid a náir an Ápaill, mac nAmlaoibh, i na Charles mac Gerem, i na marbh Aca dhuc apeisi i po aenaigh Ri. an Fhaillaidh gan cuirghiú pis. Do gabadar Riaghfhlaithe i bhfan sapin co hAth cliath, cuig mbliadhna per cétnaidh leo ann, i po cpoc i ap, i a nairle i a bpuic. Do hinsaighfed an ród, i romarbadar eiscpi Fhaili i. Siegfrid mac Gillagoi. Ap do cuipiod pe an cpoc pin ar gcúiginn.

Tri pichit do Fhinn Fhuma,
Ni ba huipce cap Sáile,
Fhuc neic ag cuaiag
Imp i Loch i nGlaen Gaiscaig.
Mesbuig agd an maidm co mbuaid
Cappa cap cailli pi cuain.
Co loig pádh Ae dhuc Cuain
Iap naenfh pop Laighnaibh.

Mac i Ceallaig mic Dalaig, eiscpi Ospiail, do marbad la mac Ui Ruairc. Mac Diarmata, mic Faigni, do marbad. Dungal, mac Cosnamha do marbad la Fhidh Gaimhin mac Gillamhie

Aog Cpiopt, cpua oén no bi a mai. Ap cuid mah bliadain picit do Mhuscladhaibh Oirpmuirt, i Connaught, i gu leigsin Ciarán mic Náir, déc pleibhpeach Ua Cenannsa, eiscpi Chenannsa Comaill do marbadh la a cenél budein. Ua Duibnsi, i. Cucaille, eiscpi Osbpaige, do marbad la hUa Neill i la hUa. Muirgiup, mic Aeda, cigeapna Ui nDiarmata, do

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massed in the allies' ambush overlooking our chief's battalion. Valiantly [were they] [slain] when opposed with such vehemence and energy as caused the Malachy last-mentioned to withdraw in the night and not to pursue [them].

Aed, nephew [i.e. Nephew of the Pope, not identified]. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 998. Gilcaus mac Again killed by Kildare's own archbishop. Dubhdara O'Mulconry killed by Argalus and many with him. Domnall mac Daniell, king of Leinster, taken captive by Sitruk mac Anlaf, king of Dublin, and by Brodmarc mac Bardus. Kingdome of Leinster given to Maelmora O'Dubhtaig. The same Sitruk banished, with [his] whole army out of Ardmagh, and Ardbraccan made forty millcomes of silver. Great prey was taken from Leinster. Mac Bard mac Dubtaig, king of Airgiall, killed by O'Boyrk. The spoyling of Ireland by Kinge mac Dowell, from whence he brought [a] "great many cowes." An army by Boyan, king of Ossaill, to Dromo Damha, whither the Gentiles" [pagans, the Irish] "had brought [their] cowes, sheep with them" [came to prevent it,

foreigners were routed and slaughtered, together with Arail, son of Amhlaibh, and Curlan, son of Eargon, and other chiefs of Ath cliath; and many of the foreigners were cut off in this conflict. After this Maelseachlann and Brian proceeded to Athcliath, where they remained for a full week, and carried off hostages, silver, and prisoners. They burned the fortress, and expelled the lord of the foreigners, namely, Sitric, son of Amhlaibh. To predict this battle was said:

They shall come to Glenn-Mama,
It will not be water over banks,
Persons shall drink a deadly draught
Around the shore at Cnoc-Conghair;
From the victorious overthrow they shall retreat
Till they reach past the wood northwards,
And Ath cliath the fair shall be burned,
After the ravaging the Leinster plain.

Mac Torpaig, [son] of Dalach, lord of Airgialla, was slain by the sons of Ua Ruairc. The son of Dunadhach, son of Gadhra, was slain. Dunghal, son of Connell, was slain by Gilla-caemhghin, son of Cinaedh.

The Age of Christ, 999. The twenty-ninth year of Maelsechlainn. Domhnall, [son of] Congallach, lector of Clonmacnois, died. Gaithbheathach Ua Canannain, lord of Cenel-Conaill, was slain by his own tribe. Ua Donnabhail, [or Donnell], lord of Dartaid, was slain by Ua Neill, [or by Aedh]. Many battles,

and they were overthrown, and there fell there [the son of Amhlaibh, and Arail mac Aulaive, and about Dub-a-rat Finn, and about the chiefs of the Gaill-finn came to Dublin after and paid [tribute] to [Brian, son of Kennedy, who fell].

Now, at the same time, and particularly the year of Glenn-Mama is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnois at the year 999 thus:

A. D. 999 [recte 999]. Domnagh mac Donnell, king of Lynster, was taken by Sitrick mac Aulaiv, and kept captive. King Maelseachlyn prayed at Lyster. Kilkenny was plundered and destroyed by the Danes of Dublin. King Moelseachlyn and Bryan Boroma, with a great army, went to Shannonye, where they were encountered by the Danes of Dublin, in which encounter the chiefest Danes of Dublin, with their Captaine Barroke, mac Aulay, and Caillen mac Kelcon, with many others of their principalle were slain, other which [captive], King Moylseaghlyn's own Boyes entered into Dublin, and there were therein, and there remained seven nights, and of their spoyle took all the gold, silver, hangings, and other precious things that were there with them, burnt the town, and tooke down the forte and burned Sitrick mac Aulay King of the Danes of Lynster, their owne."

son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Diarmada, was slain by his own people. Cedfadh Ua Maeleeghlasa, chief poet of Connaught, died. Eachar of Port Lairg died. The foreigners again at Athcliath, and their hostages to Brian. Aedh Ua Cuindlis was blinded by his brother, i.e. Dalghas Ua Cinedha. A great hosting by Brian, son of Cennedigh, with the chief and bravest of South Connaught, with the men of Ossaighe and Leinster, and with the foreigners of Athcliath, to proceed to Tara-mhaic; but the foreigners set out before them, with a plundering party of cavalry, into Magh Breagh, where Maelseachlainn opposed them, and a spirited battle was fought between them, in which the foreigners were defeated, and only a few of them escaped. Brian afterwards proceeded to Feara-mumhenti, to Magh Breagh, but returned back without battle with the foreigners, without plundering, without burning. This was the first turning of Brian, and the Connaughtmen against Maelseachlainn.

The age of Christ, 1088. The twenty-second year of Maelseachlainn. Maelgaile, Bishop of Ui-mic-Uais, and chief scribe of Ireland, died. Aedh, son of Conaeth, died. Forghal, son of Conaing, lord of Offaly, died. Imbrighe Ua Maelfabhaill, lord of Fera-Lurg, was slain. Laidhgnen Ua Lorcain was slain by the Ulidians. Niall Ua Ruaire was slain by the Cinel-Conaill

and their hostages to Brian. Dubhcenn, chief steward of Brian, was killed by his own people. Aedh Ua Cuindlis was blinded. Hugh O'Carolla was blinded. An army by Brian to Rechrann, to Magh Seidhe, and Connor [were slain]; and [they] returned back before they reached Maelseachlainn met them and killed many of them. Brian returned without [having] gained battle or [obtained] hostages.

The rest of the events [are given] in the Annals of Clonmacnoise or the great Annals.

1003. [Four] years [after], Brian Borowe went with great power to the North, and he went as far as Tullaghoge, and from thence went to Armagh, where he remained a month, and offered ten ounces of gold [from the spoils] of the men of Meath at Ardmach, and took hostages of the Ulidians. O'Connell, prince of Dalaradia, was killed willfully by Hugh O'Neale, prince of Tirone. Bryan O'Kennedy died. The house of Tara-Hugh was burned by Brian Borowe. Both [Maelseachlainn] and Brian Borowe, with their forces, were at Tara-Hugh, and [Maelseachlainn] came out of the house. Hugh O'Kerrin and [all] the men of Meath. Hugh O'Beirn. Brian Borowe with a great army, marched into the Deise of Munster, [and] Mahon, son of Brian, and Donnell, son of Dunlaing, [were] before them, who were sent by Brian Borowe, with the men of Munster, and with them all the most part of Munster; and from thence Brian went to Bearty-Nuis, in Magh Feara, and after some [time] spent there returned to the country of Munster, without commencing any contest or quarrelling with any.

Flaithbertach Ua Neill, the man of Inis, was [taken] by the men of Inis, and was hanged in the north of the county of Fermanagh.

Ghiolla-Iosa, mac Conchlainn, eiseanna Fuirbis, ⁊ Ruighraighe, mac Uaithnis, easbuig Aird-Sratha, do écc. Cpeach mop la Piaca Muman i mBpeagaibh Mhic Mathghamna, eatop Cappaig mic Cappaig go mbadhadh ma mainip, ⁊ a pop-cabhpaighe ro gabadh, ⁊ an oide lap. Tocap Ora tpain do bepam la Mailpeachlann mac Domnaill, ⁊ la Cpeagh mac Concolainn. Tocap Ora baoi do bhéanadh la Riaghraighe tpain ⁊ a mbpoc le na hoilibh. Oiapmaid Ua Lachtnain, eiseapa Tuaime na nGaedhil, do mapbadh la a muinnip peip.

Oen bliadain, mile a haon. An tpeap bliadain péic do Mhaoilsechlann. Odhar, abb Inis Cloithe Inbhaip, [mic.] Tpiamh, mac Ceicinn, pip Upa Maccha, do mapbadh. Comann Ua Piachpach, abb Tige Molua, Cele, mac Suibne, abb Mana, Cuscelan Ua Cupacáin, abb Deamhpa Rioghach, eappuc Chluana, ⁊ Flann, mac Conain apabdhéiri Leire Cuinn, dég. Mac Imuinn, mac Oeibgilla, eiseapa Feibha bhFéa, do écc. Seymour, mac Uaithnis, eiseapa Fail, an tan pop cpeach mo Uladh ma longaib co po mapb e Cill Cleipi, ⁊ lap Cumpapg, ⁊ co h-ep hiomdabhal map epeadh uile. Mac-fhir la hEdan, mac Domnaill Ui Neill, co Tailtin, ⁊ lucc pop cúla po pic, ⁊ co mbpaip. Cpeach Cuinneac leip la Mac, mac Domnaill. Ceapnacan, mac Flainn, eiseapa Luighe, do mil i pigmnaip pop cpeachaibh po manbadh la Mailpeachlann Ua Cuapan, panaip Capppe. Monuin la hUaim an tSalaid, co Luan cnuic, ⁊ co pripaib Muman co hEp Luain co po h-aipp-

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His family name, O'Maeldúin, is now anglicised Muldoon, without the prefix Ua, or O'

¹ *Conaing of Ardagh.*—This is supplied partly by the Four Masters. It should be "The castleway, or principal fort of Ardagh (i.e. Lanesborough)." See index of Mac-mathghamna, King of Ireland and Cathal Crobhdearg, claimant King of Connaught, each claiming the position of the word in the middle of the line above.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1166. A change of abbots at Ardmach viz., Gaidhmore mor loirta instead of Maelcaemh of Bothmuir: Forgall mac Aedacan, King of Ard-Ulad. Dub Chleirigh killed by Muirchertach mac Lochlainn. Neachtain, Comh of Fordun, martyred. An army by Mumhtermen into the south of Meath, where Armagh was Clerec met them, received their pledges, and mutually made slaughter. The battle [was the castleway] of Ardcrow by Machmahon and Cuil O'Conor." *Cod Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the same events are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 1167 as follows:

"A. D. 1167 [recte 1166]. They of the Leinsters in Munster came to the nether parts of Meath and there made a great preye, and were overtaken by Hugh mac Carrill Odrea with many of their head.. Feredagh mac Longargan, prince of Kilkenny, died. Dwale O'Keyrie was killed by Tyrconnell and Hugh O'Neale of Tyrone. Moylepoyle Bishopp of Derry died."

and Hugh Ua Neill. Ceannfaeladh, son of Conchobhar, lord of [Ui-Conaill] Gabhra, and Righbardan, son of Dubheron, died. A great depredation by the men of Munster in the south of Meath, on the Nones of January; but Aenghus, son of Carrach, with a few of his people, overtook them, so that they left behind the spoils and a slaughter of heads with him. The causeway of Ath-Luain was made by Mac Learchlainn, son of Domhnall, and by Cathal, son of Conchobhar. The causeway of Ath-liag[a] was made by Mac Seachlann to the middle of the river. Diarmaid Ua Lachtnain, lord of Teathbha, was killed by his own people.

The Age of Christ, 1091. The twenty-third year of Mac Seachlainn. Colum, Abbot of Imlech Ibhair, [died]. Trenfher, son of Colcum, Prior of Ard-Macha, was slain. Conaing Ua Fiachrach, Abbot of Tuath-Mochua; Cele, son of Suibhne, Abbot of Slaine; Cathalan Ua Corrain, Abbot of Daimhinis; Macnach, Ostiarius[b] of Cenannus; and Flann, son of Loghan, chief Brehon[c] of Louth Chuinn, died. Mac Murchadh, son of Duibhghilla, lord of Dealbhna-Beathra, died. Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, set out on a predatory excursion into Ulidia, in his ships; and he plundered Cill-dealbh[d] and Inis-Cumhscraigh[e], and carried off many prisoners from both. An army was led by Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, to Tailltin; but he returned back in peace and tranquillity. Connaught was plundered by Aedh, son of Domhnall. Cearnachan, son of Flann, lord of Luighne, went upon a predatory excursion into Fearnmhagh; and he was killed by Muircheartach Ua Ciardha, Tanist of Cairbre. A hosting by Brian, with the foreigners[f], Leinstermen, and Munstermen, to Ath-Luain, so

and Coward of Saint Feichin, died. King Mayleseaghlyn, and Cahall O'Connor of Connaught, made a bridge at Athlone over the Synan. Dermot O'Laghlin, prince of the east of Teffia, was killed by some of his own men. King Mayleseaghlyn made a bridge at Athlone" [now Lanesborough] "to the east side of the river."

[a] *Causeway, &c.*—i. e. the portar and bellringer.—See Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 377, 378.

[b] *Ostiarius*—i. e. chief judge.

[c] *Cill-dealbh*.—Now Killeilagh, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.—See note under A. D. 935.

[d] *Inis-Cumhscraigh*.—i. e. Cumhscraigh's Island, now Innishcorkey, a peninsula formed by the eastern branch of Loch Foyle, near Inch, in the county of Donegal.—See Harris's *History of the County of Down*, p. 37; *The Ordnance Survey Journal*, vol. i. pp. 104, 136; and Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c.* pp. 44, 90, 373.

[e] *With the foreigners*.—Since Brian conceived the ambitious project of opposing the monarch, Mac Learchlainn, he invariably joined the Danes against him; and this is sufficient to prove that

mac Aibh hUi Neill an teicheadh, 7 Connachta, co ro gabh a egcalla. Do geachaid Brian 7 Maelpeachlann uaithi co ffriadh Opeann iarthi eirr fhiadha Mide. Comacrean Muinnsechaib, Laighnibh, 7 Gallaibh, go ruigeadar Dun Dealga i Comaltaibh Muigeisne. Do placc Aedh, mac Domnaill Ui Neill, rioghamna Eireann, Eochaid, mac Aeduigh, ri Ulad, co nUlcaibh go Ceiseal Conaill, i Eoghan, i co nUiphelaibh ina medl gur an maigin deana. 7 nir pelcedsat fidhu fein, i do rochaidset co arad, gan gallach, gan eachaid, gan eiseoc gan aiteadh. Maelfabhail, a mac Cumi, taisigh Feadhg, 7 Breagh. a mac Diarmada, do marbadh la Maelpeachlann Caeiledhe abbaidh i nArd Macha a. Macainrige, mac Eochaidh i mormaer Ulmuigeseoin i dhoirch Damsaighi. Magh la Brian go hAe dhar, co ruc gialla Ulad 7 Connacht.

Oar Criost mile a dó. Ua Cedfeirg mac Cuchoirig mic Eogain ri Eirne in fide, deghduine a aeig an tsaeir fein. Domhnall Ua Manchain, comarba Caemgin, fleamhain Ui Ruairc, comarba Diarmada mic an easpuig do Chorca Laeighe a cend. Cosgar, mac Geoffraig, Airchinneach Aird Sratha, Donghal, mac Beacain, abb Tuama Greine, [iser]. Cpeach mor la Domhnall, mac Donnchada Puinn i la hUi Mear, co ro argaibh Cian Cenn, cenn cappan Caeil mic Laidgeda. 7 cenn corpthar fir Erfi co faemir roppa. 7 co rancatdhuar a ngabail, co ro ben a tair iarom cenn eppaidhi 7 mughnamh. in Shionach Ua Mhaeilruain, rigfhile Ua Mael. Do rocair dun Caeil, mac Laidgeda aghaire na nghall 7 Lagen

the subjugation of the Danes was not Brian's chief object. The Munster septs, with a view of maintaining their own the odium of usurpation, and investing his acts with the sanction of popular approval, have a record that he had been, previously to his first attack upon the monarch, solicited by the king and chieftains of Connaught to depose Malachi, and become supreme monarch himself; but no authority for this assertion is to be found in any of our authentic annals.

"*Dun Dealga*,.....Now Dundalk, in the county of Louth.

"*Ri Ulad*.....It is stated in the Royal Irish Academy copy of these Annals that this entry is from *Leabhar Leacain*. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1602. An army by Brian to Athlone, that he entered with the pledges of Connaught and Meath. The Kings of Hugh mac Donell and Tirlogh and were both to peace. Treoir mac Cormac, Bishop of Ardmach, killed by Magnus mac Orrill, King of Fermay. The peace of Connaught with Hugh mac Donell Meriadhach, king of Galway, and Magh mor Dermod, wrought, by Maelpeadair. Comm. Airdmacha of Imlech Ibair, and Colman, Airchinneach of Bairrinis, mortui sunt. Cormacdus

that he weakened the Ui-Neill of the South and the Connaughtmen, and took their hostages. After this Brian and Maelsechlainn, accompanied by the men of Ireland, as well Meathmen, Connaughtmen, Munstermen, and Leinstermen, as the foreigners, proceeded to Dun-Dealgan[a], in Conaille-Muirtheimhne. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, and Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia, with the Ulidians, Cinel-Conaill, Cinel Eoghain, and Airghialla, repaired to the same place to meet them, and did not permit them to advance further, so that they separated in peace, without hostages or booty, spoils or pledges. Murtheartach, i. e. the son of Conn, lord of Gailenga, and Brodubh, i. e. the son of Diarmaid, were slain by Maelsechlainn. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i. e. Maelmuire, son of Eochaidh, in the place of Mureagan, of Both-Domhnaigh. An army[b] was led by Brian to Ath-cliath; and he received the hostages of Meath and Connaught.

The Age of Christ, 1002. The first year of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Lorcan, in sovereignty over Ireland. Seventy-six years[c] was his age at that time. Dunchadh Ua Manchain, successor of Caeimhghin; Flannchadh Ua Ruaidhine, successor of Ciaran, son of the artificer, of the tribe of Corca-Moghai: Eoghan, son of Ceallach, airchinneach of Ard-Breacain; [and] Donnghus, son of Beonn, Abbot of Tuaim-Greine, [died]. A great depredation by Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Finn, and the Ui-Meith, and they plundered Lann-Leire; but Cathal, son of Labhraidh, and the men of Breagha, overtook and defeated them, and they left behind their booty; and they were afterwards slaughtered or led captive, together with Sinnach Ua hUargusa, lord of Ui-Meith. Cathal, son of Labhraidh, and Lorcan, son of Brotaidh, fell fighting

mac Fleinn, king of Luigne, went to Fernvai for booty, where Murtagh O'Kierney, heyre of Carbry, was killed. Forces by Bryan and Maelsechlainn to Dun Bolgan, i. Dundalk, to seek hostages, but returned with cessation" [pro cessum].—*Chron. Scotor.*, ann. 42.

Of these entries the Annals of Clonmacnoise contain only the two following:

"A. D. 995" [recte, 1002]. "Moylemoye mac Bowgill, prince of Delvin Beathra (now called Mac Coghlan's Countrey), and Columbe abbott of Imlocch, died."

[a] *Dun-Dealgan.*—See A. D. 925, where it is stated that Brian, son of Kennedy, was born in that year; and that he was twenty-four years older than King Maelsaghlainn, whom he deposed. This is very much to be doubted, for, according to the Annals of Ulster, Brian, son of Kennedy, was born in 941, which looks more likely to be the true date. He was, therefore, about sixty-one years old when he deposed Maelsechlainn, who was then about fifty-three

mac Diarmada. Donnsaí, mac Donnscorbaigh, eiseamh Feadha, do mharbadh la Tuaim, mac Gaileagair, [na Tuaim mac Gailgeasaí], mac Muiredhaigh, eiseamh Fir Cáil ma eis beathes. Ceallach, mac Gairmedha, eiseamh Osraighe, do marbadh la Donnchadh, mac Gillaphádraic, la mac bráthar a athar. Aedh, mac Ui Conchobhair, eiseamh Tíreda, do saighead ó Uib Conchille. Conchobhar, mac Diarmada hIarainn, eiseamh Corca Modhruadh, [7 Aithcheallach Ua Trenfhéich, do marbadh la fingal Gamhnach oile, co ndechaidh oile. Aedh, mac Eochagáin, do marbhadh i nDoire Fhinn iarsin Macdháil la Mael na nGall.

Cinaedh mac Cearbaill do écc. An vasa bhiatach do bhean. Gregair, mac Diarmada, comarba Cainnigh, dá ma aithre i nAird Macha. Dubhdábhoireann Ua Cobthaigh, abb Imlich Iubhair, mortuus est. Eochaidh Ua Flannagáin, anchoinneach Inse Gall, d'ég Aird Macha, i Cluain Fiachna, [7 pars plurima Hiarmuí. déc. Slaughter la Brian [7 la Muirchertach hIarain a creachtaibh Connacht co ngreg mordha do gal ruathmhar Cuinn, co po comhmaigh Ui Neill an cuntreith imbe. Domhnall mac Flannagáin, eiseamh ríghe Fer Ceall, [iarsin

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[1] *Cuaichbhe*.—He was the progenitor of the family of O'Cuaichbhair or O'Quaid, of Tirconnell, in the west of the county of Derry, took their hereditary surname.

[2] *Muiredhaigh*.—He was elder of the two. He was come was Donnchadh, and he was the grandfather of Aedh Buidh, after whom the Mac Mathghamhna of Farney took their hereditary surname.

The Annals of Ulster give the following account under this year:

"A. D. 1166. *Donnsaí mac Donnscorbaigh*. Flann, the O'Flynn, Coarb of Kieran, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, Coarb of Ciaran. Donnsaí mac Duinn, Abbot of Tuaim-da-gualann, Ceann-feara-clogha, Archdeacon of Ardpatrick, *ardescop* of Osraighe. Aedh O'Conchobhar, king of North Hy Maine, and Dubhdá mac Lochlainn, king of Meath, fell one with another [*inter se*], till the one by the other [Dubhdá] was made king of Ireland, Aedh Ua Conchobhair, king of Feidlimidh Connacht mac Muiredhaigh, king of Connaught; and Aedh, surnamed of the Iron," [etc.] All killed. Riadh mac Lochlainn Lillo, with a the country of Donnchadh Mag Carthaigh, [etc.]

The expression of Brian in the biography of Ireland is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 966; but the translator has misinterpolated the word *bo*, which has no reference to the name of Brian, as it would if it were an ordinary. The words are:

"A. D. 966. Boyse Brenan took the kingdom and government thereof, of the hands of king Mulrony, *et sedit annum & dimidium*, and ruled in the place" [Malachy] "He was very well worthy of the government, and reigned twelve years, the most famous king of the Irish, or that ever was before or after him of the Irish nation. For manhood, fortune, manners, laws, liberality, religion, and other

face to face. Donughal, son of Donnchadh, lord of Gallenga, was slain by Tomas, son of Bolgargait (or Tomas, son of Bulgargait), son of Mathmordha, lord of Feara-Cul, in his own house. Cosluch, son of Diarmaid, lord of Uriarghe, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Gillaghaidrig, the son of his father's brother. Aedh, son of O'Coinfhuacla, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the Ui Conchille. Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlann, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, and Amber Ua Traighthech, with many others, were slain by the men of Umhall. Aedh, son of Eochaighera, was slain in the country of Fearna-mor-Maighen, by Mathgamhain.[a]

The Age of Christ, 1005. The second year of Brian. Aenghus, son of Breasal, successor of Cainneach, died on his pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Duibhshithe Ua Lorcain, Abbot of Inisceath-Ibhair, died. Eochaidh Ua Flannagain, airchinneach of the Lis-aeidhnadh[b] of Ard-Macha, and of Cluain-Fas-lma[c], the most distinguished historian of the Irish, died. An army was led by Brian and Mael-Sechlainn into North Connaught, as far as Traigh-Eothaile, to proceed around Ireland; but they were prevented by the Ui-Neill of the North. Domhnall, son of Flannagan, lord of Feara-Li, died. Iarnan, son of Finn, son of

[a] *Eochaidh Ua Flannagain.*—... Connell Mageoghegan, translator of this writings, calls him "Teagha O'Flannagan, Archdean of Armagh and Chancellor." See note [b], under A. M. 3772, and extract from *Leabhar-na-hUidhri*, in Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 103, 104. O'Reilly has given no account of this writer in his *Irish Writers*.

[b] *Lis-aeidhnadh*, i.e. Fort of the Furze.

[c] *Cluain-Fas-lma.*—Now Clonfadda, a parish in the north of the County of Armagh. The ancient parish church stood in the townland of Tullydowey, in a curve of the River Blackwater, on the north of Tyrone side. See the Ordnance Survey of the County of Tyrone, sheet 32. Jocelin calls the church *Cluain-fecnal* in his *Life of St. Patrick*, c. 87, but in the Taxation of 1306, and in the Registers of the Archbishops Swayn and Jocelyn, May, Octavian, and Dowdall, it is called by the name Clonfeichna, more easily orthographed, Clon-Feichna, "Ecclesia parochialis de Clonfeichne."—*Taxation*, 1306; "Ecclesia parochialis de Clonfeichne."—*Reg. Mid. Septemian*, A. D. 1357, fol. 43, b; "Clonfeghna."—*Reg. Octavian*, A. D. 1478, fol. 14, b; "Clonfeicna."—*Reg. Jocelyn*, fol. 23, b, iv. 16, b; "Clonfeicna."—*Reg. Dowdall*, A. D. 1549, p. 251.

[d] *Traigh-Eothaile.*—A large strand near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo—see note [c], under A. M. 3303.

mac Finn, mic Duibgiolla, do marbad do Chorc, mac Aeda, mic Duibgiolla i mbuaig deiredh Fallsine, cum meabail. Diar ma minnsi fein do marbad an Chuirc sin do renoir, co do mosaid anim Dé i Muiredhaig de sin. Brian, mac Maelruanaid, tighearna Iarthair Connacht, do marbad lá a muintir fein. Da Ua Canannain do marbad do Ua Maeldoraid. Muirghes, mac Diarmada, tighearna Ciarraighe Luachra, decc. Naeban, mac Maelcraibh, primfhir Eccles Patraic decc. Cath Cruaidhe eatcha eatir Ulaidh i Cenel nEogain, co rocuiredh fer Ulaidh. Do dhi ann tuchaid, mac Aedagain, ri Ulad, i Dubcumse a bruthair, i da mac eiccsena a Cuchulig, i Domnall, Scandlach, tighearna Ua nEathach, Giollapatraice, mac Tomaltaig, Cumascach, mac Flaithbertaig, Duibdarma, mic Aeda, Cathal, mic Eochach, Cuscne, mic Maelferadaigh, i forgla Uladh archena, i ro fuaradh an iomgum co Dun Eathach, i co Druim bó. Domnall Ua Loingsigh, tighearna Dail Araide, i proghimmma Ulad, do marbadh aenaibarach la Cenel nEogain. Aed, mac Domnaill Ui Neill, tighearna Oiligh, i prosdumma Eremn do cuirm la fearsa an eatha, ira cuicead bliadhain dece a flaithes, i in naomad bliadhain do bhi a aois. Imarbee eitir Tadg Ua Ceallaig, co nUib Maine, i co fiaradh iarthar Mithe la feraibh Ui Maine, i Ui Fiachrach Aidhne co slaghtaibh Connacht ma fairrsin, co hi crosdcarp Giollacealluig, mic Comaltain i Cleirigh, tighearna Ua Fiacrach, Concubhar, mac Uibdam, i Ceanncaladh, mac Ruaidri, i rochaindse aile. Do ceap dun Finn mac Mardain eatarru Ua Maine i fraechain. Domnall, mac Flannacain, tighearna Fir Li, decc.... Manadan, mac Aengusa, comarbe Gaillsi mbaeth, i Fir Cul do marbad.

[a] *Gallsee*.....Now Gallen, in the barony of Geashill, and King's County.

[b] *Cracha Luachra*; i. e. the Spreading Tree of the Dirt. This is probably the place now called Cracca, situated near Clonarvy, in the barony of Upper Navandeen, and county of Antrim.

[c] *Dun Leathan*.....Now Dunneight, in the parish of Roris, or Lisburn, on the River Lagan.—See Bowen's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c. pp. 47, 342.

[d] *Drumbo*; i. e. Hill of the Cow, now Drumbo, a townland containing the ruins of an ancient Irish Round Tower, situated in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Upper Castlereagh, and county of Down.—*Ibid.*, p. 341, note *t*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1068. Aenghus mac Brogaill, Coarb of Cuimeod, in Ardmach. *In praegnationem quievit.* Books O'Flannagan, Archimach of Lismore" [or Ardmach] "and Cloman Finchre, chief poet and chronicler, the same date we add. Gilladelai mac Conaillan, king of Fiachrach Aigne; and Bryan mac Maelrouni, acted

Dubhghilla, was slain by Core, son of Aedh, son of Dubhghilla, in the doorway of the oratory of Gailtanu[s], by treachery. Two of his own people slew this Core immediately, by which the name of God and Mochonog was magnified. Brian, son of Muchtanaidh, lord of West Connaught, was slain by his own people. The two O Canannain were slain by O'Maeldoraidh. Muireadhach, son of Ivarnaul, lord of Clanraighe-Leathra, died. Nechtan, son of Riechtiarain, chief artificer of Ireland, died. The battle of Crebh-tulcha[e], between the Ulidians and the Cinel-Eoghain, in which the Ulidians were defeated. In this battle were slain Eochaidh, son of Ardghair, King of Ulidia and Dubhtuaine, his brother; and the two sons of Eochaidh, i.e. Cudoilgh and Domhnall; Gairbhidh, lord of Ui Eathach; Gillapatraig, son of Tomaltach; Cumuscach, son of Fuirbeth, Dubcolaughs, son of Aedh; Cathal, son of Etroch; Conene, son of Muiredhertach; and the most part of the Ulidians in like manner; and the battle extended as far as Dun-Eathach[t] and Drumbo. Donnchadh Ua Longargh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, and royal heir of Ulidia, was slain on the following day by the Cinel-Eoghain. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, lord of Oriagh, and heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the heat of the conflict, in the fifteenth year of his reign, and the twenty-ninth of his age. A battle between Tadhg Ua Cellaigh with the Ui-Maine, and the men of West Meath assisting the Ui-Maine [on the one side], and the Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne aided by West Connaught [on the other], wherein fell Gillacealaigh, son of Conhaltan Ua Cleirigh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach; Concenidhan, son of Urisan, Comarba-Iuth, son of Roaidhri, and many others. Finn, son of Marcan, Tanist of Ui Maine, fell in the heat of the conflict. Domhnall, son of Finnagan, died. Muiredhan, son of Aenghus, chief of Gailtanga-Braga and Feara-Cul, was slain.

[s] Dubhghilla mac Flannacan, King of Ivy Li: and Murcadh mac Diarmada, king of Clarry Eoachan, were also. The battle of Krivtalcha, between Ulster and Kindred-Owen, where Flannacan were overthrown. Roba mac Aedhagan, king of Ulster, there killed. Dunsleane, his brother, and two sons, Conaty and Donell, and the chiefest of the whole army both great and base, viz. Garvith, king of O'Neachtan; Gilpatrick mac Tomaltay; Cumascach mac Firbisy; Dubcolano mac Hugh; Colgan mac Etroch; Conene mac Murtagh, and most of Ulstermen, and pursued the slaughter to Dunseichlenn and to Lysmbo, where Hugh mac Donald, king of Airgh, was killed: but Kindred-Owen carts that he was killed by themselves. Donogha O'Hanyan, king of Fathartan, killed by Kindred-Owen, yet other Forces by Bryan to Tradraia to make a Cessate, untill he was prevented by Tyrone. Two O'Canannans killed by O'Mul-

Iar Cpiore, mile a ceatarp. An epip bliadain do Ghpuo Gormall, mac Maicnasha, abb Manaipeach Daire, epcop 7 pinnip naem eipe. 8. Gen pheigmo 7 ailb Tréfoire, epcop. eccnan, 7 oiléipeach, décc. Iar noúghdeathain i nArd Macha, co nanóir 7 co naimdin mor. Ar occá é-ccaine po paiblo.

Ua ceccain do rapa epcop,
Ua naem O.. co pi6 noiba,
Ro paé uamh a nalpaibhe,
Or luid Aod a tael. Tiapa.
Nau mar Aeiti con bpeagmag buan,
Co ngeibiam glind gleic pano
Cappa an gle remm gleicha gnim,
Tiapla Leighann Epenn ano.

Maoilpuadhe Ua Ruidhi, abb Iae, décc. Gormall mac Neill, abb Odle Cuilenge, décc. Pogartach, abb Cenéglaise 7 Saipe, décc. Maelpiadh, eiséipi Connille, do mapbad lá Muigeapnaib Finda Gaiscill, mac Ainpcap, 7 a mac, 7 dá déc maiceap pi do maibhib do Mhaolpuanaid, mic Ainpcap, ag cop pam pige Ulad. Slógad la hUa, mac Cinaeda co Fpiarlaib neiteipe Cpeann imme co Cenel nEogain 7 co hUltaib, co cangas gall. Ageap leap tap Ulte co mbecrap amuc i rDailes. Leap sabail co mbecrap 7 domain mic Ard Macha, co rapcaib Ulad ge ancca nap fas aicep Ulaid Macc. Cuaip iap sin i rDail nAbrann, co cucpar ecclaise Dail nAbrann, 7 Dail Piacrach apéna Ingaire, eiséipi Connill, do mapbad. Ard chaich do loscad la Gaiscedh Uisg hi caubha. Imposh Leire Caeail lá Flaithbeapach Ua Néill 7 Aod, mac Tomaltaig, eiséipi Leire Caeail,

deces. Dubtach O'Lochan, Archbishop of Ardsleh [Ivar, ob.] Machabeus. Lord of Tarach, fell off his horse, that he was like to die.—*Ord. Chronol.*, tom. iii.

[1064.

as follows.

"A. D. 1064. *Sancta Natus Sebastenus, ac The whole Letter, Abbe Tegernsee in Media Episcopus, Super... Liverpenus, Archiepiscopus in Asia supremus cum magna honore quatuor decessus obiens beatus.*" [Here in Ulster the Irish verse as printed above in the text.] "Cui versus latine redditi talem exhibent sensum:

[1] *From the sack of Tearlach.*—This alludes to the portion of Tedbal, now Terryl in Meath. The passage is inaccurately translated by Dr. O'Conor, which is the less excusable, as Colgan renders it correctly (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 297)

The Age of Christ, 1001. The third year of Brian. Donnabhail, son of Maeleoisidh, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithe a bishop and holy senior, died. St. Aedh, bishop of Ferfoil, bishop, wise man, and pilgrim, died after a good life at Ard-Macha, with great honour and veneration. In lamentation of him was said:

The wise man, the ur bishop,
The saint of God of comely face.—
Apostleship has a part of him with us,
Since Aedh departed from the site of Teamhair.
Since Aedh of sweet Broghmhagh liveth not,
Of bright renown, in verse we sing,
A loss is the gem, during sad pleasant,
The learning of Ireland has perished in him.

Maelbeth, the Ua Bimbeadha, Abbot of Is, died. Donnabhail, son of Niall, Abbot of Cill-Leasbhaighe, died. Foghartach, Abbot of Leithghlinn and saighir, died. Maeleodhasa, lord of Conaille, was slain by the Magh-Itharna. Gillacaeimhghin, son of Aedhgus, and his son, and two hundred along with them, were slain by Mac Iruaruaidh, son of Aedhghus, contending for the kingdom of Uladh. A hosting by Brian, son of Cennedigh, with the men of the south of Ireland, went into Bregha and Ulidia, to demand hostages. They proceeded through Meath, where they remained a night at Taillten. They afterwards marched northwards, and remained a week at Ard-Macha; and Brian left twenty ounces of gold [as an offering] upon the altar of Ard-Macha. After that they went into Dal-Araidhe, and carried off the pledges of the Dal-Araidhe and Dal-Fiatach in general. Eochaidh, lord of Conaille, was slain. Ath-cliath was burned by the people of South Bregha, by surprise. Iarath Chaindil was plundered by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, and Aedh, son of Tomaltach, lord of

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"Lux aspicus, Aedh pontifex, domus Dei decus forma;
Transit a nobis egregius, pranite nunc hunc
in pectibus Domini.
Quem sacrum Aedh de linguagio
aperiens sic celebrie fama, lucens lucerna;
O dulcedinem! o profluus gaudia, deus clarum,
mirum in se laudibus Hiberniæ."

† Cill-Leasbhaighe.—In the gives to the Father Aenedh, at Sth of Devenish, the church of Cill-Leasbhaighe, of which modern name Ua Leasbhaigh was the patronymic, is placed "in the Conchoss, in the west of Tirney." It is the church now called Killeasey, situated in the barony of Kells, and county of Kilkenny. There is a tombstone with a very ancient inscription over this church.

no marbaḋ iad. Naoise ua Loch tuccsaḋ for fhlaithfhreach fop Ua Fiaṁaiḋ i fop Uiḋaiḃ, ḋ'eagaḃaiḋ Aṫa, fagtsaṁa Ua nEiaṁaiḋ co marbaḋ.

Aṁ Cṫaṁ, iṁṁe a haṁe. Ua Oiṫcṁeṫa bliaḋain do ḃṫaṁ. Fingin, abb Reṫa Cṫo, decc. Tuaṁaḃ, mac Duṁnaiġ, fṫiġṫa Cluana mic Nois, i a hadnacap iapṫain, ċum a praṫla, i a fhlaiṫ, decc. Sil fil Cuinn ag maṫ a ċṫṫe. Uaiṫfiṫain, mac Aeda Ui Oiḋḃa, eagnaiṁ Ua Fiaċṫaiġ Maṫ Ui, i aṫair i Muiḋiġ bfiaṁ, i a ḟṫaṁ i Ṫeaṫ mac Oṫṫ. neiġ. Opeich mop hi Fiaṫḟṫaiṫ, mac Uiṁfiṫaiġ ḟa eagnaṁ ni Cṁ hi Comaill. Uiṁfiṫaiṫ, ca ar eappaṁ Muiḋiġ bfiaṁ, fi Tṁuiṫ i no fṫap-comaiṫfiṫ an ċaṫ iaṫ, i ṫṫap, maṫaṁ i eṫaḃail in eagnaṁ Ua Fiaṫṫaiṫ Uṁa ḟṫaṫa. Caṫal, mac Uaṁaiṫ, eagnaṁ Ṫeaṫ, map do maṫaḃ Cṁuiṫ Ua Mḃṫiuc, eagnaṁ Ua nDṫaṫaiṫ, ag maṫaṁ la hUltaiḃ fo ṫṫiṁ

Siaṫ bliaḋain Cṁuiṫ mic Neiṫ, i ḃliaḋain an Oiṫeṁ a Oiṫeṁ na ceann fop Loċ Riḋ

Mop ṫṁaṫ ṁeic an ṫíp aiṫpiṁ la hUltaiḃ, mac Comaiṫ, mic Muiṙṙ giall ag Cṁuiṫ Comaill i ḃfaṫain. Ag ṫ'ionnap maṫ lap Comaiṫc fop ṫíap Muiṁ, map lái Tṁc Comaill, eṫaṁ Cṁuiṫ mic Comaiṫ fop ṫíap Cṁuiṁ i aṫail Neiṫ i nAil Aḟṫaiṁ, i nUltaiḃ, i Comaill uaipṫiṙṙe ag ceaṫṫaṁaiṫ in ṁic baiṫṫe co mbaiṫ ag a n. Coṫaiṫ maṫṫa Laiġin uip ḃéiġ fop an ṁic

Loch Ree.—Now Lough Ree, in the county of Roscommon and . under the year 847, pp. 447, 448, *supra*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following event under this year:

A. D. 1331. Brian O'Flaherty [Brian ruaidh Mac Aindrias Mhic Uilliam O'Flaherty] Prince in the south of the county of Roscommon, died. Eagnal mac Duibhne, king of Hoyle, Owen mac Donnell king of both Tirhugh, Muiredhach O'Maeldoraidh, abbot of Ard, Teach mac Aedha Mic Diarmada, abbot of Mainistir, in Ore [Corcomroe], and Cathal mac Tomaltaigh, king of Corca Achlann [Corcachlann], by Muiredhach, his own brother, Hugh mac Tomaltaigh killed by Flaherty O'Neill, who may be reputed humble

Murtagh, of Bothmoy, Chief of Pattick in the Pass [gen. of brass] fort, high in wood, chief in learning and piety, worldwise, in Ardmach. A battle between the men of Scotland and Meneth, where the king of Scotland himself was slain. An overthrow at Leithdeirg, [now Lettercraff and Glenvalla, near Athlone] by Aedh, king of Ulidia, and Great forces by Brian, with the lords and nobility of Leinster, both to Ardmach, and left 20 ounces of gold upon Patrick's altar, and went back with pledges to all Ireland with him.—*Chief Chronol.* ed. R.

Book of Clonmacnoise.—This is probably the chronicle now lost into English by Connell

Leath-Chathail, was slain by him. A battle was gained at Loch Brierney, by Flaithbheartach, over the Ui-Eathach and the Uliedians, where Artan, royal heir of Ui-Eathach, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1005. The fourth year of Brian. Finghin, Abbot of Ros-Ere, died. Dunchadh, son of Dunadhach, doctor of Cluainaire-Nois, and its ecclesiastic afterwards, head of its rule and history, died; he was the senior of the race of Conmaicnaibh. Muirgeasaidh, son of Aedh Ua Duibhda, lord of Ui-Fiachrach Muirisge, and his son, i. e. Maelseachlainn, and his brother, viz. Gofraidh, son of Aedh, died. A great prey was made by Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, lord of Aileach in Conaille-Muirthemhne; and Maelseachlainn, King of Teamhair, overtook him [and his prey], and they lost two hundred men by killing and capturing, together with the lord of Ui-Fiachrach Aodh-gaibla. Cathal, son of Dunchadh, lord of Gailenga-Mora, was slain. Inshubhdh Ua h-Irdubh, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the Uliedians themselves.

Extract from the Book of Cluainmic Nois, and the Book of the Island, i. e. the Island of the Saints, in Loch Ribh.

A great army was led by Brian, son of Cennedigh, into Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eogham, to demand hostages. The road they took was through the middle of Connaught, over Ess-Ruaidh, through the middle of Tir-Conaill, through Cinel-Eogham, over Fearna Caissi, into Dal-Riada, into Dal-Araidhi, into Ulidia, into Conaille-Muirtheimhne; and they arrived, about Lammas, at Beal-ath-luain. The Lon-dubhcarmor then proceeded southwards across Bregha

Mageoghegan's 1627; but the passage is not to be found in the translation.

The Book of the Island.—This was a book of annals, which was continued by successive Seanchies in the same town, A. D. 1141. Ware had a part of these annals, with some additions, from other Magraidin's hands.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Writers of Ireland, p. 87, Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 5, and Archdall's Monast. Hib. p. 132. These annals have not been yet identified, it seems.

Fearna Caissi, i. e. the ford or crossing of Cearns. This was the name of a ford on the River Boyn, near the old church of Cearns Mac-Nagnin.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 147, and Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., pp. 302, 303, and note under A. D. 1106, p. 339, supra.

Beal-ath-luain.—The place of this name already referred to at the years 770, 778, 868, 966 is the present Castlepollard, near Kells, in Meath, but since the references to the sea and the plain of Bregia in this passage it would appear that the Beal-ath-luain here mentioned

erig, 7 Gall ror mup rmécail ear na muin. Muinnz maiphe, 7 Opaige, 7 Comarpa ap pur mac pap ro-am a ríge. Do ghuipar maiphe Uladh tomo facéra, acé ní cuctar geill Conaill 7 Eogain. Mael na n-bó, eipeamh Ua Cennpelaig, do mapbad lá a Chenél péin. Maolpuanaid, mac Opuaip, pí Ulad, do mapbad la Mageóin, mac Domnaill, ap mbéit lee bliadna apphe ag ceccoib. Madadán, mac Domnaill, pí Uiaé, do mapbad con Topc, a Dubcuinne, pop lár Dúne Leathglapp, eap cupraib naom réipleann Dubcuinne, i. an Topc, pí Ulad, do mapbad, epc. pompaib Dé 7 Pádpaice la Muipedaé mac Murcadha, a oidhail a adap. Muipeccen lacc e dhoich Doimaigh, comorba Pádpaice, reg. Sechtmoíne bliadhain a aep.

Aiap Opiopc, mile a pé. An cúicedh bliadhain do dhenam. Ceandpaolac, archinneach Dpoma móip Mic-Duach, Cuincap, mac Maenaig, abé Mangpap, 7 Ceallach Ua Mánchopain, archinneach Copcaige, obc. Pad hpi Ua Pacapa, pacapc Cluana pípa dpenainn, becc. Ap de do pimedh,

Do neoch paracepa pe Cpann,
Cinp achaidh 7 cill,
Nícon puaipc uaibh na cepta,
Co pancc Cluain pípa pind.
A Chipte ui pocepmaip hi pexta
Muaban Pad hpa an bepla lind.

Tuaral Ua Maeilmaedhoc, pacc 7 comorba Phádpaice i Muiscin. 7 Ruaidpach Ua hEidhin papa, ancoipe Cluana mic Nóip no écc. Do bpighnamhibh a Cenél.

Tpomdp Ua Dungallan, eighthi Dalpcaigh, do mapbad la Cenel

was in the present county of Louth. It is probably identified with Baile-Ua-Dubh-Laigan, i.e. the town or pass of Dundalk.

'The Foreigners', i.e. the Danes, who were Brian Boroimhe's allies, and who assisted him in expelling Maelsechlainn Ua Neill and in weakening the power of the Northern Ui Neill.

Westwards.—The writer is not very accurate here, in describing the point of the compass. Westwards will apply to the men of Connaught, but not to those of Oeacy, who dwelt southwards of the point of their dispersion.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1166. Armagh was burned, having been seven times burned, and Lismore, Adam of Bocare mortuus est. Maelsechlainn, son of Maelsechlainn, and his sons, Geroidach, mortuus est. Edmall O'Hoey, king of Clochard, by Osten, Mailrunai mac Flannagan, by the Fomoils and Cholam, king of Delvny, ac sui homines slewe Irwind by Bryan, into Tir-Conaill, through Kindred Owen, ex Fortes-Choise, in Osten, ex Aenach-

to their territory, and the foreigners by a round eastwards [southwards?] to their fortress. The Munstermen also and the Ossraigh went through Meath westwards to their countries. The Ulidians rendered hostages on the occasion; but they [Brian Borumha and his party] did not obtain the hostages of the races of Conall and Eoghan. Mac-na-mbo, lord of Ui-Cairbreadaigh, was killed by his own tribe. Mac Iruamaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia, was slain by Muiredhach, son of Domhnall, after being one-half year in the government of the province. Muiredhach, son of Domhnall, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Tore, i.e. Dubhduinne, in the middle of Dun-Leathghlasse, in violation of the guarantees of the saints of Ireland. Dubhduinne, i.e. the Tore, King of Ulidia, was slain, through the miracles of God and Patrick, by Muiredhach, son of Muiredhach, in revenge of his father. Moirgeas Lochet, of Both-Domhnaigh, successor of Patrick, died, seventy years his age.

The Age of Christ, 1086. The fifth year of Brian. Comaltaighdh, anchorite of Both-Mochoboy, Fidelma, sister of Maenach, Abbot of Mungairid, and Uaithne Ua Meamhgorain, airchinnech of Corcach, died. Fiachra Ua Fearadhaigh, priest of Cluain-fearta Brenainn, died. Of him was said:

> What I have said of Ireland,
> both bold and church
> I did not get cold or wan,
> Till I heard the fair Cluain-fearta
> O Christ, we would not have gone in happiness,
> Were it not for Fiachra of the sweet lays.[a]

Fiachra Ua Maeldomhnaigh, a learned man, and comharbe of Patrick in Munster, and Beollanach Ua hAirgheadha, anchorite of Cluain-mic-Nois, died; he was of the tribe of Beaghmhumha. Treasbeal Ua Baighellain,[b] lord of Hy-

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[a] "Fiachra of the sweet lays." The word *laoi* (pl. *laoithe*) means a song or lay, and the substantive *laoitheach* (pronounced *leeagh*) means a poet. Fiachra was probably a poet, and some of his compositions were remembered, with a great deal of respect, in the north and south of Ireland. Maelmaedhog, king of Connaught, died by the [same] fate as his brother Gilla-na-naemh [Servant of the Saints] mac Ardgair, i.e. Matthew, son of Lister, killed by his brother Raghnall mac Ardgair."—*Cod. Clarend.* tom. 49.

[b] *Treasbeal Ua Baighellain.* In the autumn of this year would now be engraved Pygot O'Boylan. The orthotone, now Boylans were chiefs of Partry-Colmcille, the present barony of Partry in the county of Mayo, adjoining Lough Erne

Conaill for Loch Gene. Cúcgoimcrie, mac Donnchaidh, rampoi h Sil nUallgarraidhe, do marbadh la Murchadh mac Opuain. Ua Donnabhain moghadh eiginne Muighe Feimhe for maighi la gruppach Leithe. Murchadh, mac Cuchaiam, do faicbail comharbai Cholumb Chille ap Dhia. Aireamhoccadh aenaigh Tailteann la Mealachlainn, i gcinnmaith do sabhaladh la comharbai Colaim Chille a comaighi fis ar feraibh Erenn uile. Soiscel mor Cholaim Chille do indsaighi gan aonar agus eigean ingantach an domhnaigh moir Chingsi. Ingantacht agus uamhan ar an aeinreagh iomdha, i a fagbáil ina fecht ordain for teb imgabhth ina aghaidh re a ag, i fonn eaigi. Slaighi la Mhurchadh h Ua Neill co hUlltaibh, co cruc Feic i nairegde Mandoibh, i co ro maidh eiginn Cairbre Cuchaid i Cholam mac Aenagus Domnaill, mic Duibhirnse, ri Ulad, do sabhadh la Murchadh, mac Mathgamna, i do Uaghaer Breifne Fionn. Aighidh i mac Coicedaigh, epscop i fer gcinnidh Ogha Macha, do ec.

Aedh Ogacht, mic a gcéadoir. Ua Fergaile Bladhma do Ghabhail. Murchadh mór eghr ar mac Emainn Uí Neill, do marbadh i Feartaibh i nDalriagaibh Cuinn. Brighmumha h, comarba Cholaim Chille la cCloinnedigh, i Fir mBreifne, comarba Finden i Cluana hIdhaire, d'ec. Impaccan Ua Peachna, ollamh Tíre Mechair, i Tuaisi Ua Conchlainn, comarba Fhionáin, d'ec. Maoleaghre Ua Fearghail, comarba Caemhgin, i Cridenn, mac Donnchaidh, mic Cormaic, ollamh Tíre na gleann, d'ec. Mumu pia nDalaigh, mac Cuggaig, fir pilidheacht, do t'eagcaigh Domnall Fachtna Ua Maoldomnaigh. Secc

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[1] *The Great Gospel.*—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1561. Columbæ Evangeliorum Dei Omnipotentis magnum et sine numero quidem latrunculi a Regibus magni Temporis asservatum, modo fortasse, et post hæc merces super se satisfactionis contra impetum sibi despectus."—*Trias Thaum.* p. 368.

This splendid manuscript of the Gospels is now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.—*See the 3d volume of the Irish Archæological Miscellany*, vol. I. p. 121.

[2] *Enshrined.*—The word in the original is *tuaisi*, building, or shrine, to the great church of Kells.—*See Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 43, to 458.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1561. Shortcross was besieged by Niocholas mac Neill. Called (i. e. besieged). Archbishop of Cashel, James Fraser of Brystol, bishop of Derry, killed by Knighted-Connagh at Lough Erne. Malachy mac Donell, king of Ulster, killed by Feth, in St. Bride's Church, in the midst of Dundalgan. Overmaught over Dun- killed by Boyal per dolum. An army by Richard de Burgh into Ulster, that he brought two thousand pledges from them, and

traigh, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill on Loch-Esse. Cucomacht, son of Donnabhgh, chief of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by Muirchadh, son of Brian [Borumha]. Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscraighe-thire, slew him in the vicinity of Lothra. Muiredhach son of Cruthan, resigned the successorship of Colum Cille for the sake of God. The renewal of the fair of Tailtin by Aladh successively; and Feardomhnach was appointed to the successorship of Colum Cill, by advice of the men of Ireland. The Great Gospel of Colum Cille was stolen at night from the western Erdomh of the great church of Cianannus. This was the principal relic of the western world, on account of its singular cover; and it was found after twenty nights and two months, its gold having been stolen off it, and a mud cover it. An army was led by Faithlibarach Ua Neill into Leinster, and carried off seven hostages from them, and slew the lord of Leinster, Indrechtach Ua Cuinnidh, son of Aenghus. Donnabhall, son of Dubhtuinne, king of Uladh, was slain by Muiredhach, son of Maduibhan, and Fergal, son of Siadhal Fonid. Airmeadhach, son of Cosgrach, Bishop and scribe of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1007. The sixth year of Brian. Muiredhach a distinguished Bishop, son of the brother of Aluinne Bocht, was suffocated in a cave [in Gleann-mic-Nenge] of Cornn. Feardomhnach, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Iraird, died. Ferdomhnach Ua Flaithra, Abbot of Tuaim-Muilinn; and Tuathal Ua Conchobhair, successor of Fintan, died. Machnaire Ua Gearagain, successor of Cainneach, and Cedeschair, son of Donnavan, son of Ceinneidigh, Abbot of Terryglass, died. A victory was gained by Aenghus, son of Carroll, over the Fera-Ceall, wherein fell Domnall Gailach Ua Maeilmaidh. Great trees and

[illegible] the king of Leinster, Ua Flaithbertaigh, [illegible] Ireland by Aenghus, son of Kinedigh Ua Duibhdirma, were drowned and burned with [illegible] Cinedh Ua Finnen, Abbot of Bangor, died. Muiredhach, successor of Finnen, died. Maelisa, successor of Finnbarr of Cork, died. The feast of Finnen, [illegible] by Maeldoon, in revenge of his father, by the people of Cinel-mBoghaine. Muiredach mac Eochaidh, successor [illegible] Colum Cille, died. The [illegible] successorship [illegible] Colum Cille died. The [illegible] of the Book of Armagh, Tuathal by Maelpatraic, Feardomhnach [illegible] successorship of Colum Cille, by advice of Ireland in that fair. The book called Soiscel mor, or Great Gospel of Colum Cille, stolen.—*Ord. Clarend.*, fol. 83.

The entry relating to the stealing of the Gospel of St. Columbkille is left imperfect in the Abbreviations of the Annals of Ulster but in O'Conor's edition the passage is complete and agrees with the text of the Four Masters.—ED. This is probably the cave of Keshcorran, in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo, connected with which various legend still exist among the peasantry.

mortuus prostratus est in lectulo suo. Imperator vero, nec Dux Burgundiæ, nec Comes Campaniæ, nec Comes Sancti Pauli, nec Comes Flandriæ, nec Comes Bolonie, nec Comes Sancti Egidii, nec Comes Nivernensis, nec Comes Sancti Johannis, nec Comes Sancti Valerici, nec Comes Sancti Aniani, nec Comes Sancti Georgii, nec Comes Sancti Quintini, nec Comes Sancti Audomari, nec Comes Sancti Omeri, nec Comes Sancti Bertini, nec Comes Sancti Winoci, nec Comes Sancti Leodegarii, nec Comes Sancti Amandi, nec Comes Sancti Vedasti, nec Comes Sancti Medardi, nec Comes Sancti Remigii, nec Comes Sancti Nicholai, nec Comes Sancti Mauricii, nec Comes Sancti Dionisii, nec Comes Sancti Germani, nec Comes Sancti Lazari, nec Comes Sancti Victoris, nec Comes Sancti Eligii, nec Comes Sancti Martini, nec Comes Sancti Marcelli, nec Comes Sancti Clementis, nec Comes Sancti Cornelii, nec Comes Sancti Sebastiani, nec Comes Sancti Laurencii, nec Comes Sancti Petri, nec Comes Sancti Pauli, nec Comes Sancti Andree, nec Comes Sancti Jacobi, nec Comes Sancti Thome, nec Comes Sancti Stephani, nec Comes Sancti Johannis

snow from the eighth of the Ides of January till Easter. Muireadhach, son of Dubhsamne, King of Ulidia, [was slain.]

The Age of Christ, 1088. The seventh year of Brian Ceithal, son of Cathal, successor of Cainneach; Machnaise Ua hUchtain, coarbship of Cenannus, died. Echdighenn Ua Gormgoilla, died. Dubhchobhaigh, daughter of the King of Connaught, and wife of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, died. Tadhg Dubhsmuinneach, son of the King of Connaught, was slain by the Connaughtmen. Gussan, son of Ua Treassach, lord of Ui-Fairrche, died. Maeldubhan, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by his brother. An army was led by Faithbheartach Ua Neill against the men of Uregha, and carried off a great cattle spoil. A battle was gained over the Connaughtmen by the men of Breifne. A battle was gained over the men of Breifne by the Connaughtmen. Cleirinn, son of Aedhghus, chief poet of Ireland in his time, died. Gussan, son of Treassach, lord of Ui-Fairrche, died.

The Age of Christ, 1089 [now 1010]. The eighth year of Brian. Cossing, son of Aedhagan, a bishop, died at Chuainte-Aeda: he was of the tribe of the Magh-Ithe-Hy-Briuin. Cummaheni, a bishop, died. Seanchan Ua Dunghalann, Abbot of Dun-Leathghlaise, was blinded. Diarmaid, successor of Bearchan. Maelsuthain, son of Maeldoingensech, airchinnech of Muinemh. Maelsuthain Ua Cearbhaill [now] of the family of Ina-Faithleann, chief Doctor of the west of Meath in his time, and lord of Inghmacha: Cluain Loirt, died after a good life. Maurice, son of Ceinneidigh, lord of the clergy of Munster, died. The overthrow of Cellach, son of Cuinnfhaela, i. e. of Tir-Eoghain, Inan Ceatra and Oirthiribh, died. Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connaught, died after penance; he was the grandson of Tadhg of the Tower. Beachbail,

vertach Ofaill to the men of Breagh, from whom he brought many cows. Maelmorra, King of Leinster, took a fair, and many [packs] in his town. Dunchadha, daughter to the king of Connaught, wife to Brian mac Cennedy, repose. The overthrow of Ardmach this year is observed with fasts [Ordained]. Aedhus, bishop, and priest, repose. Cleirkin mac Aengusa, chief poet of Ireland, died. [Chron. Scot. and Ann. Ult.]

[Inis Faithleann.]—Now Inis-fallen, an island in the Lower Lake of Killarney, in the county of Kerry, on which are the ruins of several ancient churches.

[Inghmacha Luibh-Loirt.]—A territory in the county of Kerry, comprised in the present barony of Magunihy, in the south-east of that county.

[Beachbail.]—He was a brother of Brian Boroimhe.

mic Cathail, déc. Cathal, mac Dubhcarpa, eiginn Fhirmanach, déc. Murphuid Mac Mhaeln, eiginn Muigeasan, [déc]. Slaighidh la hUaran co Claonloch Meice Piarais, co ruc airgne Cenel Eachdhach 7 Uladh. Aedh, mac Cuinn, pognamha Oiligh, 7 Donnchuan, eigeasa Mughorn, do marbadh.

Aoir Christ, mile a deich. Ua nonadh bliadain do bhi[a]n Muiredhach, mac Criochain, comarba Colaim Cille, 7 Abaimáin, pras, 7 escop, 7 mac an ae, fóghnamh Apsa Mor ho. 7 oldar comarba Pheadraic, deic iarthan eclasmas Gaedhal preasmaeir a seipi a 6 Calann Lunaigi, anno domini xm. xompaich, 7 go hadhnacht co nonaib, 7 go naithnen ann dorighnes mor i nEsa Ruaidh do Eclais na hEsarpa. Flann Ua Donnchadha, comarba Ouinne, déc. Flannagan Ua Cerenen, comarba Tighernaig, 7 pris escop, do gres i pfrith bregre, 7 a ete iar nan ma rill seppin hi Claonn Comp. Dubhdi, mac Iapsain, airchinneach Deapmaige, Dalach Dipre Tolai, comarba Pedene 7 Tola, pobuil vogaibe, Pachena, comarba Finden Clyana hiorapo, déc. Slaighidh la hUaran co Mag Coparan, co ruc leis eirginn Cenel Conaill i. Mac[ip]ranan Ua Gnaimpran, ppar pép, go Clan Copan. Mac[ip]ranan Ua Donnaill, eigeasa Cenel Conáill, do

[1] *Eaves Brandi*.... *Ess Ferranaigh*.

[2] *Muiredhach*....Appointed over Nendrum-Hamilton, in the county of Armagh.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1611. Cahel mac Conor, king of Connacht, *in penitentia mortuus*[1]: Murrough O'Brien, heir of Munster, and Cahel mac Invuna, king of Fermanagh, slain and burned in the church of Inis-h-Ealgaigh, and king of Brefney Iochtarain. Murkus mac Donnell, Coarb of Colum mac Crivthainn, of the Celtes and Keledeus and Aspeach mac Mackbrehon, Archdeacon of Muckno, of Kells, departed. Hugh mac Cuinn, heyre of Aedh, and Donnuan, king of Magnus, were slain. Towards the Boyne to Clonloch of three days, that he got the pledges of Ireland from [the northern] part of Ireland. *Esa Ruaidh*, *Assaroe*, *Assaroe of Flannan*. Seamus O'Muraisin, prior of Donaghpatrick, was lawfully buried into his monastery." [And, was forcibly carried upon the main-sea?] "Hugh, a young prince, he was brought forth at Fregort by Neil mac Invinnion." Iarraile, Teg mic Cahil magnas, mortuus est."—*Ann. Ulton.*, tom. iii.

On Saturday night....These events plainly show that the Annals of the Four Masters, as well as the Annals of Ulster, are antedated in the period by one year. In the year 1610, the fifth of the Nones of January, or 5th of December, fell on Friday, as appears from the cycle of the Dominical letters, and of the epact of the moon. But in the next year, 1611, the fifth before the Calends of January, or 28th of December, fell on Saturday.

[3] *Usnagh*, i.e. Eachros of Killeany, or Assaroe, so called to the bay of Killeany.

[4] *Magh Conaire*....Not identified.

[5] *Conn-Corcadh*, i.e. Head of the Weir, now

daughter of Tadhg, son of Cathal died. Cathal, son of Dubhdara, lord of Fears Manach, died. Muireadhach Ua hAedha, lord of Muscraighe, [died]. An army was led by Brian to Cinel-Eoghain and Ulidians. Aedh, son of Conn, royal heir of Oileach; and Donncuan, lord of Magh-Itharna, were slain.

The Age of Christ 1010 [*recte* 1011] The ninth year of Brian. Maelmaedhoch, son of Crochna, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, a learned man, bishop, and virgin, lector of Ard-Macha, and intended successor of Patrick, died after the seventy-fourth year of his age, on the fifth of the Calends of January, on Saturday night [precisely]; and he was buried with great honour and veneration in the west church of Ard-Macha, before the altar. Flann Ua Beanchadha, successor of Cainer, died. Flaithbheartach Ua Cerbhuin, successor of Tighearnach, a [venerable] senior and distinguished bishop, was mortally wounded by the men of Breifne; and he afterwards died in his own church at Cluain Iraird. Dubhdiadh, son of Iarnan, anchamarach of Bearnmach; Dalach, of Disert-Tola, successor of Feichin and Tola, [and] a distinguished scribe; [and] Eochaid, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Iraird, died. An army was led by Brian to Magh-Lorgain, and he took with him the lord of Cinel-Conaill, i. e Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, in obedience to Conan Corraidh Maelruanaidh Ua Domhnaill, lord of Cinel-Luighdheach, was slain by the men

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[illegible] Finnen. This was the name of a hill in the neighbourhood of Kilmore, in the county of Cavan, where the kings of Tirconnell were buried. It is evident from the present Roman Catholic chapel on the west of the hill over the bridge, but not a vestige of it remains. The name is still retained in Kilmore-hill, situated not far from the original site of Bishop Nangle's palace.—See Census of Monaghan, p. [illegible].

Cinel-Luighdheach.—Now anglice O'Donnell. This is the first notice of the surname Ua Domhnaill which we have found in the Irish annals. This is the only one who ever the English invasion became supreme princes or kings of Tirconnell had been previously chiefs of the district of Cinel-Luighdheach, of which Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal, was the principal church and residence. They derive their hereditary surname from Domhnall, son of Eoghanachan, who died in the year 901 (see p. 560, *supra*), who was son of Dalach, mentioned in 839. Who was the youngest son of Muircheartach, son of Comhmaidhi, son of Garbh, son of Conall, son of Laighdi, from whom was derived the tribe name of Cinel-Laighdheach, son of Nadsi, son of Eanghus Gaibthech, i. e. Eanghus the Long-headed, son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, ancestor of Ireland in the beginning of the fifth century. For the extent of Cinel-Luighdheach, see note[1], under the year 887, p. 614, *supra*.

mapbaó lé pheap Maize Iche. Oenghus Ua Capán, eaglapa Cenéil nEnna, do mapbad lá Cenel nGoghain na hIlar. Mupchad mac Ugaine, co hespaib Muman, co Laighnibh, co nUibh Neill an déiredne, 7 co hFlaithbertach, mac Muipchepta, eaglapa Oilig co nogaib an Phochla do teachtaib Chénel Luighdech, go pucpatap epiéeo co hAbad 7 epcaeb máp do nzabáil. Domnall, mac Ugaine, mic Domnaig, mic pig Ulaidh, d. g. Slogadh lá Flaithbertach Ua Néill co Dun Cathach, co po loipc an dún, 7 co po hbip an baile, 7 do hegc aenaipe a Neill mac Tuathalcain. Cú, mac Maelgaimna, glogaimna Cinaeil, decc. Fiachna, mac Dunlaing, eaglapa Ua nDunlaing, decc.

Gep Cpoipe, mile a haon déce. Ap neachtain Shamain do Ghpian Tréim map a cinne, 7 eaglapa nAlpi Macha a Shamain co healtaineae ecnabiocap ppong máp do pnaeib, 7 no meadh leighinn, in Clúmpheadh an Aphaill, eppeop, angaipe, 7 aiéinp, in Maoilbpighde mic an Ghobhann, pilidhe na hAlpi Macha, 7 in Seabaine mic Uilliam uaipl paccaipe Upaid Bhpiain. Uilleagan pionn don cconnaan pin, 7 pedaóp ele amaille ppiu. Mapcan, abb Lusbmuidh. Cian, comarba Cainnigh. Comcomptac Ua Scannlain, apd-meaeach Dalmaige Mocloinne, oide Rop Cpe, 7 Comhmach Ua Toippin, paccaipe 7 eagnach cenélcogaipa Cluana mic Noip, dég Sinaidh la Flaithbertach mac Muipchepta lá Cenel Conaill, co puachc Meigh nOfrne. Uas bpaighdi mop 7 do deit baile na cheile. Slogadh la Flaithbertach mac Muipchertaich dochum i Cenel Conaill co puachc Opaim cloidh 7 Tpacc nOerail, ná ti po mapbad Neill, mac Flollapa.

Cenel Eoghain, territory lying between Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly, in the present county of Donegal: see note *, under 1175.

The Field of the Flowers of the Bachalls, now the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year.

"A battle [was fought] between Donnell, son of Owen Oge, and Aedh Buidhe Mac Aodha, chief bishop and scholar, killed by Raimeann in his own cathedral. Murtagh O'Cahan, chief of Coleraine, and doctor of Ardmagh, in Christ slumbers in Peace. Donnell O'Neill, king of Aileach, with his young men of the Feadha and Hy-Tuirtre, came with 30 horsemen, 1 water and the south of Ulster, spoiled Kinel-Conaill, from whence they brought 300 captives with many cows, horses and other goods to camp at Aughabur. Hugh Roe O'Donnell, king of Kinel-Conaill, killed in the house of Baghalina. Aengus O'Gara, king of Hy-Many-Boyne, killed by Hugh Roe O'Donnell in the field. Hugh mac Mathgamna, lord of Oriall, marched an army by Hugh O'Neill against mac Feirbisigh to Dun Kelgain, burnt the said Dun, broke the house and spoke Neil mac

of Magh-Itha. Oenghus Ua Lapain, lord of Cinel-Fiacha, was slain by the Cinel-Eogain of the Island[a]. Murchadh, son of Brian, with the men of Munster, the Leinstermen, with the Ui-Neill of the South, and Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, lord of Odhorba, with the soldiers of the North, to plunder Cinel-Luighdheach, and they carried off three hundred and a great prey of cattle. Donnabhail son of Brian, son of Connaidigh, son of the King of Ireland, died. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill to Dun-Eathach; and he burned the fortress, and demolished the town, and he carried off pledges from Niall, son of Dubhdhiuma. Aedh, son of Maghnamhain, royal heir of Cairell, died. Fiachra, son of Dunlaing, lord of Ui-Buidhe, died.

The Age of Christ, 1011 [*recte* 1012]. The tenth year of Brian. A great mortality, namely, hunger and grippe at Ard-Macha, from Allhallowtide till May, so that a great number of the scribes and students died, together with Cenneidigh Ua Scannlain, archbishop, anchorite and pilgrim, Maelmaighdhe Mac-an-Ghobhann lector of Ard Macha: and Scoloighe, son of Ciarwen, a noble priest of Ard Macha. There and many others along with them died of this sickness. Maelin, Abbot of Lughmhadh; Cian, successor of Cainneach; Cuechtmumhe Ua Scannlain, archimneach of Daimhinis; Maelodhrain, Abbot of Bos-Cre; and Comaltach Ua Tomhrair, priest and chief singer of Clonin-mic-Nois, died. An army was led by Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, into Cinel-Conaill, until he arrived at Magh-Cedne[b], in which he carried off a great prey of cows, and returned safe to his house. An army was led by Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, a second time into Cinel-Conaill, until he reached Druim-chabh and Tracht-Lochaile, where Niall, son of Gilla-Padraig, son of Fearghal, was slain, and

Dubhdiuma's pledges. An army by Brian to Macraime, and carried with him the king of Kindred-Conaill-oboe" [*recensio*] "to Conn-Cede, i. Machaire Chonnacht. Dalach of Brian [*sic*] Cearr in Feirm" [*loca memorata*] "in Christo mortua est."—*Ord. Clarend.*, tom. ii.

[a] *A great malady.*—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1011. Ardmacha a toto omnium Sanctorum usque ad festum Mali, magna mortalitate opprimitur: qua Kennfaeladus de Novalis, Episcopus, Anachoreta et Peregrinus Mactbrigidius Macnagobhann, Scholasticus, seu Lector Ardmachanus; Scoloigius Mac Ciarwen, nobilis Presbyter Ardmachanus, et alii numerosi, Sanctos et studiosi Ardmachani territorii."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 258.

Magh-Cedne.—Now Moy, a plain situated between the rivers Erne and Drowes, in the south of the county of Donegal.—See note [c], under A. D. 1091.

[b] *Tracht-Lochaile*, i. e. the strand of Lochaile, now Inverboyle, a great strand near Ballysadare in the county of Sligo.

cpaice ua pingaile, i an ppaim do pop Mhaighmenn Ua Maoldopain, mic
ui pa papaidhin neaill oen. Moghill la Maolpúdhlann cap a muig hi n-Tip
ei Eogain go Mag na gabhal go po hiopoile a pread a Tealaig nOse, co puc
gabala, i co mbeanais ian ruch pop cula. Dioscc la Flaithbheapach inpam
ua pe Eogain Uiadh, co po hiopoeibh a lan an apo laimh, i puc gabala ap
mbeit pein, pi pean cuip plaithe i nonic cemach neipeam pop. Uruim
pop Neill, mac Gaibhnne, i doi na Maiach, pa Neill mic Eogain, mic
Aenguip, ri Cpeapuip, pochaide la Muntipeapaig, mac Cpeain, cainip
Ua Ri Eogain, i pa hairpiugadh pop Neill, mac Gaibhnne iapam. Cath
eter Feapaibh Manach, i Feapaibh Ua Maine, idir. Cpeann, mac Fogartaig,
rigdhna Osraighe, i an maighen la Cloin mailghe.

Cap Cpeann, mic a mic Loch. Ua Loigh Riogh na Cpeann. Mac
Uidhir, an Cathpaoi, comarba Caidc uilig, [decc.]. Pluip Sappe co
maighech. Cpeic la Fiannaib, i comarba Cuanan, Dephail, nigin Congalaig,
mic Maoilmaedhoc, uaibh mic i pean, decc. Domnall, i an Cuc, pisanus
Cluana, co maighen a Maolpuanaid Ua Maoldopain, i Mag nAei do lop-
cadh i dapi cum ail hoip, ap cpaoinecht pen Cluana cuid i ap cecp a map.
Cpeic la hUa Maoldoraig Ua Cappain la cenéal Cappge, i la mac Neill
Ui Eneapp i la pliabh Cuadha la nFiachpaigh, cainp cappaig marbhad neap-
a-nonn na cuicle cuice Maoilpuanaid hUanacain noi ipe aep i an arec mbpeap
an cecpmad ap cuaid cpé cumaig. Tuicecap cad ann Conaghail mac

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[illegible] Clain of the Poor [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Feara Arda, ... [illegible] ... [illegible]
... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]
... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]
... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]
... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]
... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]
... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

A.D. 1011. ... [illegible] ... [illegible]
... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]
... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]
... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

Mac-Inmaidh Ua Mailmuidh was defeated; but no [other] one was lost there. An army was led, in their absence, by Mac-Ioseluisin into Tir-Eogain, as far as Magh-da-ghabhal, which they burned. They preyed as far as Tealach Og, and, having obtained spoils, they returned back to their house. An army was afterwards led by Finnbheannach, till he arrived at Ard Uladh, so that the waste of the Ardes was plundered by him; and he bore off from thence [with] the most numerous host that a king had ever borne, both of women and cattle without number. A battle was gained over Niall, son of Dubhduinne, i. e. the heir of the Mullaghs, by Niall son of Eochaidh, son of Aedhagan, where many were slain, together with Muiredhach, son of Aedh Tenaid of Ui-Faithech; and he murdered, besides Niall, son of Dubhduinne. Aileil, son of Gilla-na-naev, royal heir of Tir-Maine died. Cumee, son of Gormghal, lord of Conaille, was killed by Cu-na-hInse.

The Age of Christ, 1012. The twelfth year of Brian. Mac-Mannenn of Cosgrach, comharba of Cill-Dalua, [died]. The Prior of Saighir was killed. Cuan Ua Lecaigh, successor of Caimmin, [and] Beathadh, daughter of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, [and] daughter of the Earl of Ireland, died. Donnchadh, i. e. the last royal heir of Connaught, was killed by Mac-Gormaith. Tir Mac-Gormain and Magh-Ai was totally plundered and burned by him, after defeating and slaughtering the Connaughtmen. A great depredation was committed by Ua Cuirrin, lord of Cairbre, and the son of Niall O'Boyle, and the men of Fortuatha in Gaileanga, but a few good men of the household of Mac-Ioseluisin overtook them, and being at that time intoxicated after drinking, they [unfortunately] were there slain, through pride. There were

set up Flaw-reed and Arbutus, and erected and garrisoned a castle at Ath-Cliath, which had been destroyed by the Northmen. Slaine by Brian at Magh-Mine [where, prior to that, no fortress could be erected by the men of Erin]. Comharba of Ard Macha [Flaithbheartach] Mac-Inspecadain, whose successor was Aedh, son of Eochaidh, and Mac-Eochaidh, royal heir of Oirgialla, [died]. Cathasach, successor of Patrick, Archbishop of Munster, [died]. Anmchadh, Archbishop of Tuam, died. Amgus, Archbishop of Glenn-Gaidhi, by the hand of Dubh-Sithe [or, as others say, Dubhsine, or Mahon, who erected a church here about the beginning of the 9th century; now called Kildare, a well-known town, the seat of an ancient bishop's see, situated on the southern bank of the river Nuenam, in the south-west of the county of Clare.

Ua hEgusa, i. e. the Church of St. Lua.

Maoilfhéilim, ⁊ Dubhcabhlach Ua Madadhain, tighearna Dealbna Beo. Domhnall mac Donnchaidh Donn, rioghdhamna Clúana, Cluanach, mic Flainn, tighearna Lurgan. Sitric Ua Lachtna, tighearna Fearnmhaighe, do mharbhadh le gallaibh, ⁊ cogadh uathfarta Ua Cearbhoil, tighearna Coppraighe, co ndearnadh slat-cumascaigh. Dorighne mora lá Maoilfhéilim hi tegh Fhall, go ro loiscedh an tigh co hárd ceo cruaidhe dirmaic, ⁊ Maolmórdha epscop dia ecpeachaibh, co ro marbhsat dá deimhin in Flann mac Maoilcabhlann, in mac Lorcain mic Eochagain, tighearna Cenéoil Meachair, ⁊ forcharc aile, ⁊ ar eghmais muinne an Oghuisten. Comh dia cumscaccan go ndeibh in gnim,

Ní má lóman Lugh for feachr, for Mhuc i fri foguinecht,
Dáreop failtre Fhall fo clor, nec an Oghaisten don ruagh.

Slógadh lá Flaithbhertach, la tighearna nAilig, co Magh Aircher i crecoil Cluanma, co ruguibh Maighen uile in tealach tó. Fiollamocomhdi, mac Fogartaigh, tighearna Aighne Aghi, fuair a éc. Cath lá Murchadh, mac Brain, la Laighnibh, co ro gabh an tigh go Bíthe hi loch ha, ⁊ co Cill Mainchenain go ro loiscedh an tigh uile, ⁊ co ruc gabala mora, ⁊ bron ainmne. Longup mór do teachd cona Fallaibh i nInis Eogain, co ro loiscedh cathair, acht ro thogail Dia an gnim ra fochta co cruaidh, co ro marbhad Amlaoibh mac Arthuir i. mac tighearna Fhall, ⁊ Muircertach mac Duibgoill, ⁊ Sochaide aile lá Cenel mac Domhnaill, mic Suibhnebharrdha. Maolsechlann, mac Aeda Ui Neill, do marbhadh la Dál Nanna co nderna aile amaille ⁊ fris. Cogadh eter cenel Fhallaidh, ⁊ Fhearnmaighe. Slóghadh la Brian co hArd an Chapéna, ⁊ no gabh forbaise, ⁊ dunadh ano i ri ⁊ cenn mor for Fhallaibh. Daingin tomta do dénamh lá Brian,

[a] *Ui Maoilfhéilim*.—Now usually Mulhollan, without the prefix O. There were several distinct families of that name in Ireland.—See Reeves' *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 370 to 375.

[b] *Heath's Bog*.—Now the barony of Lune, or Delvin, in the north-west of the county of Meath.

[c] *Slat*.—i. there was called Beann-Boirb, which is still known throughout Ireland as the Irish name of the Ash of Heaven, in the county of Dublin.

[d] *Imaghna*.—Now Ormond, near Kinsale, in the county of Dublin.

[e] *Maighen-Aimirt*, i.e. Airmidh's little plain. This name is anglicised Moyarta; but the name is obsolete.

[f] *Cill-Maighnenn*.—Now Kilmainham, near

slain in Donnamagh, son of Mathghamhain; Dubhdaleigh Ua Mailduaibhsi, lord of Ui-Riatha Beag; Donnabhadh, son of Donnabhadh Finn, royal heir of Feara-Ceall; Connachtan, son of Flann, lord of Laighne; Neasan Ua Lorcain, lord of Uaithenagh, and many others along with them. Maelseachlainn afterwards overtook them [with his forces], and the spoils were left behind to him, and Faighnia Ua Gradain, lord of Clochar, and many others bruised them, very much. Great forces were led by Maelseachlainn into the territory of the foreigners, and he burned the country as far as Baile Atha and Maelseachlainn overtook one of the foreign parties, and slew two hundred of them, together with Blacar, son of Maelmordha, the son of Lorcan, son of Faherty, lord of Cuailgne; Maelbeathe; and numbers of others. This was the defeat of Dubhgiallaibh; in commemoration of which this quatrain was composed:

> A week on Monday on the expedition did the Meathmen go to overthrow,
> The foreigners, it was heard, were joyful of the journey at the first glimpse.

An army was led by Fidh Dhamach, lord of Ardsratha, to Magh-bo Aimedh, to the son of Cennedigh; and Maelseachlainn left the full jurisdiction to him. Gilla-na-naemh-an, of Feghnamach, lord of South Breagha, plunderer of the foreigners, and flood of the glory of the east of Ireland, died. An expedition by Maelseachlainn, son of Brian, to Leinster, he plundered the country as far as Glenn-da-locha and Ui-Muireadhaigh, and burned the whole country, and carried off great spoils and innumerable prisoners. A great fleet of the foreigners arrived in Munster, so that they burned Cenannsa; but God himself took vengeance of them for that deed, for Amhlaibh, son of Sitric, i.e. the son of the lord of the foreigners, and Maelghaelchain, son of Dubhgiall, and many others, were slain by Cathal, son of Domhnall, son of Dubhdaleth Breann. Muircheartach, son of Aedh O'Neill, was slain by the Dal Fiatach with a number of others along with him. A great war between the foreigners and the Gaedhil. An army was led by Brian to Ath-cliath [Dublin], and he there encamped, and did not stay in the territories for three months. Many fortresses were erected by

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[illegible] Ard-na-Saighlenn, i.e. Field of the Rock.
[illegible] Names unknown.

Brian, namely, Cathair-Cinn-eaghil, Ini-Gaill-duibh, and Ini-Lorcán Soighleannaigh, [&c.] The Leinstermen and foreigners were at war with Brian; and he encamped at Niadh Mairge, to defeat Munster; and Leinster was plundered by him as far as Mullaghfarb. A great depredation upon the Connaill by Murtough Hiarain, in revenge of the profanation of the Fleadh-duin-each, and of the breaking of Patrick's cemetery by the Connaill [i. e. by the sons of Cucuaighe].

The Age of Christ, 1013 [1013]. Roman, successor of Feechin; Flaithbheartach, son of Inadhmall, lord of the Clann-Colmain, successor of Caemh and himself; and Conn-Ua-Lunagain, successor of Caemhghin, died. Cairbre Ua Flaithbheartaigh, successor of Cinneitigh-in-Aedha, [and] Roman Ua Soighchain, died: these were both anchorites. Domhnall, son of Teasdal, King of Leinster, died. Cuilenn, son of Cinneidigh, lord of Ui Fidhgeinte, was treacherously slain by Mac-Gilla-na-Naemh-ghlach. A battle between the Ui-Briuin, Ui-Fiachrach, and Ui-Eathach, on the one part, and the Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, Ui-Meith, and Ui-Briuin-Seidhna, on the other part, wherein fell Flaithbheartach, son of Muireadhach, lord of Ui-Briuin-Seidhna; Gilla-na-naemh Mac Lonain, lord of Ui-Meith; Gilla-na-naemh Mac Eimin, King of Leighe; Niadh O Longain, King of Galeng, and many more. Raghallach, son of Muireadhach, son of Aedh, son of Niall Glundubh, was killed by the Ui-Briuin-Seidhna. Donnchadh, son of Gilla-Patraic, lord of Ui-Briuin, Ui-Fiachrach, and Ui-Eathach, was treacherously slain by Mac-Gilla-na-naemh. Brian, son of Aedh, son of Eochaidh, lord of Ui-Briuin-Seidhna, was treacherously slain by Mac-Gilla-na-naemh. Gilla-na-naemh Mac Eimin, King of Leighe, was treacherously slain by Mac-Gilla-na-naemh. Niadh O Longain, King of Galeng, was treacherously slain by Mac-Gilla-na-naemh

[illegible] Ua Gadach [illegible] [illegible] Ua Maeldoraid, [illegible] Ua Duibhdirma, [illegible] [illegible] Ua Maeldoraid [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] themselves [illegible] between Cian, son of Mael-mordha, and Donnell, son of Dubhdabhoirenn, in which were slain Cian, Cathal, and Brodudha [illegible] grandsons of Maelmhuadh, with a great slaughter along with them. An army was led by Donnchadh, son of Brian, to the north of Ireland; and he slew Cathal, son of Domhnall, and carried off hostages from Donnell. An army was led by the foreigners and Leinstermen into Meath, and afterwards into Connaught, and they plundered Tuam-na-Fidhaine, and carried off many captives and countless cattle. An army was led by Brian, son of Tadhg-oilgha, son of Lorcan, King of Ireland, and by Murchadh, son of Donnchadh, King of Tuadmhumha, to Athlunkard. The territories of the west of Europe assembled against Brian and Murchadh Ua hAimirc, and they took with them upon their ships a great [illegible] of cavalry, horses, and armour, and a severe battle was fought between them [illegible] of which was not to be found in Ireland [illegible] Ua hAimirc, on the Friday before Easter precisely. In this battle were slain Brian, son of Tadhg, [illegible] and Murchadh, son of Brian, son of Lorcan, King of Ireland, who was the Augustus of all the West of Europe, [illegible] eighty-eighth year of his age. Murchadh, son of Brian, son of Lorcan, King of Ireland, who was sixty-three years of his age, Conaing, son of Donnchadh, the son of Flann Sionach; Tomaltach Ua hAimirc, lord of Muscraighe Breoghain; Murchadh, son of Donnell, son of Farrell, lord of the Deisi Mumhan, and the [illegible] Mac Gilla Patraic, [illegible] and Gregory, [illegible] and many others [illegible] Ua Maelmhuadh, [illegible] Ua Briain, [illegible] Ua Briain, [illegible] Ua Briain

[illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [

Mastiau, Roche, son of Dundlaich, [illegible] chief of Clan-Scandlan; Niall Mac Cuarta Cavanagh, son of Cuarta-bigh, the three occupations of Brun; Patrick Cavanagh, lord of Ui Murie; Mac Brumaith na Patrice Cavanagh, [illegible] Aghmor [illegible] Brumaith, [illegible] of Inbhirgeary, lord of Fera-Righe; Mac [illegible] son of Muiredhach [illegible] lord of Clarenbigh-Lacaire, Dondrull, son of [illegible], lord of Cera-Finlaimon; Scanlan, son of Cathal, lord of Regh [illegible] Lord [illegible], and Dondrull, son of Kindaid, son of Calvach, great [illegible] Mac [illegible]. They were afterwards [illegible] by [illegible]

[illegible] Lord Deputy [illegible] Ireland [illegible] Earl [illegible] Ormonde, [illegible] Lord Deputy [illegible] Ireland [illegible] Earl [illegible] Ormonde, son of Mr. Daniel Cauner, of [illegible]

* *Dondrull, son of Edmund*.—This Dondrull was the progenitor of [illegible] Dondrull, of Ballydonlow, in the present county of [illegible]

[illegible] was engaged with a Rebel Camp of the [illegible] of Kildare and the mountains of Glenmalure from this Day until [illegible] The other Gentlemen of any number of the County [illegible] Obstacle of Limerick and Tipperary [illegible] Lord Deputy [illegible] Ireland [illegible] Earl [illegible] Ormonde, son of the Earl of Ormonde, [illegible] Lord Deputy [illegible] Ireland [illegible] Earl [illegible] Ormonde, son of Mr. Daniel Cauner, of [illegible]

[illegible] Lord Deputy [illegible] Ireland [illegible] Earl [illegible] Ormonde, son of Mr. Daniel Cauner, of [illegible]

[illegible] Lord Deputy [illegible] Ireland [illegible] Earl [illegible] Ormonde, son of Mr. Daniel Cauner, of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

bravery, and striking by Buidseachlúan, from Tolcsan[a] to Athcliath, against the foreigners and the Leinstermen, and there fell Muchtiernán[b], son of Murchadh, son of Finn King of Leinster; the son of Dogartshan, son of Cowlaghar, Tanist of Ui Failgie, and Tuathal, son of Ugaire[c], royal heir of Leinster, and a countless slaughter of the Leinstermen along with them. There were also slain Dubhchall[d], son of Amhlaoibh, and Gillachenna, son of Gindubarra, two chiefs of the foreigners; Sitriuc, son of Lodar, Earl of Innsi Orc[e]; Brodar, chief of the Danes of Denmark, who was the person that slew Brian. The ten hundred in armour were cut to pieces, and at the least three thousand of the

[a] *Tolcsan*.—See Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 168, where the author has made the proper use of this passage in the Annals of the Four Masters in vindicating the character of Maelmordha.

[b] *Muchtiernán*.—The Tolka, a small river which flows through the village of Finglas, and passing under Ballybough Bridge and Annesley Bridge, unites with the sea near Clontarf.

[c] *Ugaire*.—He was not the ancestor of the Mac Murroughs of Kavanagh, as generally supposed, but was the father of Brian, the progenitor after whom the O'Briain, or O'Briens, of Limerick were called—from whom both families remain.

[d] *Dubhchall, son of Amhlaoibh*.—The annals of Ulster, at the year [illegible] that the same [illegible] were slain on the same day.

[e] *Tuathal, son of Ugaire*.—This is a blunder, because Tuathal, son of Ugaire, died a month before. It should be as in the Annals of Innisfallen: Mac Fuirbis, [illegible] "the son of Tuathal, son of Cealbhach," [illegible] Dunlaing, son of Tuathal, son of Ugaire." This Tuathal was the progenitor after whom the O'Tuathails, or O'Tooles of Hy Mail, were called; Cealbhach, after whom Gilsland, in Leinster, took their surname.

[f] *Innsi Orc*.—The islands of Orkney [illegible] on the north of Scotland.

[g] *To be inscribed in a book*.—In the Middle Ages, published in Latin and [illegible]

a Norse prince is introduced as asking, some time after the battle, what has become of his men, and the answer was, that "they were all slain." This seems to allude to the division in coats of mail, and is sufficient to prove that the Irish had gained a real and great victory. According to the *Cath Chluantarbh*, and the account of this battle inserted in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, thirteen thousand Danes and three thousand Leinstermen were slain: but that this is an exaggeration of modern popular writers will appear from the authentic Irish annals. The Annals of Ulster state that seven thousand of the Danes perished by field and flood. The Annals of Boyle, which are very accurate, make the number of Danes and the one thousand who were dressed in coats of mail, and three thousand others. The probability therefore is, that the Annals of Ulster include the Leinstermen in their one total of the slain on the Danish side, and in this sense there is no discrepancy between them and the Annals of Boyle, which count the loss of the Danes only. In the Chronicle of Roscrea, work of the Expositores of Aspenlaue, it is stated that this battle lasted for three days; that all the Normans were killed; and that crowds of their women in despair threw themselves into the sea: but the Irish accounts agree that it lasted only from sunrise to sunset on Good Friday.

agus lucht do roiseamtap cpi mile do Ghallaib ann. Ap do héip Ohpian, 7 don cat pin do pinneat an pann.

Tpi bliadna déag uile iomdi, o Shamp Opiain, ni cian dam,
Do bliadnaib pann, peapp an pcel, go po héip Gall an Ghaim.

Lom epa Ruaidhpi mic Cadhmain, comarbas Patraice, an pumth 7 mondarb do Sepp Cedna Chille, do cpeac pop an ropp Epiam pig Cpeann.

* Kill Mocumi Mella.—Now Kenny, in the county of Dublin. Keating says that it was so called from Mocumi, the brother of Beba, and his son Mochaeth, as well as those of O'Kelly, Dunne, O'Mervyn, and Gilla Isaiah, were buried at Kilmainham, a mile from Dublin, and the site is now called the Bailey [? Island] still [1857].

The most circumstantial account of the battle of Clontarf occurs in the Fragment of the Annals of Innisfallen, from which and from other ancient sources of this great battle, a copious description has been given in the Introduction to the Annals of Innisfallen compiled by Dr. O'Conor and Archdeacon Mac Geoghegan; but it has been so much amplified and ornamented as to be void of all authority. It also gives the names of chieftains as fighting on the side of Brian, who were not in existence, or [? as Dr. O'Conor, as a critical King's Counsellor, Macaem, prince of Iveragh, &c. These calculations so unworthy of Dr. O'Conor, have been given by Mr. Moore as true history, whose every word deserves the strictest credit, even of this important event. It appears in the Annals of Ulsterman, that "Maelsechlainn [O'Neill] overthrew Brian at the battle, and he and all his people, except [? Boyle, were slain] [? O'Neill] who came to be O'Neill. The Leinstermen and Danes beside him, but were the first to fly [? their slain were] about him of the Irish [? only O'Mervyn] [? Murchadh, or O'Neill] also O'Nolan escaped."

The following Irish account of the battle of Clontarf is preserved in the Book of Lismore, as belonging to the second division of Irish story, viz.: Causes of Bruidhne [Battle] [? son of Brian Boroimhe or O'Brian], by [? Donnell, son of Dubhdiadhma, [? one of O'Faradhay], who took the title of Ollamh of the Race of the Sons of Eochaidh Muidhmedhoin, King of Ireland: Murchadh, son of Brian, King of Ireland; Maelmordha, son of Murchadh, chief of the Ui-Faelain; Sitriuc, son of Olaf, chief of Dublin; Ivar, [? Imhar], son of Lodmann, chief of Limerick [Luimneach]: Carroll, son of Dunadhach, chief of Ui-Fidhgeinte: Mac Beatha, son of Gilla-Ultach, chief of Ui-Meith-Macaire: Gilla-na-naemh, son of Duibhcenn, chief of Feara-Maighe-Geo: [? O'Carroll], King of Ely: another O'Carroll, King of Orghialla, and Sitric Gemal, King of Feara-Manach.

The several tales come curious [? upon] history respecting Ireland have [? and] with a [? Fragment] of Ireland, and [? Ireland] to [? human] battle, or familiar [? part] of the Ireland which are given in the [? present] story called Cath Chluana Tarbh, or [? Battle] of [? Clontarf], as [? it is] in some Norman [? copies] of the Annals of Innisfallen, and in the Annals of Kilronan, and [? in] some [? other] [? copies] of the battle in various manuscripts in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. It is said that this battle [? took] place on a [? certain] Good Friday [? about] [? three] hundred [? years] from [? about] the [? time]. But O'Flaherty [? in] [? his] [? Ogygia] [? has] [? given] [? a] [? full] [? account] [? of] [? the] [? battle] [? from] [? many] [? sources], [? and] [? has] [? shown] [? that] [? the] [? battle] [? took] [? place] [? on] [? Friday], [? the] [? 23rd] [? of] [? April], [? 1014].

foreigners were there slain. It was of the death of Brian and of the battle the [following] quatrain was composed:

Fairtean years, one thousand complete, since Christ was born, not long since the date,
Of prosperous years—accurate the enumeration—until the foreigners were slaughtered together with Brian.

Mac Liaire, a.m. of Both Ináith, successor of Patrick, proceeded with the seniors and relics to Sord Choluim Chille, and they carried from thence the body of Murchadh, who made his way to Murchadh, who, on reproaching him for his delay, was informed that Odhran was the cause. Whereupon O'Heragan composed Murchadh to where she was, and a discussion ensued in which she proved the fact of Brian's fall or of Murchadh, O'Lorcan, and other chieftains of this army

"Tugsad Muircan, rumpó lúmm,
a ruscna mór-sa mo gnúis,
ba seang an mnaí go mbróisg,
do ruail re go nglondbúil.
Murchadh chell fáilt: Brian slaill iall:
Ye all shall fall in one letter;
Thy glory shall be as the morrow with the proud dead."

Mr. Moore has dwelt with pertinacity interested on this battle, and while he refers with, notwithstanding some mistakes into which he has been led by Dr. O'Connor's ill-regulations, has the following remarks on the Irish and Norse accounts of it, in his *History of Ireland*.

"It would seem a reproach to the name of Brian's day, to suppose that an event so proudly national as his victory, so full of appeals, as well to the heart as to the imagination, should have been suffered to pass unsung. And yet, though some poems in the native language are still extant, supposed to have been written by an Ollamh, or bard, attached to the court of Brian, and describing the splendour of the Hall of Kincora, after the death of their royal master, there appears to be, as many of those are not known, an allusion to the surprising theme of Clontarf. By the bards of the north, however, that field of death, and the name of its victor, were held in high honour. Brian was not so highly regarded. Fragments of the stories and traditions appertaining to that proud battle abound; and a Norse side of this description, which has been made familiar to English readers, breathes, both in its feeling and imagery, all that gloomy wildness which might be expected from an imagination darkened by the recollections of defeat."—Vol. ii. pp. 128, 129.

The battle of Clontarf is the theme of an Icelandic poem, translated by the English poet, Gray. "The Fatal Sisters."—See Sharpe's *Antiquities Celto-Scandica*, Hafn., 1787.

The Annals of Ulster give the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1013" (al. 1014). "Bruadar comes orcnaise carnil. Longcomaile a hi co fóid gcruim do muinntir Sancti Patricii co hEgmachaibh Sancta, et Lorgnen's feast at Mayo-rude, and the Sunday in Easter Easter. In the other this year, good and multitude of all corpses together. An army by Brian, with Leinster, King

7 cupp Mupchaid a mac, 7 aipc. Comarc, 7 olim Maelia [illegible] mopte, Maelmuipe co na pamad acc aipe na [illegible] 7 co narmaccaib leip, 7 po [illegible] ipam in Aro Macha in aland nai. [illegible] ipin na mac Diapmata, 7 Donchad 7 Tadg. Muiread pop Donchad 7 no pacc am Leinaib Ua Domnaill, ri Cenel Conaill, 7 pochaide mile imaille pip. Slaghis la hUa Maeldoraid, 7 la hUa Ruairc in Mide alle, co po marbpar Domnall, mac Catail 7 co po mupgis an mag, 7 co puccpar gialla Connacht

Anp Cpipt, mile a ceithpi deg. An cet bliadain do Mhuiredhach Ua Flaithbertaigh, ri Eirenn, 7 Domnall, ri Cenel Conaill, do marbadh dibrean, mac Domnaill. Nessan, comarbha Feichin, 7 Colum Ua Flannacain, abb Mainistir Cholum Chille, Conaing, mac Finn, ri Ui Dairr Mag 7 Lerach Mordomnaigh, d&c. Muirghes Ua Cerbaill, uiredmach Connacht, d&c. Niall, mac Eochagain, uiredmach Tire na Eirr, [reg] Muiredhach, mac Muirchertaigh Ui Neill, do marbadh la Conaghar Ua Domhnallain, taisigh Ua Tuirtre. Donnchan Ua Foerg,

[illegible] and by Mael-Sechnaill mac Donnell, king of Temair, in Ireland. [illegible] great and small gathered together with the Gaill of Dublin, and a body of the Britons of Denmark and Lochlann, a countless host between them, so that [illegible] was not seen. Besides was Leinster deprived [illegible] of which a battle fell of the adverse part of the Gaill [illegible] Murchadh mac Brian, king of Leinster; Domnall mac Eoghan, king of Ui Faelain; and Conaing, grandson of Dunlaing, king of Ui Muireadhaigh, [illegible] Ua Foerg, king of Ui Feilmeadha; Gilla Patraic, son of Gilla Ciaran, lector of Gilla Ciaran [illegible] Ua Maeldoraid; Gilla Ciaran, lector of Gilla Ciaran, [illegible] Ua Ruairc, [illegible] Ua Tuirtre; Donnchadh Ua Foerg,

[illegible] and by Mael-Sechnaill mac Donnell, king of Temair, in Ireland. [illegible] great and small gathered together with the Gaill of Dublin, and a body of the Britons of Denmark and Lochlann, a countless host between them, so that [illegible] was not seen. Besides was Leinster deprived [illegible] of which a battle fell of the adverse part of the Gaill [illegible] Murchadh mac Brian, king of Leinster; Domnall mac Eoghan, king of Ui Faelain; and Conaing, grandson of Dunlaing, king of Ui Muireadhaigh, [illegible] Ua Foerg, king of Ui Feilmeadha; Gilla Patraic, son of Gilla Ciaran, lector of Gilla Ciaran [illegible] Ua Maeldoraid; Gilla Ciaran, lector of Gilla Ciaran, [illegible] Ua Ruairc, [illegible] Ua Tuirtre; Donnchadh Ua Foerg,

Brian, King of Ireland, and the body of Murchadh, his son, and the head of Conaing, and the head of Maelsa. Muirchertach and his clergy waked the bodies with great honour and veneration; and they were interred at Ard-Macha in a new tomb. A battle between the two sons of Brian, i. e. Donnchadh and Tadhg. Donnchadh was defeated, and Enaidhen Ua Donnagain, lord of Arcall, and many others along with him, fell in the battle. An army was led by Ua Maelseachlainn and O'Ruairc into Magh-Ath; and they slew Domhnall, son of Eimhin, and plundered the plain, and carried off the territory of Connaught.

The Age of Christ, 1014 [*recte* 1015]. The first year of Maelseachlainn Mor, son of Donnchadh, over Ireland, after the killing of Brian, son of Cennetigh. Roman, successor of Feidlim; Colman Ua Fannacain, Abbot of Mactire Chiaran-Cluana-Conaire; and Conaing, son of Finn, Abbot of Dun-mor[1] and Liath-Mor, daughter died. Muirchertach Ua Loscain, airchinneach of Lothra, died. Niall, son of Dungarg, airchinneach of Nonagaith, was killed. Domghal Mac an Chomarc, airchinneach of Tuaim-gliar, [died]. Muirchertach, son of Maelmaedhoc, king of Aoi, was slain by Gilla-Modhoc Ua Donadharan, lord of Ui Fairrce.

...ake, a bishop, *Augustinensium Regis primus Archiepiscopus*, died. Tuathal, king of Leinster, died. ...ghlas, king of Eoghanacht and Cashel, and Donnchadh, tanist-son, where Cashel and Donnchadh, tanist-son of Maelmuri, were killed. [Gilla-na-Naem] Mac Gilla-na-Naem, lector of Ard-Macha, was killed. An army by O'Faelain and O'Reyrk into Meath-Mor, where they took Dunshaughlin, and spoiled the whole plain, the Magheny, or plain of Connaught, and carried away captives; and not in exile who [before] were dispersed by Brian, where many were killed. Dionysius Mac Dunan, Archbishop of Ireland, and Flann, Comarb of Patrick, and Cu-na-Gaedhil, in Christ departed. [Annals of Ulster, vol. 49.

...Ard-Macha, now Armagh, an old diocese, now which extends in a very extensive manner, and is bounded by Carlingford Lough, on the north, by the county of Down, and Moore, to the south of the county of Kildare.

[1] *Dun-mor*, i.e. *Navan Regnans*, now Kilbeggan, in the barony of Ballyboggan and King's County. The exact situation of this church is pointed out to us by the Life of St. Mochuorog, or Berkerius, as follows: "Igne cœlo" [Columnas] "orat in suo monasterio quod nostris diebus *Dunmore*, id est, *navis maximi et ex quibus in Mumonensium* or *Augustinium*, est locus positus in regione Mumonensium, in Scotia minori Hiae."—See Usher, Primordia, p. 1056; and Colgan's Acta Sanctorum ad 1 Jan., p. 521.

[2] *Lann-Ard-Macha*, now the parish, near Fiddown, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Tipperary, about nine miles S. E. of Kilkenny.

[3] *Comarbha Padruig*.—The word now in anglicised Coarb O'Donnellan, or Donnellan. This family is of a different race from that of Donnellan of Ballymacmurrin in Hy Many, in the county of Galway.

eaglasa Ua Flainn Feirna, do marbadh. Fiollaphadraig mac Neill, mic Dubhtaigh, do marbadh la Munstrachaibh. Muiredhach, mac Amalgaidh, eaglasa Ua Lorcain do marbadh la Machaibh. Mac Maeluanaidh, Mormaer, mic Lulaigh Ua Cathain, decc. Domchadh, mac Aedha duib Ui Maeldoraidh, do marbadh la Fallubh. Maelisa, mac eaglasa Ua Mame, do marbadh re linn Ainmire la gilla Tighe. Mac Raghnaill mic Iomair, eaglasa Fuirc Lurgi, do marbadh la hUa Tuathail. Cu Duib, mac Maelgarbh, coarb Caillighe bracharge do marbadh la sil Tuathail mosgrom. Slaighidh la Domnall, mac Dubhdaleithe, co Cumreach. Da mac Lorcain a Dome hUa Tuathail do marbadh. Fiborgan romarbadh Foghla. Muiris mor mac Gerailt Gerenn, a co cuic ann Doimnell co rochaidh armailte for Mogenan hUa Neill a in Fiarsidhreach co grisail. Mac a Gofa mic Maigidh, co roscar na cuic Corpthea, co cruic gabala a hesa co ro marb eaglasa Ua mBuain a rochaine eis. Slaighidh la Murchadh a hUa Neill, a la hUa Maelsechlainn co hAth cliath, co ro loscedh an ath, a gu hAgnidh a dun ann co raibh, a co hescartar iarsin a hUa Cheinnselaigh co roairgedh an cuid aile, a cuid ele dibh do bhaist a marbh. co roappadh an da cheachtar ann go ro marbsat iarsin mor dib an mac Gilla Comgaill, a. an Oighreas, a cop uchtach ann Congalach, mac Conchobair eaglasa Ua Failge. a Fiollacolaim Ua hOgna eaglasa Tethe. a rocumne aprisa. Mangan la Muiredhaigh a la hUa Neill, a la Maelmordha, a la hUa Rnairc d'fargabh co rescar par gallu Lagen a co partar pig Laigen do Dhomnall a hUa Neill, a Gilla Comgaill a Gilla Patraic a Gilla Colmain a Gilla Ciaran a Gilla Mic Liag a Gilla Mic Aeda a Gilla Mic Cuilinn a Gilla Mic Ronain a Gilla Mic Beathadh a Gilla Mic Duinnsleibhe a Gilla Mic Duinnchadha

Domhnall Ua Gonigis, lord of Cuinchis Ghlinne Geimhin, was slain. Gilla-Christ, son of Niall, son of Dubhlaech, was slain by Mac Seachlainn. Muiredhach, son of Anmchadh, lord of Ui-Liathain, was slain by Mathghamhain, son of Macilmaidh. Mosuma, son of the lord of Ui-Caisin, died. Donnchadh, son of Aedh Beag O'Mathghamhain, was slain by the foreigners. Maelisa, son of the lord of Ui-Maine, was slain at Inbhir Aronn, by the men of Teathbha. The son of Raghnall, son of Imhar, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain by the Ui-Liathain. Cudubh, son of Maelfabhaill, chief of Carraig-Brachaille, was slain by the race of Tadhg in Breaghaa. An army was led by Domhnall, son of Dubhdaibhoireann, to Leinstersh. The two sons of Brian, namely, Donnchadh and Tadhg, met him, [and] a battle was fought between them, wherein the [people of the] south of Ireland were defeated, and Domhnall fell, and numbers along with him. An army was led by Ua Neill, i.e. by Flaithbheartach, with the men of Meath and Breagha about him, into Leinster; and he plundered the country as far as Lothglinn, carried off pods and prisoners, and slew the lord of Uaithbligh, and many others. An army was led by Mac Seachlainn, Ua Neill, and Ua Maeldoraidh, to Ath-cliath, and they burned the fortress, and all the houses outside the fortress, and they afterwards proceeded into Ui-Cennsealagh, and plundered the whole territory, carrying off many thousand captives and cattle. A party of his marauders were overtaken, and a great number of them killed, together with the son of the King of Connaught, i.e. Sleghnasach, and there were also lost Cu-ghlaiseach, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Faighle; Gillachuim Ua hAghdha, lord of Teathbha, and many others also. An army was led by Mac Seachlainn, Ua Neill, Ua Maeldoraidh, and O Raidin, into Leinster; and they carried off the hostages of Leinster, and gave the Kingdom

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[a] Church of the two heights Kellare, in the barony of Kilconnell, and county of Galway.

[b] *Tadhg in Breaghaa*: i.e. the Chieftain's Breast, denoted from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum.

[c] *Uaithbligh*. This sept was seated in the barony of Balrothrama, County Carlow. The church of Uaithbligh was in their territory.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 617; and *Cathaoir-an-Coam*, p. 283, note 5.

Outside the fortress.—A. D. 1008 [recte, 1013]. "King Mac Maelsechlainn, O'Neile, and O'Maeldoraine, with their forces, went to Dublin and burnt all the houses that were in the Fore out, and from thence they went to O'Ross, a sullen to Leinster, which they preyed, harried, and spoyled, and took divers captives with them, among whom Conjalach mac Conchor, King of Affalie, was taken, and Gilla Colum O'Hagh, prince of Teathba."—*Ann. Clon.*

of Leinster to Donncuan, son of Dunlaing; and they plundered Osraighe, and carried off innumerable preys and many prisoners. A great depredation by Mac Murchadha in Dal gCais; and Donnchadh, son of Brian, and the Dal gCais overtook him, but these were defeated, and the son of Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, the son of Ua Catharain, and other persons also, were slain, and Mac Murchadha afterwards bore away the spoils. Aedh O'Ruairc, i. e. the son of Set Mantach, lord of Breifne, and royal heir of Connaught, was slain by Tuilig of the White sword, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connaught, at Loch Neill, in Magh Ai, in revenge of Donnchadh his brother. The Sleaghnach Ua Maeleachlainn was slain by the Ui Tuirtre. Colmcathgh, son of Feargal, lord of Laeighis, died. Aedh, son of Tuilig, son of Murchadh Ua Cearbhaigh, lord of Ui Maine, was slain at Clonfad-mic-Nois. Gillachrist, son of Niall, son of Dubhdaimen, was slain by Mac Beathadhain, son of Donnchadh. Dunghal Ua Donnabhadh went on a predatory excursion into Ardda Cianche, and Fogh, the son of Ruaidhri Ua Beirnagain, and O'Cuinneadh, were slain by him.

The Age of Christ, 1015 [recte 1016]. The second year of Maelseachlainn. Flaithbertach, son of Conaing, Tanaiste-abb of Ard-Macha; and Muircheartach, airchinneach of Tir-sciobraidhi, died. Inarmael Ua Maeldoraidh, successor of Comhgall, and Eithne, daughter of Ua Suairt, successor of Brighid, died. Airbheartach, son of Cosgrach Mac Maeldoraidh, airchinneach of Ros a'Mhil, and Maelgeasa, Ua Snaebhadhaigh the [most] learned of Ireland, died. Maeldubh, i. e. Maini Lemnacht, son of Cucearnach, chief poet of Ireland at that time, died. The following was Maeldubh's first quatrain:

city. Flaithbertach mac Donell, coarb of Kyaran, bishop, priest, and teacher, quievit."—*Chronicon*, tom. iii.

' *Lis-eadhadh*, i. e. Fort of the horses.... This was the name of the hill on which the ruins of the forts at Armagh.

' *Mealling*.—He was chief poet and secretary to Brian Boromhe, and is said to have written a life of that celebrated monarch, of which copies are extant in the Irish memory, but no copy of this work is now known to exist.—See Mac Curtin's *Brief Discourse in Vindication of the Antiquities of Ireland*, pp. 214, 217; O'Halloran's *History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 148. He also wrote several poems still extant, for one of which see note 1 under the year 1014. See also O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. 67, 68, and Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii. p. 230, where a short poem of Mac Liag's is published, with a versified translation.

In the Annals of Connaught Mealling is called "Aenli-Poet of Ireland, a very good man, and one that was a scholar of favour with King Brian."

Murċaḋ Brog, mac Maoilċeraig, baoi aźe rongaṗ na ṁbó,
A ṫé ar ṁoṫaṁ each ar iomlaṁ, cadaṁ ṗgṫach ṡnoṁaṗ aṁ.

Is é a ṗann ṁóṁṫach aṁṗo.

A Ṁaṁo ara i cind maṫaṁṗ, doṫ ṙi ṅ-decmaṁ caṗaiṫ,
Ṫe do ṅé ṫu do ṫinġ ṫaiġ ar ṫiṫ ṗeanṡoṗ an ṗalann.

Ṫáṫeóḋ lá Maolṡeċlann mṁ Ulṫoiḃ, go ṙuc ġialla Ulaḋ leṁ, Ṫoṁaltaċ Ua hAġóin, ṫiġṫiġna Tṫéḃa, do ṁarḃaḋ ó mac Duinn, mic Domnaill, i nDruim ṗíṫe. Macṗaṫ, mac Murċaḋaiġ Ċlainn, ṫiġṫiġna Cuaṗṗaiġ Luaṫṗa, do marḃaḋ. Domnall, a. an baeṫeas, mac Dunlaiṅ ṫiġṫiġna Laiġiṅ, ᵹ Tadg Ua Riain, ṫiġeaṗna Ua nDṗoma, do marḃaḋ la Daṁċaḋ, mic Ṫoṁaltaṗṗaiṫe, i Leiṫġlinn iaṗ nderṁaṁ baṫ ocaṫ ᵹ comlaiṅe i ṫeaṁ ḟoṁ. Rolaiṅ ṗo ṫaṁṡaiṗ innṗo.

Oṁan dṁġû, aṫṫeṁ an ṗiṫiaṗ ṗaiṅeḋ,
Ṫúṗaṫ comṁaṁo i nĠlinn Ġṗiṅ, niṗ naiṁ comlaiṅ eṗoṁeṗ.

Dumaltaċtaiṗ do ṫeṗcaṁ miḋe ċoṁa ċaṁlaṁċe, ᵹ ċoṁa ċlocṙeċ do ṙeiṙ ṫéaṁ. Ċlann ṁic Noṁ, ᵹ Ċlann ṙṁṫa Ḃṗeṫan, ᵹ Cinneiṫiġ go hepcaṁ. Cat eiṫiṁ Ulaḋ ᵹ Oal nAṁaiḃ, ᵹ ṗo ṙaṁṡaḋ ṗoṙ Oal nAṁaiḃ ṗa Ṅuall mac Eoċaiḋ, ᵹ no ṁaṫ ann Domnall mac Loṅgaiġ, ṫiġṫiġna Oal nAṁaiḃ, ᵹ Ṅuall mac Duḃċuiṁṅe, mic Eṁóḋaiḃ mic Aṁṗoiṫ aiṫṙi Ulaḋ, ᵹ Conċoḃaiṙ Ua Domnallaiṅ, ṫiġṫiġna Ua Ṫaiṫṙi, ᵹ aṙaill amaille ṙṁa. Ṡiaṫṫiġ lá Maolṡeaċlann i nDṙuaiġiḃ, go ṙo ṁaṁṗ Oṙṙaiġe, ᵹ no ṗaṫ

[a] *The salt.*—It is added, in an interlined gloss in the Stowe copy of these Annals, that women were formerly salt by the belt: "mana ṗo ḃáṫaṁ na ṙeṁnaiḋ ṗalann aṁ ṁeṁ."

Imram nóṁ.—There is a piece of this name, now called Dromsat, in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo, but the place here referred to was probably in Westmeath.

[b] *O'Kean.*—Now Ryan. This family is still numerous in Idrone, and throughout Leinster: but they are to be distinguished from the O'Mulryans, now Ryans, of county O'Mulryan, in Tipperary. Both are of the race of Cathaoir Mor, King of Leinster and monarch of Ireland in the second century; but their pedigrees are different. The O'Byrnes descend from Bran, fourth in descent from Cathaoir Mor. The O'Mulryans of County O'Mulryan descend from Bregus, son of Eochaidh Finn-fuar of Nath-i, son of Comhlabeth, son of Bran Ganeslach, son of Labhraidh, son of Brassil Beadach, son of Fiacha Baiscaitin, son of Cathaoir Mor.

[c] *Loch Lurgan.*—It is stated in an interlined gloss, in the Stowe copy, that by the Meling

Muirchertach Beag, son of Mackeirtech, who has been herding
the cows,
It is more worthy that he retaliates not,—give him a handful of
findruine.

His last quatrain was this:

O Bell, which art at the head of my pillow, to visit thee no friends
come;
Though thou makest thy "ding dang," it is by thee the sill[a] is mea-
sured.

An army was led by Mailsechlainn into Ulidia, and carried off the hostages of the Ulidians. Gillacolum Ua hAghdha, lord of Tuaththa, was slain by the son of Donn, son of Donnghal, at Dealm-raithe. Macrath, son of Muiredhach Clisca, lord of Clarraighe-Luachra, was killed. Donncuan, son of Simpleton, son of Dunlaing, lord of Leinster, and Tadhg Ua Riain, lord of Ui-Drona, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Gillaphadraig, at Leithglinn, after they had made friendship, and taken a mutual oath in the beginning of the day. Moling delivered this prophecy:

Doundurgen[b], and the royal Bard[c] of lances,
Shall violate friendship at Glungerg[d]; mutual oaths shall not
prevent blood-shed.

Dun-da-leathghlas was totally burned, with its Damdhing[e] and Cloicthech[f], by lightning. Cluain-mic-Nois, Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, and Oentaruim were burned. A battle between the Ulidians and the Dal Araidhe, wherein the Dal-Araidhe were defeated by Niall, son of Eochaidh; and wherein fell Domhnall, son of Loingsech, lord of Dal Araidhe; Niall, son of Duibhtuile, son of Eochaidh, son of Aidgal, ex-king of Ulidia; and Conchobhar Ua Dominnallain, lord of Ui-Tairtri, and others along with them. An army was led by Mailsechlainn into Osraighe; and he plundered Osraighe, and carried off spoils and

predicted "Donncuan."

[b] *The royal Bard*: i.e. "Tadhg."—*Gloss.*

[c] *Glunn-Gerg*: i.e. "Leithglinn."—*Gloss.*

[d] *Damdhing*: i.e. the great stone-church, or cathedral.

[e] *Cloicthech*: i.e. the steeple, or round tower belfry. This steeple was pulled down at the re-erection of the church of Down; but a drawing of it is preserved, and will be published in the Second Part of Petrie's *Round*

gvala y bpuce bpi, y po naib Oúngal mac Żellapmuine mic Oom-chaba y po mne ele. Slúaġ la Mael-eclaine in Oppaiġ vopinn co po meap lé an eipe, y ruce a epalla. Do ġabadap apann in Uaib Ceinnfelaiġ, co pop mapbpaiġ, y ruce a hdnap y a miġaire. Comacha do apcain, y do bpiġ Connopa y Cille na bFer. Fer numan do oġaiġ hi Clorpann y hi po fine. Żebennach, mac Oeġa, eġlip Ua Neill do maphad la hUi Fiaċ. Fiaċpa, mac Flaiċbeapcain, do maphad, Uiaim pop Feilib pop Fagapcaċ Cnpil, do ceapcap Oimaill. Ua Domnaill, mopmóp Cheapl y Oomnall Ua Fmaċpa, eġlip Apo, y pochaine ele.

Ger Cnipt, ard a pe[illegible]. Ua epap bfiacpa co Mhuiċeapcaiġ Fuapaiper Ua Muiċeapcaiġ, coiapb Connacht, eicip[illegible]

Ceallaċ Ua Riaċmaiġ epponc, h Opomu pave, deġ. Oenżup, mac Flainn, epponaċ Laiġean Uile, y bup[illegible] hUi Fiaċ hUppe[illegible]

Comcomach, pilid[illegible] Ua Ceallaiġ Upplaiġ, do ġabh é le hUi Gappchi. Oenżup mac Ungupa Ceallaiġ, pi[illegible]

Pilip[illegible] mac Domnaill, mic Conċobaiġ, y ornamac Cl[illegible]

Domnall, mac Gonnċoba Ui Congalaiġ, pi[illegible]

[illegible] and Inishmurray.... There are visible in Lough Ree, as far as the Rock Nuisance, between Athlone and Lecan in summer....for many miles the year 718. Inishmurray, i. e. Muiredach's Island, belongs to the parish of Templeboy, barony of Tirerrill, county of Sligo.

The Annals of Ulster make the following event occur the year 1038:

"A. D. 1038. Flannagan mac Cuinnig, Aircinneach of Kilmacduagh and Morgair, Abbot-coarb of Kilmacduagh and Morgair, Abbot-coarb of Iniscaoil, went into Inishmurray, [illegible] of Kildare.....[illegible] Murchertach mac Maelsechlainn, Coarb of Comgall, fell. Mac Liag, high poet of Ireland, came to his death between Ulster and Leinster and [illegible] were vanquished, where fell Donell Claen, king of Dalriada, Sell mac Duncathmaa and Cellach Cualann, king of Ui Cuirrig, and many more. Aed mac Eochu mic Flann, king of the men of Meath, [illegible] mac Flann, king of the men of Meath, [illegible] Dunlaing, king of Leinster, and [illegible] Odhran, killed by Dunlo mac Gillapatrick, a prince of Leighlin. Dub-Indrec all burnt Clonmacnois, Cloncraff, and Connmac [illegible]

prisoners, and slew Dunghal, son of Gilleyhadeaig, son of Donnchadh, and many others. An army was led again by Maelseachlainn into Osraighe; and he plundered half the territory, and carried off hostages. He subsequently proceeded into Ui-Cennselaigh, which he plundered, and carried off their cows and prisoners. The Connaughtmen plundered and demolished Ceann-coradh and Cill-Daiua[a]. The men of Munster plundered Inis-Gothraan and Inis-bo-finé. Geibhennach, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain by the Ui-Maine themselves. Machna, son of Flannagan, was killed. A victory was gained by the Eili over Eoghanacht-Chaisil, where Donnhadh, grandson of Dunnhadh, royal heir of Cnisel, and Donnhadh, grandson of Ruaidhri, lord of Arradh, and numbers of others, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1016 [*recte* 1017]. The third year of Maelseachlainn. Diarmaid Ua Maeltuiledia, a distinguished wise man, scribe, and bishop, died. Cuan-na-mbocht Ua Baithin, lector of Glenn-Uisean, died. Ceallach Ua Maelmithe, archimaeach of Druim-ratha, died. Oengus, son of Flann, archimaeach of Lann-Leire; and Diarmaid Ua Maelmaedhog, Abbot of Glenn-Uisean, died. Conmhach, lector and Abbot of Achadh-Urghlais, was slain by the Ui-Buirche. Longlas, son of Carroch Caisin, royal heir of Feamhair, pillar of the dignity[b] of Ireland, died of the cholic. Fearghal, son of Donnhadh, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Ardeach, was slain by the Cinel-Loghain themselves[c]. Conn, son of Conchobhar, son of Eignechan, died. Donnchadh, son

[a] Ruaidhri, lord of Aileach, was Ceann-coradh, enthroned at Tomhaltach's death. Peace in Ireland."—*Cod. Clarend.* num. 49.

At the year 1015 in the Annals of Clonmacnoise which corresponds with 1015 of the Annals of the Four Masters, the following entry occurs:

"There was great scarcity of Corne and victualls this year in Ireland, insomuch that a hoope was sold for no lesse than five groates, which cause (as my author sayeth) to a penny for every barrell" [cake].

[b] *Achadh-Urghlais*.—Otherwise called Achadh-urghlais and Achadh-laghais, now Agha, a townland containing the ruins of a very ancient church, in the barony of Idrone East, and county of Carlow, about four miles to the east of Old Leighlin.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 352; and also Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist. of Ireland*, vol. ii. pp. 228, 230, where Lanigan incorrectly describes the situation of this church as on the west of the River Barrow, though it is expressly stated in the Life of St. Fintan, to be "in pictis Hua-Drona, contra civitatem Leighlinensis in orientali parte fluminis Barvæ."

[c] *Pillar of the dignity*.—"Long mac Carry Calma, prince of Tarragh, the joye of Ireland, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

[d] *The Cinel-Eoghain themselves*.—The Four Masters should have written this passage as follows: "Fearghal, son of Donnhadh, son of Conchobhair, chief of the Cinel-Eoghain, and

eanna Cpomm, do marbad lá pliabh bpiż buidéa. Giollaċpiṡt Ua Lorcain, rinsḟna Cuile Fobhannain, do marbad i nOilenaiṁ. Piann Ua heicc, rinsḟna Ua Mael, do marbad. Murċhadh Ua Duibcenn, rinsḟna Ua nUar bhfiż, do marbad lá Flaiṫbeapṫach Ua Neill. Ar do tabaiṙt fop Fhlaiṫbeapṫach lá Maolṙeachlann i nOiṫe, dá i ṫoṙċaṙaṫap é. Saeṙlann Ua Mopda do marbad. Dubḋaboṙenn Ua Neill do mharbh iad.

Uap Cpiopt, mile a ṡé ċéo. An ċeṫpamad bliadain do Mhaoliċh Iapla. Seṗaiṡd mac Uilliam, ṗiṙ anṁċaṙa Opeann, i Coṁaṙba Ua Mheiṫeamh, oide Uilliam adlaic, déċc. Murċhadh Ulaċ, aimsiṙa Chlainne Neill, déċc. Opeann mac Mhiṙoinḟpaṫa, mic Ruiṫ bpeaṫnaiġ Caṁáin, do dallad i nUi Chiṙe la Seaṗaiġ, mac Aṁlaiḃ a meabail, i a ṙoṙ dó. Conġalach mac Comaltaiġ, mic Piṁ, ṙiġṫeṙa Ua Faiḋṙe, do déċc. Maolan, mac Cadaiṙ Ui Ceallaiġ, ṙiġṫeṙa Fealiḃ i ṫeaṫ Laiġean uile, do maṙbaḋ le na ḃaiṫeiḃ. Ceapḃall, mac Uaṫmuṙaiṫ, poġnamh Caṁáin do maṙbaḋ i mBaile Uí Ṁaoil. Cpeaċ eaṫ Mhaiġ Iċhiaṫ, i Niall Móṙ mac Aeḋa Ui Neill do ṙaṫaiġeaḋ, i Conaṫ mac Cuinn Ui Neill, i Cpeaċ eaṫ Mhaiġ Ṙeiṫ, i Cpeaċ eaṫ Muiġe Lena, i Cpeaċ eaṫ Muiġe Muaḋaṁ, i Cpeaċ eaṫ Muiġe Cpoṁ, i Cpeaċ eaṫ Muiġe Ṙeiṫ, i Cpeaċ eaṫ Muiġe Ṙaṫaċ, i Cpeaċ eaṫ Muiġe Ṙaṫaċ eile

of Donnchadh Ua Conghalaigh, [lord of Breagha, and] royal heir of Ireland, was slain by the men of Breagha themselves. Gilladuist Ua Lorcain, lord of Caille-Follamhain, was killed at Cenannus. Flann Ua Beice, lord of Ui-Meith, was killed. Muiredhach Ua Duibheoin, lord of Ui Mic-Uais-Brogh, was slain by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by Maelseachlainn, at Odhbha, where many were slain. Gaothini Ua Mordha was slain. Dubhdabhoireann Ua Riain was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1017 [recte 1018]. The fourth year of Maelseachlainn. Gormghal of Ard-Ollamh, chief annachara of Ireland; and Cormac Ua Mithidhren, Abbot of Ard-mhic-Nois, died. Muiredhach Ua Tlach, anmchara of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Bresal, son of Maelmordha, son of Murchadh, King of Leinster, was blinded by Sitric, son of Amhlaibh, at Ath-cliath, through treachery: and he died in consequence. Conghalach, son of Conchobhar, son of Finn, lord of Ui-Faighle, died. Maelan, son of Dubhgroich Ua Loscain, lord of Gailenga and all Tuath-Luighne, was killed by the Saithnii. Gearbhall, son of Murchadha, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by treachery. A war between Maelseachlainn and the Ui-Neill of the North, so that the Eoghanachs went northwards over Sliabh-Fuaid. A predatory excursion by Maelseachlainn into

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lann go fada Ceall, 7 earrach mong don eplus la Fiana Ceall 7 lá héle, go ro marbad ann Domnall Ua Cannealláin, eigfna Cenel Laogaire, 7 Capp Muse, pecaire Maelpadraig, 7 Ua Cléreén, eigfna Caille Follamain no gus, 7 a dec lap pyc. Flannacán Ua Ceallaig, 7 Corgalach, mac Maelpadraig, do gein gur maigin céna. Gillacolum, mac Murpadaig Ui Maeltire, 7 Aed Ua hEpcain, eigfna Ua mbpiuin Machа, déc. Cpinach Ua Mópda, eigfna Luighe, do marbad. Murpadach, mac Murpéptaigh, eigfna Fiarpe, do marbad.

Aop Cpipt, mile a hocht déc. Ua Floscead bliadain do Mhaoileachlainn. Domnall, mac Maelpadraig, mic Domnaill, comarba Patraic, 7 Mo Laisse, déc. Onfrep Ua Maoileoin, pfrab, a. epiop, Cluana mic Nois, déc. hUa Epnedáin, abb Lemo uip, do marbad. Ceallapa do mic Iopcain do éne beuil, cenaiged aon ré, amáin. Orgain Chlainne Suibne do Suibne mac Cellaig, co nGallaib Ua Cinél, co pucpat gabála Cuapnde 7 Epenn, 7 po marbpat uaisle tuaipi pop lar na cille. Septa Cuparn do orgain do Domnall mac Taidg, 7 a marbad pein a teiné pfremaine cpa puipcad Dé 7 Ciarán. Dá mac Maelpeaclainn, mic Maolpuanaid, Apdgar, 7 Aped, da pigdamna Oilig do marbad la Cenel Eogain pabein. Macgpamain, mac Conaing, mic Dunnsuan, pigdamna Muman, déc. Mac

[illegible] *Domhnall Ua Cannaillean*.—Now anglice Daniel O'Kenellie, or Quinlan. This family took their hereditary surname from Caindelbhan, son of Maelpoa, the local descendant of Laoghaire mac Neill Naighiallaigh, the most powerful monarch of Ireland.—See the *Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society*, vol. i. p. 182; and note [illegible] under the year 846, p. 619, sub. 2. supra.

" A. D. 922" [recte, 927] "Cormacan mac Maelcoin, prince of the Race of Lugaidius, died, of whom the sept of Moylycr-Cormacan."—Ibid. ibm.

Ua Ceallaigh [illegible] i. e. O'Kelly of Hy-Gaila, of the race of Diarmaid, son of Fergus Cairbheol, monarch of Ireland from A. D. 544 till 565. Of the fallen state of this family Cenell Nagealligan writes as follows, in 1687, in the translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise at A. D. 778:

"They are taught so low now a days that the very Chronicles in the kingdom do witnesse of their descents, for the O'Kellys are so common every where that it is unknown whether the deprived parties of them be of the family of O'Kellys of Connaught or Hy-Many, that scarcely one of the same family knoweth the name of his own great grandfather, and are forced to be meere churles and poor labouring men, as in some there is a few parishes in the kingdom but hath some one or other of these Kellys in it, I mean of Hy-Many."

The year 1017 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 1018 of the Annals of Ulster, and 1014 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

[the territory of the] Fearn-Ceall; and a party of the army was overtaken by the Fearn-Ceall and the Eli, so that Domhnall Ua Cendsealbhaigh, lord of Cuil-Lacdhaire, and Iwe-Midhe Maelsechlainn's lawgiver, were slain, and Ua Cleirceen, lord of Cuile-Follamhain, was wounded, and died after a short period. Flannagan Ua Ceallaigh, and Conghalach, son of Maelsechlainn, were mortally wounded at the same place. Gilleoidhin, son of Muireadhach Ua Maeltrea, and Aedh Ua hAirealain, lord of Uaithe-Cruaidh-Macha, died. Conchatach Ua Murdha, lord of Laeghis, was killed. Mulveadhach, son of Muirchertach, lord of Feara-ris, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1018 [recte 1019]. The fifth year of Maelsechlainn Domhnall' son of Murtoughtan, son of Domhnall successor of Patrick and Mochonog, died. Ua Breislibain, Abbot of Ardmore, was killed. Cill-dara was all burned by lightning, excepting one house only. Connaught was plundered by Sitric, son of Amhlaibh, and the Gregraighe of Ath cliath: and they carried off innumerable spoils and prisoners, and slew many persons in the middle of the church. The shrine of Ciaran was plundered by Domhnall, son of Teidhg: and he himself was killed at the end of a week, through the miracles of God and Ciaran. Two sons of Maelsechlainn, son of Murtoughtan, Ardghar and Aedh, both royal heirs of Aileach, were killed by the Cinel-Eogain themselves. Maelgheallaidh, son of Cosgrach, son of Donncuan, royal heir of

"A. D. [recte 1018] Ardmacha do [recte do Ard Macha] [for] Brian [mac Cinneidigh] mac Brian, [mac Aedha Roiderg]. Brian mac Cinneidigh, king of Leighes, killed at Dublin by Sitrick mac Aulay. Niallan mac Egail O'Lachan, king of Oilech, and all Tirconnell, killed by an army led by the [Cinel-Eogain] himself. An army by Donnell mac Loughlin, Niall mac Eochy, and imprisoned" [Rawl. B. 488, fol. 53, col. 1]. "Comgall, the Virgin, Patron spirit of Bennchor. Donnell mac Loughlan, King of Leighes, and Cosnie, heard" [Redcrope] "to Maelsechlainn killed by Feidall and Ely, about a year. The Comet appeared this year for 14 days in harvest. Gilcolum mac Murtal O'Maelruan, and Hugh O'Heerin, king of O'Breasail-Machi, were slain" [Cod. Clarend., col. 19, fol. 31].

"A. D. 1019" [recte 1018]. "Beriaig Ulltaibh, ar bairle ar Chenncharaibh dond, bliadain" [sexto, Bern.] "mac Roiderraig, king of Lynster, was treacherously killed by the people of Sitrick. [Iser appeared the great star in the Autumn for a shining Comet in the Firmament, which continued for the space of two weeks. King Maelsechlainn with a great army, went to Feidall and Ely, where he took a great prey, and through the timely assistance of the inhabitants of the country, in dread of their preys and liberties, Donnell O'Royderraic, prince of the Race of King Legery, and Gossyn, the king's brewer" [Rawlinson]. "with many others, were slain. Cinaedh mac Mulmoray, prince of Lynster, was killed wilfully."—Ann. Clon.

Carraigh, mic Aeda ua Ui Cappen, do comharsain aiged, fer Dhamchadh mic Ipuin, do creagan beim do Shasanaib ina dhiaidh, i a haitribh Eathra, i fa hiad a fuil fein do bi an lam, i a haitribh Eathra fe. Tepna upnin mic Diarmada, i fe marbhad mic Carraigh. Maolmuire mac Maolmuaid, comarba Dachua do mharbhadh Ua Feabhmaic, comarba Ua Riada, do marbhadh. Flaithfheach Ua Neill do creach a nTir Conaill, go ro hargaired iar Dhiaidhna, i Tir Eanaigh Ruairg Ua Maeil an, eighna Ua nDomhnaill, do marbhadh la plaga pestilencie, i fe marbhadh ina mac Cennetigh i Cucaich, i Hoilmuire mac Eagail fe cetna. Feidlimidh mac Dualaigh, mic Taidhg, pighnaim Laighen do marbhadh do Laighnibh batha i do Laighnibh. Aiden mac Oighfe, eighna Muscraighe, impe na Ui Cathpaigh, eighna duirn, do marbhadh la Saxanaibh. Ruaidhri mac Paulaig, eighna Fobarg, do marbhadh.

Aon Dhiarmaid, mic Aeda mic [illegible] Ui Faighenain do Mhuinntir Bhaighill, Maolmuire Ua Maeilmuaid, eighna Fear Ceall, do marbhadh la Mag Uidhir la Muinntir Ui Cathpaig. Mac [illegible] la Muinntir Neill i la Muinntir Mic Uidhir. [illegible] Ua Reagan do siodhaine, do cuaidh go hOmna i do Bhaolphiobhaine. Flaithfheach Ua hEidhin do feallad la Muinntir Ui Eaghra. Tearnan Finan do eghean Ui Baoill [illegible]

Ua Cearnaigin. Not identified. Ua Eaghra. Now anglicised Geary, Geary, or Geary, of Moylurg, county of Roscommon. — Ua Maeilmuaid. Now Mulmoyd, Mulmoyd, or Mulmoyd, who was chief of Clan-Feargal, in the county of Longford, under the name of Mac Mulmoyd, or O'Mulmoyd, until the reign of James I. — Ua Cathpaigh. Now anglicised Carey, Carew, or Carey, of Carbery, in the county of Cork. — Ua Maeilfhabhail. Now anglicised Mulfaul, Mulfaul, or Mulfaul, and sometimes Faul, Faul, or Faul. — Ua Reagan. Now anglicised Regan, Regan, or Regan, of Hy-Many, in the county of Roscommon. — Ua Baoill. Now anglicised Boyle, Boyle, or Boyle, of Connaught, who was originally chief of Kinel-Dofa, in the county of Donegal. — Ua Eaghra. Now anglicised Geary, Geary, or Geary, of Moylurg, county of Roscommon. — Ua Maeilmuaid. Now Mulmoyd, Mulmoyd, or Mulmoyd, who was chief of Clan-Feargal, in the county of Longford, under the name of Mac Mulmoyd, or O'Mulmoyd, until the reign of James I. — Ua Cathpaigh. Now anglicised Carey, Carew, or Carey, of Carbery, in the county of Cork. — Ua Maeilfhabhail. Now anglicised Mulfaul, Mulfaul, or Mulfaul, and sometimes Faul, Faul, or Faul.

Aon Diarmaid, mic Aeda [illegible] Faighenain. Not identified. — Fear Ceall. Now Farrell, Farrell, or Farrell, of Annaly, county of Longford. — Mac [illegible]. Not identified. — Ua Reagan. Now anglicised Regan, Regan, or Regan, of Hy-Many, in the county of Roscommon. — Ua Baoill. Now anglicised Boyle, Boyle, or Boyle, of Connaught, who was originally chief of Kinel-Dofa, in the county of Donegal. — Ua Eaghra. Now anglicised Geary, Geary, or Geary, of Moylurg, county of Roscommon.

The Annals of Ireland now in the following volume [illegible]

[illegible] Ua Dhiarmada, [illegible] Ua Eaghra, [illegible] Ua Cathain, [illegible] Ua Maeilmuaid, [illegible] Ua Maeilfhabhail, [illegible] Ua Reagan, [illegible] Ua Baoill

Munster, died. The son of Catharnach, son of Aedh of the Ui-Caisin, attacked Donnchadh, son of Briain, and gave him a stroke of a sword in his head and across the arm, so that he struck off his right hand, i. e. his right palm. The son of Ivman afterwards escaped, and the son of Catharnach was slain. Muircertach, son of Machtamradh, Tanist of Dealbhna, was killed. Ua Geibhennaich, Tanist of Ui-Maine, was killed. Finnbheartach Ua Neill came into Tir-Conaill, and plundered Tir-Enda and Tir-Leghtonaigh. Ruaidhri Ua hAirealtain, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the men of Fearnmhagh; and the two sons of Connmhagh, namely, Amalgaidh and Gilla-mura, were immediately slain in revenge of him. Gilla-na-naemhdhe, son of Dunlaing, son of Tuathal, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the Leinstermen themselves, i. e. by [the people of] Fernghus. Aedhal, son of Gillaroe, lord of Muscraighe-Breoghain, and Donnsleibhe Ua Cathmhaile, lord of Nuachongbhail, were slain by the Gaillenga. Ruaidhri, son of Faelan, lord of Feara-Ua, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1092 [recte 1094]. The sixth year of Muircheartach. Muircheartach O'Maeleachlainn, lord of Fearn-Ceall, was slain in Magh-Lena[a] by Muirchertach Ua Carnaigh. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Neill [towards Ath], son of Brian and Art Ua Ruairc to the Shannon; and they gave the hostages of Connaught to Muircheartach. Finnbheartach Ua hEochaidh was blinded by Niall, son of Eochaidh. The Termon of Fionn[b] was plundered

[The [Termon of Inisowen (Termonn-mic-Uais)] [recte, the great stone church] [belonging to] Mortagh O'Carroll upon Maelsnee, [one of Fercall, bringing him forcibly, or [by the will] "willed after."—*Ord. Clarend.*, vol. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise have some of these events under the year [1091] as follows:

"A. D. 1091" [recte, 1093] "All the town of Killdare, wt manie in it, thunderbolt, wt the towre. Setrick mac Awley of Dublin very cruellie and without respect made havock of all the kings in the church of Kells and killed manie within the precinct of the said church. The shrine of St. Keyran was shaved by Donnell mac Teige, who, by the advyce of St. Keyran, was killed within a week after. The son of Oghoirnagh O'Connor, of the territory of Tho-

mond, fell upon Donnell mac Keyan Boyne, and gave him a blow in the head, and did cut off his right hand. Dermott mc Neel drove the army was killed in that pursuance. Moylemurry mac Moylemayn, prince of Delvin, died." —*Ann. Clon.*

[a] *Magh-Lena*,—now Moylena, near Tullamore, in the King's County.—See note [a], under A. D. 902, p. 562, *supra*.

[b] *The Termon of Fionn*:—Now Templeport, and sometimes anglicised Humphry, Hanph, Hory and even Howe. This family took their hereditary surname from Eochaidh, son of Niall, son of Aedh, son of Aenghus, who was the eighth in descent from Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, who died in the year 718.—See p. 315, *supra*.

[c] *The Termon of Elanbo*:—i. e. the Termon of

mill, mas Mandaron, e dixeron Un Mucr. de mayor — E o Un Mayordomo, e Escribano Un Alcalde de mayor, e Un Alcalde de alzadas. Cabeçon Un Comendador, e Un Caballero Lugar, e Ver

Otro Quien mas pide. Un Escribano Mayor de Mandamiento. Dos Jueces Un Pan. por quien Mandan, e c. Ayuntamiento y Cabildo en que se ha de hacer, y en que se ha de tratar, y de lo que se ha de tratar, y en que se ha de votar, y en que se ha de votar, y en que se ha de vot

by the Ui-Fiachrach. Donnabhall, son of Muiredhach lord of Ui-Maine, was killed. Aedh Ua h-Anmchadha, knight, lord of Ui-Meith, was slain by the Ui-Niallain. Gilmacher Ua Conchobhair, lord of Carraighe Luachra, died.

The Age of Christ, 1091. The seventh year of Murchadh's reign. Cormac Ua Finn, a distinguished Bishop of Munster, died. Ard-Macha was burned with all the fort, without the saving of any house within it except the library only, and many houses were burned in the Teamhair; and the Dormitory and Refectory, and the Cemetery, with its bells; and Daimhliag mic Oscair, and Damhliag-middle-mill, and the old preaching chair, and the shrine of the relics, and many riches in the houses of the residents, with much gold, silver, and other precious things. Cluain-mic-Nois, with its oratory, was burned. Clonmacnois-west, with its houses, was burned. The burning of Cluain-Iraird, Ard-Sratha, and Clonmacnois-West. The shrine of Patrick, and the Breastplate [a bell] of Patrick were robbed by the plunderers, by Ua h-Aedha and [by members of] Leyny [i.e. Hy-Fiachrach]; and the cause of wrath from account hundred years. Murchadh, son of Lochlann, successor of Patrick, head of the clergy of all the north west of Europe, and chief of the disciples of the west of the world, —his

[illegible] Cenn-Eitigh, [illegible] Ua h-Aedha [illegible] Ua Niallain [illegible] Ua Conchobhair [illegible]

A.D. 1091. [illegible] Murchadh [illegible] Cormac Ua Finn, Mellosa [illegible] Ard-Macha [illegible] Cluain-mic-Nois [illegible] Cluain-Iraird, Ard-Sratha, and Clonmacnois-West [illegible] Patrick [illegible] Ua h-Aedha [illegible] Leyny [illegible] Murchadh, son of Lochlann, successor of Patrick, [illegible]

[illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [

learned sage died on the third day of the month of June, the Friday before Whitsuntide precisely; and Anbaighmith was installed in the successorship of Patrick by the laity and the clergy.

The Age of Christ, 1021. The eighth year of Maelsechlainn Meadhra, priest and airchinnech of Lann Leire, died. Maelmuire, daughter of Amlaibh, wife of Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, died. Aedh, son of Flann son of Maelsechlainn, lord of the Southern Half of Ireland, was slain by Ua Raighilleadhain, poet of the Fearn Bile. Branagan, son of Mathghamhain, lord of Moylin, was drowned on May day, in Loch-Ainninn [Lough Lindil] and Maelsamhaigh, chief lawyer of Ard-sechlainn, died, after the plundering of the shrine of Ciaran by them both, this happened at the end of nine days after the desolation. A victory was gained by Blaithmac, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, over Aedh, son of Aindiadhb, and the banishment of Aindiadh, at Inber-Mogeraga in Ui Breathnaigh-Uaisneach, where he made a deadful slaughter of the foreigners. Gamhlan, son of Dubhtuinn, lord of Fearn-Tuaisceart, died. Cuvaille, son of Nuadhan, was slain by the Ui-Amalgaidhe. The son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui Buirneadh, was slain by the Ui-Gailline. A great depredation by Muircheartach upon the foreigners; and on the same night a depredation was committed by the Foreigners upon the Clanmacnois. A great depredation was committed by Muircheartach upon the Ciannachtaibh; and they were driven northwards over Sliabh Fuaid. Ua Flaithbertaigh, chief of Clann-Colmain, died

[illegible] Ua Donnchadha, and county of Ros-[illegible] *Annals and Calendar of Oengus*, p. 18, note 3; and note 2, under A. D. 1207.

The chronology of the Annals of the four Masters is derived from this period mainly. The Annals of Ulster make their year agree with [illegible]

A.D. 1021. An overflow of Loch-Neagh at Lurgan-an-Chirrich was Aulaibh, king of Dublin, at Duibh-Linn. A shower of wheat rained in Derry. An army by Hugh O'Neill to South Connaught. They went at Martaine and left [illegible] hostages in the country. [illegible] in a battle], and O'Malaghlin and many more were slain together with the men of Scath-Phadraigh, with the men of Bregia, and other [illegible] Aindiadh, son of Flann, with Brenaigh, and [illegible] were all [illegible] him at Ardsechlainn [illegible] and Ardbraccan] what they came all to one place with him; but the son of Niall stood his ground from them still, and was [illegible] The [illegible] and was [illegible] in the oldest of [illegible] were slain [illegible] *Leabhar Leacain*, *Lebar Leathlathe*. In reign O'Mailghlin [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of all Bregia], Mac Gilla-Aodain, Aenegus, Guaire of Aidhne, went into Munster and took [illegible] [illegible] Cuan, i.e. *prima pars huius libri pro tota*], and visited Cluain. Kinfaela O'Kelly, king of Soithen, killed by Donnell Cowle. The son of Flann Mac-Lonargain, lector of Tuaim; Hugh

A shower of wheat was rained in Oirthir Aradhgharadh, successor of Patrick, went into Munster for the first time, and made a great circuit thereof.

The Age of Christ 1022. The victory of Ath-buidhe Thaidhgin[1] [was gained] by Maelseachlainn over the foreigners of Ath cliath, where many were slain; of which was said:

> His last lovely victory was in the evening at Ath-buidhe;
> Thirty revolving days from this until his death.

He lived but a month after this. Maelseachlainn Mor, son of Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, pillar of the dignity and nobility of the west of the world, duel on Cruachain Loche Ainin[2], after having been forty-three years in sovereignty over Ireland, according to the Book of Chuan mic Neis which places the reign of Brian son of Kennedy in the enumeration, at the end of nine years after the battle of Clontarf, in the seventy-third year of his age, on the fourth of the Nones of September, on Sunday precisely, after intense penance for his sins and many good works, after receiving the body of Christ and his blood, after being anointed by the hands of Aradhgharadh successor of Patrick for he and the successor of Colum Cille, and the successor of Ciaran, and most of the seniors of Ireland, were present [at his death], and they sung masses, hymns, psalms, and canticles for the welfare of his soul. Sorrowful to the poor of the Lord was the death of Maelseachlainn, as is evident from this quatrain:

> Five hundred boys had the king, in which flesh and food were given,
> Guests from the king of the elements were in each fort of these

Scioth, the seat of King Niall Glundubh, which consisted of several concentric embankments or circumvallations, is situated on the bank of the lake opposite this island.

This passage is translated by Colgan as follows in his Annals of Armagh:

"A. D. 1022. Malachias magnus filius Domnaldi Rex Hiberniæ expeditionem fecit Ossoriam, et Proceram [recentis perquam anni] 43 regnavit juxta Ad dies Quatuor cum horem annis quibus regnavit post proelium Clontarfense; anno ætatis 73 [potius 83]. Nonas Septembris cum summa pœnitentia mortuus et Dominum. Natus supplex et sanguinis Christi participatione, et sacra unctione præmunitus in omnibus Armachanæ Archiepiscopi Archiepiscopi Adeoque cum Comarbæ S. Columbæ, et Comarbæ S. Kiarani, et aliis plurimis viribus [proceribus] totius Hiberniæ, qui sacrificio, hymnis, canticis, et psalmodiis ejus exequias solemniter celebrarunt."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

[1] On Sunday.—The above criteria indicate the year 1022, and show that the chronology of the Irish annals is correct at this period.

Ag so bhaoinaibh Sáir Maoilseachlann beag na gcaoch.

Dá bhfagam an déad ó aille, ó gcuir Chaoir cliss gan pis,
Do bheir ar Cathmaoil na gcreach le, Maolpháidín comlán cumasach.

Flann Ua Tarain, ardmaoracal Oiligheire, ecnamha aighreagre ; Maol-
ruba Ua hEladaig, coimhdhe Sgire Gerrdhamna, decc. Lucraun lupi Ceam-
pamha Draga, mic Aeda Aird. Cathrach Ua Baighan, righeagna
Cinaeda uas Neill, do Chaogadh a cenel ; Iagnab, mac Domhnaill, mic Aeda
Duibh mic Neill, decc. Aon d'Ornaidhibh Eireann. Muiredach Ua Cathain,
coimhdhe Lis Mor, decc. Gilla Padraig Ua Cathain, ollamh Eireann i
Gramadach, decc. Flaithbertach Ua Neachtain, taoiseach Corca Modhruadh,
do mharbhadh la Clann Donnchadha. Maolmuire Ua Cearbhaill, taoiseach
Oirghiall, do mharbhadh la Clann Donnchadha. Gilla Padraig Ua Cathain,
ollamh Eireann i Gramadach, decc. Muiredach Ua Cathain, ollamh Eireann
i Gramadach, decc. Gilla Padraig Ua Cathain, ollamh Eireann i Gramadach,
decc. Muiredach Ua Cathain, ollamh Eireann i Gramadach, decc.

Flann Ua Tarain, archdeacon of Oriel ... Maelruba Ua hEladaig, ... Lucraun, lector of Derry ... Cathrach Ua Baighan, ... Iagnach, son of Domhnall, son of Aedh Dubh mac Neill, died ... Muiredach Ua Cathain, ... Gilla Padraig Ua Cathain, ... Muiredach Ua Cathain, ... Gilla Padraig Ua Cathain, ... Muiredach Ua Cathain, ...

Flann Ua Tarain, ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

Of the year of Murtoughan's death was also said:

Two years, twice ten, and a thousand, from the birth of Christ, the head of every king,
Till the death of the descendant of Colman of days, Murtoughan, the perfect, the memorable.

Flann Ua Feradhaigh, archbishop of Donaghadee, a distinguished wise man; and Maelisa Ua Gairbhidhaigh, comharba of Senin Achaidhnainn, died. Lachtnan of Inishmore, ancestor of Draghat, died at Ard-Macha. Cathasach Ua Gairbhe, lector of Cluainmic Nois, at the age of Criseni; and Joseph, son of Ingnadach, steward of Cluainmic-Nois died: the latter was the father of Cormac aforesaid. Muiris of the tongue was slain by two Gilbre of the Leighni. Dunlaing, grandson of Murchadh Glunfiar, lord of the North, was slain by the Conaillye of Gleann Geimhin. Domhnall, son of Aedh Ua Maildoraidh, was slain. Murtuthach Ua Nialluine [slain], chief poet of the north of Ireland, was slain by the Fearabhois. The son of Gearthall, lord of Eile; and Donnsuth, son of Cenfaeth, chief of Fidhairle, were slain. Sitric, son of Imhar, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain by the lord of Osraighe. Maelsechlainn, son of Colgan, lord of Uaridhaile, died, after [doing] penance for his sins. Maelghenainn, son of Laidhgnen, son of Cearbhall, lord of Uaruaidhgh, was slain at Cluain-Iraird, by Cathal Ua Cellaigh. Murchoeartach Ua Carraigh

[Carroll] O'Kelly, king of Fothart; and Sitrick mac Isaick, king of Waterford, died. Mac Lachtnain, Cathal, king of Aileach. Flann O'Lerain, archbishop of Ulidia, died. Lachtnan Ua Gairbhi, lector of Inis-mic-Nois, died in Ardmacha. Gaelchobhthaigh, son of Donnell, lector of Lismore, and chief poet or upholder of the west of the world, died in the 113th year of his age, in the 73rd year of his age in Christ's religion, after [having] been a [monastic] bishop, and a scribe, and a [literary] professor. Flann Ua Feradhaigh, archbishop of Down, and wise man, died. Maelisa Ua Gairbhidhaigh, comharba of Senin Achaidhnainn, died. Lachtnan of Inishmore, ancestor of Draghat, died at Ard-Macha. Cathasach Ua Gairbhe, lector of Cluainmic Nois, at the age of Criseni; and Joseph, son of Ingnadach, steward of Cluainmic-Nois died: the latter was the father of Cormac aforesaid. Muiris of the tongue was slain by two Gilbre of the Leighni. Dunlaing, grandson of Murchadh Glunfiar, lord of the North, was slain by the Conaillye of Gleann Geimhin. Domhnall, son of Aedh Ua Maildoraidh, was slain. Murtuthach Ua Nialluine [slain], chief poet of the north of Ireland, was slain by the Fearabhois. The son of Gearthall, lord of Eile; and Donnsuth, son of Cenfaeth, chief of Fidhairle, were slain. Sitric, son of Imhar, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain by the lord of Osraighe. Maelsechlainn, son of Colgan, lord of Uaridhaile, died, after [doing] penance for his sins. Maelghenainn, son of Laidhgnen, son of Cearbhall, lord of Uaruaidhgh, was slain at Cluain-Iraird, by Cathal Ua Cellaigh. Murchoeartach Ua Carraigh

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do marbadh lá Maelpádraing Ua Maeldúin. Muircertach mac Briain, ardrí Gaedhel uile & Gall uile, do dol co Dún Sobhairce, co ro gabh longport ann, & do ronadh leis Inis Eogain uile, & Inis Saimer, & Inis Mic Nesan, & Inis Muredhaigh, & Inis Eogain, & Inis Fiadhnaise, & Inis Caein, & Inis Cumscraigh, & Inis Mochta, & Inis Cuscraigh, & Inis Cuscraigh, & Inis Cuscraigh

Claims was treacherously slain by Mac-Seachlainn God. A battle on the sea between the foreigners of Ath-cliath and Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, wherein the foreigners were defeated, and they themselves fled into captivity, and their ships carried away except a few which fled away. Fiachra, son of Duibh-laughs, son of Aedh, son of Fergaile-na-n-all by the foreigners in that sea settle, in the seventeenth year of his age. Donnchadh, chief of Clann-Cathail, died. Very great [numbers of] hail fell in the manner, the stones of which were the size of wild apples; and great thunder and lightning succeeded, so that men and cattle were destroyed throughout Ireland. The plundering of Cilleara by Donnchadh and the Ui-Faelain. A victory was gained at Sliabh-Fuaid over the Airgialla, by Niall, son of Eochaidh, and a great slaughter was made of the Airgialla in it.

The Age of Christ, 1023. Maelmaire Ua Cauen, wise man, and bishop of Sord Choluimcille, died. Donnchadh, son of Aedh, King Ua Mael-seachlainn, the second [of that name] over Meath, was slain by the sons of Gilla-na-naem Ua Lorcain and the Laighni. A predatory excursion was made by the foreigners over South Breagh, and by Leinstermen likewise; and Aindrias Ua Cathusaigh, lord of the Saithni, was slain by them on that day. Donnchadh Ua Duibh, lord of Breagh, was treacherously seized upon by the foreigners at their own assembly; and he was carried eastwards over the sea, in violation of Columcille, whose successor was his guarantee. Lochlainn, son of Mael-seachlainn, lord of Ireland and Maumhoine, was slain by his own brother, Niall, and the Clann-Lochlainn. Tuathal, son of Brian, son of Ua Maenaigh, was treacherously slain by the Dal n-Araidhe, at the instigation of his own brother, Donn-dubh. Conchobhar, son of Aenghus, son of Cathasach Calma, was killed by the Gaeidhil by treachery. The Dermon of Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by Gothfraidh, son of Donnchadh, and carried off some hundred cows from thence. An army was led by [Flann, son of] Maelsechlainn, [son of Domhnall, son of] the Niall of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, into Fortuatha-Laighean, and he took hostages from them, and returned home. The Laighni broke their hostages, and plundered Meath as far as Tara. The Meathmen and Laighni were then mustered by Maelsechlainn, and they overtook the foreigners at Glenn-mama, and gave them battle there, in which fell Gilla-Patraic, son of Dubhgall, lord of the foreigners of Ath-cliath, and many others with him. The foreigners were defeated with great slaughter, and Maelsechlainn returned home victorious. Gilla-Patraic was interred in Christ's Church, Dublin, with great honour, after having been forty years in captivity. Gilla-Patraic, son of Dubhgall, lord of the foreigners of Ath-cliath, died. Gilla-Patraic, son of Dubhgall, lord of the foreigners of Ath-cliath, died. Gilla-Patraic, son of Dubhgall, lord of the foreigners of Ath-cliath, died.

King Sitric, called the Silk-beard, was at that time the most powerful of the Danish kings who had established themselves in Ireland. He was the son of Amlaff, or Olaf, the first Danish king of Dublin, who died in 980, and grandson of Ivar, who died in 873. He was married to Gormflaith, daughter of Murchadh, King of Leinster. The land was governed like a free state, and peaceably, by them. There fell wonderful great snow at this time before the battle of Sliabh-Fuaid."—*Four Mast.*

[1] *Gothfraidh*, i. e. the Godfredson. This was a nickname of a family of the O'Haughleys of Meath.

Ua hEagra, eclipe Lagne Connacht. Gnuip Mac Cuirp, éag éigneach
ra nGaoidhil, bocc hi Cluain mic Nóis, an neoghidheno.

Aonghus Ua Cuinn, mic Cuinn a clerp. Feachna feilgenn i fagaibh Cluana
mic Nóis, eipeimeard Fionnabhach aloe, an meadh miosnas, ocht na
nGaoidhil, iarsin hi Roim an ardeaspoig oilerga. Dubhgleann, ppim eaglapa
na nGaoidhil, i priompt Aspo Macha, iarsin hi Cluain mic Nóis. Donn-
sleibe, eaglapa Ua Finsheng, do gabail ann sc Dubhlach pop Laighnib, mar
Thaidhg, pop pix Laighen i pop Mhaighenn mic Lagcáin, eaglapa
Ua Cellaig, i pop mac, i go maidhm iarr a cepnn ann le Donn-
gleibe. Cuan Ua Cuinn pinnacht i peann, i pior pluaig, do marbad
i nGlinn i Gamhain a mac uaip an lucht po mapb i ip pop pide inspin
Cuinn mic Seaghin ingiondlaigh, i dec. Donnsleibe mac Maeleagnaig,
eaglapa Ua Finsheng, do eaclu pop cpeic i nDh Fiachpa, comp cappaig
aitipi Ua Finsheng i ppiompt Aspo Macha, comp cappaig aitipi Ua Finsheng
i ppiompt Cluana mic Nóis. Cath Aedha mic Donnchadha eccip
Ua Maeilsheghlainn i Ua Ruairc, ar pruaim pop Ua Ruairc, i po loc ap a
muinntip i pice ceo ipsan cap parrap ann in Idrip Ua nDiarmada,
eccip bpiopt. Ip ino pa pamis.

Donnchadh Donell mac Niall, chief of Clann Mahon, Hugh Roe mac Aedh, killed by Mac Sorley Boy, and Domhnall Ballagh, king of Dealbhna Mor, were killed by each other. Gilla Ciaran, abbot of Clonmacnois, died. Gilla Comhgall, successor of Ciaran, died. Gilla Patrick, son of Ruaidhri, king of Hy Many, died. After him did Cuana [i.e. Cuana O'Flynn] was murdered by his own people. The Ui Briuin killed by the Ui Fiachrach. Donell O'Hagan, king of Iar Connacht, killed by Conor, king of Connaught. Ann. Ult. Ord Claonad iar sin.

"A.D. 1023. An Eclipse of the Moon the 4th Nov. of January, being Thursday. An Eclipse of the Sun, the 27th of the said Moon, a Tuesday. Donell mac Niall, chief of Clann Mahon, Hugh Roe mac Aedh, killed by Mac Sorley Boy, and Domhnall Ballagh, king of Dealbhna Mor, were killed by each other. Gilla Ciaran, abbot of Clonmacnois, died. Gilla Comhgall, successor of Ciaran, died. Gilla Patrick, son of Ruaidhri, king of Hy Many, died. After him did Cuana [i.e. Cuana O'Flynn] was murdered by his own people. The Ui Briuin killed by the Ui Fiachrach. Donell O'Hagan, king of Iar Connacht, killed by Conor, king of Connaught. Ann. Ult. Ord Claonad iar sin.

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Connaught, into Ui Briuin, where Domhnall Ua hAegain, lord of Loighse in Connaught, was slain. Enard Mac Conse[1], chief chronicler of the Irish, died at Cluain-mic-Nois, after a good life.

The Age of Christ, 1024. Eochaidh, doctor and priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, airchinnach of Fiusaidar-uisce, airchinnach of Inbeidhenn, and [the most distinguished] abbot of the Gaeidhil, died at Rome, whither he had gone upon a pilgrimage. Dubhdalann, chief seanchaidhe of the Gaeidhil, and priest of Ard-Breccain, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. Donnscibhe, lord of Ui-Fiachain, took a house [plundering] at Dubhloch[a], from Augaire, son of Duniarug, King of Leinster, and from Mathmordha, son of Lorcan, lord of Ui Cinnseallaigh, and from his son; and the three were then in chase by Donnscibhe. Cuan Ua Lothchain, chief poet of Ireland, and a learned brehon, was slain in Teathbha, and the party who killed him became putrid in one hour; and this was a poet's miracle. Curaille, son of Gaeidhin [poet] of the men of Breaghs, died. Donnscibhe, son of Maelmordha, lord of Ui-Fiachain, set out upon a predatory excursion into Ui-Failghe; and the two of Ui-Failghi, and some of the Ui-Maineachaigh, overtook and slew him as he was plundering Offelans. The battle of Athenry-cross[b] in Connaught, between Ua Maelsechlainn and Ua Ruairc, was gained, and his people slaughtered a very large hundred of them were slain, together with Breen grandson of Diarmaid, Taoiseach of Breifne. Of him was said:

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cessor, Cathasach, and by those of Leyney. Domnall O'Hara, prince of Luighne, was treacherously slain by the Hy-Fiachrach and carried away. Teige, son of King Brian Boruma, was most cruelly drowned by his own brother Donnchadh, in the port of Lough Corrib, which greatly enraged him, as was deemed, against his master Donnagh. Leonard Mac Keogh, lord Baron of Castle of the World, died, and Conor O'Dea, Archdeacon of Killaloe, and many more."—*Ann. Clon.*

The eclipses of the sun and moon above recorded show that the chronology of these annals is perfectly correct at this period.—*See L'Art de Ver. les Dates*, tom. i. p. 71, A. D. 1023.

[a] *Dubhloch*; i. e. the Black Lough, or Lake. Not identified.

[b] *Cross of Athenry*.... For some account of this cross the reader is referred to O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, p. 73 and to Hardiman's *Introduction*, p. xlvii. It is stated in the Annals of Kilronan that the murderers "met original deaths, and that their bodies were not interred until the ashes and birds had preyed upon them.—a memorable miracle wrought by God for the poet."

[c] *Athenry*; i. e. Ford of the Cross. There is no place now bearing this name on the Bay of Carraroe, county of Galway.

[d] *Twenty hundred*; i. e. 2000. This was a remarkably large number then of O'Kelly's people to carry a spear, and shows that his territory must have been densely inhabited.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

In the battle of Athenreise, men looked without pity,
Corann was filled with carcasses; the Comaik and its glory

Another battle was fought between them, in which the men of Breifne were defeated, and the son of Tighernan slain. An army was led by the son of Eochaidh against the foreigners, so that he burned [part of] territory], and carried away the footsteps of the Irish from them. An army was led by the Oirghiu and the Leinstermen to Tuhgmonn; and they obtained jewels and hostages from the foreigners. The victory of England, by foreigners, over the foreigners. Dunbhaill, son of Aedh, royal heir of Aileach, was slain by Gillamura, son of Ogan. Muirkhan Ua Conchaille, lord of Ui Neilline, was slain by the Ui Dretaile. Muchumadh Ua Cuindilin, lord of Cairbre, died. A slaughter was made of the men of Munster by Donnchadh, son of Aedh, in Gleann-Uisean, through the miracles of God and Comhdan.

The Age of Christ, 1025. Flannabhra, comharba of Ia-Chuimin-Chille, Maelsuan Ua Tomain, comharba of Doire-Choimin-Chille; Cosgrach dubh, son of Finnabhoittech, successor of Mochaoi of Daimhinis, and Gillachrist, its lector, died. Maelmichdle Ua Cinfaelaigh, successor of Fursa and Comhgall, died. Dubhdaleithe Ua Fairchellaigh, Abbot of Drumcliffe; Saerbhreathach, Abbot of Inisceth Iubhair, who was pillar of the wealth and dignity of the west [parts south] of Ireland, and Maeleaithech, son of Maghnus, successor of Ciaran and Cronmacnois, died; he was one of the family of Inisceth Iubhrach. Niall Ua Lochlainn, royal heir of Connaught, was killed. Maelrue, son of Domhnaill,

Lector and priest of Clonvickmoye, Archivist of Fymaswigh, abbot of Rogh, Archivist of Innesboin, and abbot of all Ireland, died in Kells during pennance. Owen O'Loghan, prime poet of Ireland, a great chronicler, accurate to whom for his sufficiency the causes of Ireland were committed to be examined and ordered, was killed in one of the land of Teffia. After constituting of which end fact there grew an evil cost and odour in the parts the killed him, that he was rarely known among the rest of the land. His comarba, Cuthbeth Mac Egan, lived yet and survived him for a time after. Donnchary that was first priest of Ardbraccan, who afterward[s] [illegible] rise of Ireland, died [illegible] Anno Dni.

[illegible] Aileach.... Now O'Farrelly, of Farrelly. The O'Farrellys were the hereditary warbs of St Maelin, or Bectoolis of Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, till the suppression of the monastery and are now very numerous throughout the county.

[illegible] Corann and Cronmacnois, i.e. Abbot of Clonmacnoise and Roscommon.

[illegible] Forbesach. This is probably the place now called Portagh, situated in the parish of Kilcorkin, barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon [illegible] and the Ordnance Map of the County of Roscommon, sheet 27.

gaile. Finsnechta Tearbda, do mharbadh. Seapraola, eaglais Ispich, do mharbadh 7 co lorcadh do heisearp Ispi 7 do Margamain Ua Riaccain. Slógadh la Flaithbhertach Ua Neill i mBrighaibh, co rucc giallu Fhirmaighi o Ghallaibh. Slógadh la Domnall Gorr i mBrighaibh, go ro meabh hUi Neill cap Shlaibh Fuaid go tuath, 7 co rapcoisibhsiot a pearta 7 a seocha lair, 7 co rescc aiscire fri mbrigh nathaigh. Maolsechlann, Gorr eaglais Mic-Oe, do écc go seobhr dar a cin. Ua Comhrain [Ui Chleirigh] eaglais Ua Fiachrach Aidhne, d'écc. Eaglach la Cathalan eaglais Fhlaithbeirte for Fhearb Manach. Oireachtas la Fearg Bilmach fo cedoir go Loch nUarne, go ro loiscfit, 7 co ro marbhsat sloc; 7 ar ro ic; 7 ar lucht an locha. Dunghal Ua Donnchadha, ri Cairil, do écc. Teagmann fen 7 co aiscead 7 do lorcad assa Horrlach mor la hUib Criocain.

Aoir Christ, mile secht a sé. Conall Ua Cellaig, comarba Cronain Tuaim Greine, Maolpatraic Ua Aiteain eaglais Duin Leighinne [do écc]. Maolpatraic Ua Maolcorgain, eaglais Cenuil Conaill, do écc cap mar na aithre. Slógadh la Donnchadh, mac Brain, co rucc Gaill eaglais Inse 7 mbrighi, Gall, Laighin, 7 Osraighe. Slógadh la Flaithbertach Ua Neill 7 la Maolpatraic, mac Maolmordha, la Nuadh, co rucc[sat]ar giallu, 7 go ro aclaet 7 co lo aiscead i nInis Modra. 7 go mbrighet in imp for Ghallaibh, Murchadh, mac Congalaigh, eaglais Ua Failghe do mharbadh la Gallaibh Ara cliath. Aitheghan Ua Mordha, eaglais Lemnaigh, 7 Cumuidh Ua Seapsoa,

[illegible] of Condalan.—He was [illegible] son of Gillachrist mac Orthery.—See Genealogies, &c., of Hy Fiachrach, p. 393. See also the years 964 and 976, supra.

The Finn-Gaedhil.—i. e. the men of Fermanagh.

Inis Celtrae.—Now Inch Island, in the barony of Tirkeeran, and county of Londonderry.—See note[1], under A. D. 850, p. 483, supra.

The mass Foreigners.—Now Termonfeckin, in the barony of Ferrard, and county of Louth.—See note under A. D. 1013.

The Fir-Ossairy.—i. e. the followers of Ossian O'Birkan, chief of Farney.—See Shirley's Account of the Dominion of Farney, pp. 6, 7.

The Annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year.

"A. D. 1026. Flannacta, Coarb of Aed" [Aedh]: "Mulready mac Murtogh, Coarb of Kieran; Maelcron O'Feron, Coarb of Ivers; Connells mac Flaverty, Archimarch of Dunkeile; Maelruan O'Clymen, Coarb of Finian and Comgall; Imvenor O'Fairchellah, Archimarch of Dromlane; and Kyrvarghe, abbot of Inysfallen, in Ossory, decessed. Neill O'Canu, kynge of Connaght; and Gerygoris, king of Brygh, killed. Macrobartan Gall, king of Meath, died. An army by Flaverta O'Neill into Brygh" [Aedh] "mac Brayan, and carryed the Irish hostages from the Gall. Odadan,

Tanist of Teathbha, was killed. Gearrgaela, lord of Breagha, was killed and burned by [the people of] South Breagha and Mathghamhain Ua Ringain. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill into Breagha, and he carried off the hostages of the Irish from the foreigners. An army was led by Domhnall Gott into Breagha, and he expelled the Ui-Neill northwards over Sliabh-Fuaid; and they left behind their shields and their horses to him, and he took the hostages of the men of Breagha from them. Maelseachlann Gott, lord of Meath, died immediately afterwards. The grandson of Comhsitan[1] [Ua Cleirigh], lord of Ua Fiachrach Aidhne, died. A predatory excursion was made by Cathalan, lord of Fearmeagh, against the Feara-Manach.[2] A predatory excursion was made by the Feara-Manach to Loch-Lurgnach, and they burned and slew seventeen men on the margin of the lake. Dunghal Ua Donnchadha, King of Cinéal, died. Tearmann-Feichin[3] was plundered and burned on Christmas night by the Ui-Briuin.[4]

The Age of Christ, 1026. Conall Ua Cellene, successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine; Mac-Isotrisig Ua Aithrain, lector of Dun-Leathghlaise; Maelmaedhoc O'Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinél-Conaill, went over the sea on his pilgrimage. A hosting by Donnchadh, son of Brian, on which he obtained the hostages of the men of Meath, of the men of Breagha, of the foreigners, of the Leinstermen, and of the Osraighi. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, and Maelseachlann, son of Macirusnaidh, into Meath; and they obtained hostages, and entered Inis-Modhra upon the sea, and plundered the island, then in the possession of the foreigners. Muircheartach, son of Conghalach, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain by the foreigners of Atha-cliath. Amergin Ua Mordha[5], lord of Laeighis, and Cuduiligh Ua Beargtha, lord of Ui-Dunch,

king of Fermoy, with his associates, upon Fermoy. Fermoy, with their strength, presently to Loch [Rudkin, that they never slew killed seventeen men on the brink of the lock] "Terryglass Feichin destroyed by Cahsius O'Cleirchen."—*Chron. Clarend.*, fol. 70.

"A.D. 1026. Gearrgaela, King of Moyfinny, was both killed and drowned by the north of Moyfinny, and by Mahon O'Hagan. Flaithbertagh O'Neale, with the forces of the North, took with him all the Captives of Ireland that were with the Danes. Donell Oge, with his forces, burned O'Neale over the mountains of Slieve Fuagh. Malaghlyn Gael, King of Meath, died this time."—*Ann. Clon.*

[5] *Amergin Ua Mordha.*—This Amergin was the son of Cinaeth, who was son of Colmcuilidh, who was son of Mordha, the progenitor after whom the family of O'Mordha, or O'More, took their hereditary surname.

eaglusa Ua nDuach, do marbad la aposle, 7 com ár Ua nDuach, 7 Laighi, ocus ro meadon fon Ua nDuach. Maidm ria Roen fon Fhulla Aéa clúar dec Loch Rí.[a] Cath eidir Connachtaibh la hOsraigh in Uib Maineachain, 7 ro fer gnúsa mora, 7 ro gortar Muirchertach, mac Duinnsi. Do rónsatar Ui Maineachain i nOsraigh co ro ergaib 7 co Tealach nOimeno, 7 ro marbsat an tecosnaio. Semus la eaglusa nOsraige in Uib Cosmgealaig co ror mebaid. Cpi · ara co hapdib na Roen, mac Mapthgnis, mic Riacloschlaine, do progtamnus Cluana, .i. do Chlúain Chaimain, cor ror fopa Muiri, cor ror fopa hoilc 7 cor ror Fhulluib Aéa clúar. Ua closcain ó ro Fagsaid in tainb co hAlaid na ecsi co ror do nam la hoisiol Comaltach hi cCluain mic Nois. Cath mor di Fhiu ua cosain ror Osmain dá mall, 7 Fhiu an cosain eigin no marbad ap ra mapsi, 7 a co hairiu imunnle eigi .i. Lorgan 7 Foillmenn, la Muirchertach Ua Céle na éis sin, ese ssceuil Dé 7 Sleibi naili ina m

Mor Cuipp. iste pude a peache Dunchath mac Follamocomm. comarba Sleibi mail, an ecmais ba nemtecsgis ecspondúin, écc hi cColóm cille hIspenn. Maelpatraic Ua Maeldoraid, esspuc Ceall Comaill, do écc isin oilithri. Ranop mac Fhoirtcheirn, esspuc nemtecsgir Osis, dec rap naithesse 7 rap pilsecaib. Tang mac Follamacrupp co ballaib la esspuc

[a] *Loch Rí*, &c.—There is a lough of this name in Kerry, in the county of Limerick, and in other parts of Ireland. But the one referred to in the text would appear to be in Meath.

[b] *Feidh h-Ua mBaighill*, otherwise written Feadh-n-imagaibh, now Feighmore, near Castlepollard, in the county of Westmeath.

[c] *Imeall-an-dobhaidh*, i. e. the margin of the Lucklone River: the name of a field at Clonmacnoise. Mac Firbisigh explains it as if written "Imeall-an-Tsagairt a tainadh sin, Gaedhilg," "Meadow of the priest's ford," and this is probably the true name.

[d] *Claidheamh dearg*, i. e. the monument, or penitential station of the three Crosses. This is mentioned in the Leabhar Breac of Clonmacnoise.

[e] *Sceuchan of gaill*, i. e. the short man of the war.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year.

"A. D. 1167. An army by Mac Bryan into Meath, Brogh, Farrell Latocher and Owyr, and [he] got their pledges. An army by Dermot O'Melaghlin into Meath, and got hostages, and went into Inishmore upon the lake, and spoyled it. An army at the same tyme by Brehon's sonn, upon the Calle, and burnt and destroyed many castells and many people. Gilbert mac Doherty, chief of Cinel Conaill, killed. Mortough O'Macnassi went to palace more. Arodhgin O'Morna, king of Lesse Kellé. Murtough mac Gilgoin, king of Feily, killed Murtough [read, probably, "by treachery"] by Donell O'Kelly, upon Monach O'Cele,

were mutually slain by each other; and the Ui-Duach and Laeighisi were mutually slaughtered, but the Ui-Duach were defeated. A battle was gained by Roen over the foreigners of Ath-cliath, at Loch-Rein[a]. A plundering army was led by the Osraighi into Ui-Muireadhaigh; and they obtained great spoils, and mortally wounded Murchertach, son of Dunlaing. The Ui-Muireadhaigh went into Osraighe, and plundered Tuiseh Dimaine[b], and slew the Vice-abbot. An army was led by the lord of Osraighe into Ui-Cennselaigh, and plundered it. Three battles were gained by Roen, son of Muirchertach, son of Maelechlainn (i. e. one of the Clann-Colmain), royal heir of Teamhair,—one battle over the men of Meath, another over the men of Breagha, and the third over the foreigners of Ath-cliath. The paved way from Garrdha-an-bhaiadh[c] to Finaith-na-dtri-gerrna[d] was made by Brassal Conailleach, at Cluain-mic-Nois. A great depredation was committed by Gearr-an-chogaidh at Domhnach-Seachnaill; and Gearr-an-chogaidh himself was slain on the following day, and his two brothers along with him, namely, Etgus and Gillamaith, by Muiredhach Ua Cellc, in his own house. This happened through the miracles of God and Saint Finan.

The Age of Christ, 1027. Dunchadh, son of Gillamochonna, successor of Senchadh, the most distinguished wise man of the Irish, died at Coluan, in Germany. Murchuaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died on his pilgrimage. Reachtan Mac Egartaigh, lord of South Breagha, died, after penance of an advanced age. Tadhg Mac Gillaphadraig was blinded by the

and killed him in a monastery."—*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

[a] A. D. 1026. Donnough, son of Brian Boroimhe, with his forces, this year had all the hostages of Meath, Brey, Dunn-Sobhairce, and Oreors, to himself. Gillakeevoge O'Cuan, and the son of Mayleseaghlyn mac Maylerosse, with their forces, came to Meath, to receive hostages, and upon his entered into Meath, which they bereaved of all the goods therein. Gearr-an-chogaidh made a great prey upon Donnough-eaghlyn for Donnough, and was killed himself the next day, with his two brothers, Eagho and Murtagh. Cumdeay O'Maeruy killed Awargus O'Morroye, king of Leyne. Mayleroonie O'Maguidhoos went on a pilgrimage over seas. Roen, prince of Meath, gave three great overthrows this year, viz., an overthrowe to Glantsonn, another to those of Brey, and the third to the Danes of Dublin. He was of Clann-Colmain. The placement from the place of Loughcrew called the Abbane her headdine to the head of Bonny [Hiberia] of the Three Crosses, was made by Brassell Conailleaghe."—*Ann. Clon.*

[b] Odhor, i. e. Fobogna, situated on the west bank of the Lower Rein, in Germany, where there was an ancient Irish monastery.

Oppaiz, Domnall mac Giollapatraice. Slóigh lá Domhnall, mac Aeda i nOppaiz, go parainn pop a muinntir, 7 go marbaó an tan pin Eogan mac Donnchaid, eighna dó nAmlaoibh, 7 Domnall, mac Séadna, mic Fhlaithbheartaig, prioraimh Muiríse, Maolpeachlainn, mac Concobhair, eighna Corco Mogha, 7 dá mac Cuitéin, id. Concobhar, eighna 7 cumaip O Conaill, dá mac Seaghnasaig, eighna 7 cumaipi. seachnaéise, 7 Seaán Ua Cuipe, mac Aniuais, mic Donnchaidh, 7 go hairde uile nach aipmeap. Sgpín Cholaim Chille do sgpaiz go Raeb, 7 hoipmé mór do bpeit eipe. Sgpín Miocháiléir do spaiz in Mhídmaig 7 in Dunchaid eighna bpiz. Slóigh lá Diarmaid, mac Aindrais 7 lá Seaghan eighna bpiz i Mhíde co Léice Mídhanna co comaipcecap pium pip Mhic an Roin Ua Maoilsheachlainn. Fliphéap cap sceppa. Mac Aeda pop Fallamh, 7 pop piopa bpiz. Cumhsa a sép in Dhúncaib, mac Oiehe, eighna bpiz, agup in Shiollaceapaill mac Giollacaomhgin, eighearna Ua nEchpim. Cheallach, comarb pop Reen vopóipi, 7 manóe pap, 7 sceabpap Roen, eighna Muiríse co pochaméb ele. Cathalán Ua Cpiocáin, eighna Pínneapg, 7 espuic apeha, 7 Colcha Ua Zaighre, eighna Ua Meiré i n-aenmuinntip i pin pobl. Domnall, mac Flaithbheartaig Ui Néill, d. &c. Oppaiz la Cenel Conaill pop Ulstoib, co cpuccpsat hopoma mip. Mac Cuinn, mic Donnchaidh, pighanna Tíreach, déc.

Cross-Chonnor Glenn, i.e. the Vale of St. Columbkille. This glenn was in the parish of Skreen near the Hill of Tara, in the county of Meath.

Mac Aedhagain, i.e. the Nurse of St. Buithe. The successor of Teach Mochoemhoc, now Stackallen, in the county of Lower Kells, and county of Meath.

Lann Buithe, i.e. Buithe's new house, such Lann, a wonland containing a enclosure and the ruins of an old church, a parish of the same name in the barony of Slane, and county of Meath.—See it again referred to at the year 1181.

The Annals of Ireland and those of Connaught record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1567. Henry mac Edgarry, king of Oriel, went to his pilgrimage [viz. to the Purgatory situated by Donagh Mac Edgarrell, king of Oriel. An army by the Fingallmen into Orgiall, where Oriel lost the slaughter of his men about Dysert [prov. Oriel]." "mac Donnell, king of Scotland, and sister Donell mac Gillaspick, and about sixty mac sir. Donnell mac Henricke of Dell Ford. Hugh King of Meath, and Francis Oldham king of Dublin, fell out with a cannon in battle. Turlough O'Toghie, king of Iveagh and Oghola O'Hanlie, king of Navin [prov. of Meath] fell at a new wild sawting to Sligo. An army by England over into Ulster, and [they] thought great losses. Immobility in Scotland all quiet. Williamstowne, Clerk of Dublin, Septemptowne Sodorens & Orbens quondam."—*Ann. Ult.*, *Ord. Ch. Ann. Tab.* &c.

lord of Ossraighe, Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig. An army was led by Donnchadh, son of Brian, into Osraighe, where his people were defeated; and there were slain on that occasion Gaibra, son of Donnchadh, lord of Ui-Anmchadha, and Donnchadh son of Seanchan, son of Flaithbheartach, royal heir of Munster; Maeleachlann, son of Cenchabhar, lord of Corca-Modhruadh; and the two sons of Cuilen, son of Conchobhar, lord and Tanist of Ui-Conaill [Gabhra]; the two sons of Eigeartach, lord and Tanist of Eoghanacht [Chaisil]; and Ogan Ua Cuirr, son of Aedhan, son of Coimeadhgh, and many others not enumerated. Sean Chluain Cille was plundered by Boen, and a great prey of cows was carried off from thence. Sean-Mochuda was plundered by Amhlaeibh, and Donnchadh, lord of Breaghs. An army was led by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, and Donnchadh, lord of Breaghs, into Meath, as far as Lann Eladhuna, where the men of Meath, under the conduct of Boen Ua Maeleachlainn, met them. A battle was fought between them, in which the foreigners and the men of Breaghs were defeated and slaughtered, together with Duncinadh, son of Dom, lord of Breaghs, and Gillamaille, son of Gillaeeimlighin, lord of Ui-Briuin. They rallied to the fight again, and defeated and slew Boen, lord of Meath, with many others. Amhlaeibh Ua Fiachrach, lord of Feara-mbagh, and of the Airgialla in general, and Culodha Ua Gairbhith, lord of Ui-Meith, mutually fell by each other. Donnchad son of Flaithbheartach Ua Neill died. A depredation was committed by the Cinel-Eochain upon the Cinaeth; and they carried off a great prey of cattle. Mac-Cuinn, son of Donagimlin, royal heir of Fothlidhe, died.

"A. D. 1027. Tore Mac Gillapatrick had his eyes put out by Donnogh Mac Gilpatrick. Donnogh mac Bryan, with his forces, went to invade where the inhabitants of that country were in readiness to come to the army of prince Donnogh. Killed there was Donnogh, prince of Ui Anmchie, Donell mac Downlamie Flatbertye prince of Dromaster, and Maylemaddin O'Connor, prince of Corcavaskin: the two sons of Cowleeus mac Connor, king and prince of Ui-Fermaill" [Gaura]; "and the sons of Egerachie, prince and king of the north of Eanoughs of Cashell, were also killed. Maylesonie O'Melaghlin went in pilgrimage. Boen O'Melaghlin invaded the prime of Dalcaiyan. Richard, king of France, died, buried mac Awley and Donnogh, king of Moyfarg, with many forces, came to Meath to keyck Boen and Moyvellan, and were most cruelly oppressed by Boen O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, who gave the Danes no quarter now and killed Donnogh O'Kane, king of Moyfarg, Gill-Aneally mac Gilbeown, prince of Lurgayn; and afterwards the Danes returned, and gave a new onsett, and killed Boen, king of Meath, with many others."—*Ann. Clon.*

Aor Criorc, mile piche a hocht. Tuarcal Ua Dubhmeogh, eppuc Cluana Iraird, an ceuppur Ua Suairlich, ᵹ Tuᵹ, mac Carach, apchendach Cille Dalua, decc. Apc Ua Duncada, apchendach Muᵹnairi, dég. Flaithemrae, mac Dubdaibhi, uasal ᵹaisrae Arda Macha, décc: Roc Comáin. Cerbhuil, mac Dubcendeᵹa, comarba Tola, Flaithemrach Ua Flaithbertaich, apchendach Sarad, Cormac, Sacart Cluana, Maelpatraic Ua Cassidhin, Sacart Cluana mic Nóis, Flaithnia hUa Tighernáin, ᵹilleᵹna, Cille Dalua, ᵹ Cinaed, archinnech Cluana mic Nóis, décc. Donn Ua Comhdain, Sacart Ua Ruairc, Flaithbertach Ua hEpcinne, ᵹ Comhdan, mac Cocadh, do marbadh. Imaidhmedha, eicsi Fir Rois, do marbadh la Conaillib Muirchertaighe. Mac Conmaighe, eicsi Ua nEarach, do écc. Flannacán Ua Ceallaiᵹ, eicsi Ercil, ᵹ Sinᵹnae, mac Amlaoib, eicsi Gall, do mhi do Roim. Cpich la Conc hUa Coccain: eTir Conaill, ᵹo ttucsat ᵹabala mora. Donn Ua Conᵹalaiᵹ do marbadh do Conaillib. Depreach Eirne do tiachtain. Ore Ua hUᵹha, eicsi Tearbha, do marbhadh.

Aor Criorc, mile piche a naoi. Dubsidhe Ua Breᵹamáin, eicsi a Ua Fuirc, do marbadh. Domhnall Ua Donnacáin, eicsi Fiachnaise, ᵹ Cinaed, mac Uaᵹairre, eicsi Conaill do coimtecht hi Cill Sleibe. Ruaᵹan Ua Comhdain, riᵹdamna Connacht, do marbadh do Mhaolsechlainn, mac Maelruanaid, eicsi Cruithnen. Maelsechnach Ua Maeldoraid do marbhadh do Uib Cennselaiᵹ ic Rath Cairmeáin. Aed Ua Ruairc, eicsi Umaill, ᵹ eicsi Coippe, ᵹ Aenᵹus Ua hAenᵹusa, archinnech Dromma cliabh, ᵹ ri pace Eirne do lopcad i naille pin: i nAth na Luinge hi cCoippe.

"*Ui Dachoilligg*.....Otherwise called Cill Mo-Chaillin: i.e. the church of St. Dachoilligg, or Mochaillin, now Kilmallock, a well-known town in the county of Limerick, about nineteen miles to the south of the city of Limerick. In the gloss to the *Feilire Aengusa*, at 16th of March, Dachoilligg is described as situated "i nUib Cairpre i Thuaim da Ua-Cairbre a Muaschaib," i.e. in the country of the Uí-Caibri Aidhnibhe: i.e. *Nepos Carbri Formosi*, a tribe who were anciently seated in the present barony of Coshma, and in the plains on the west side of the river Maigue, extending to the river Newport. This tribe, of which, after the establishment of surnames, the O'Mulowneys were the chief family, were driven from the regions of the Maigue, in the county of Limerick, in the twelfth century, by the Ui-Briuin and other families, and they settled in Corca Laighdhe, in the south-west of the present county of Cork, and gave their name to the Carberies, now forming four baronies in that county.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year. There is a chasm in the Annals of Clonmacnoise from the year 1027 to 1037.

The Age of Christ, 1928. Tuathal Ua Dubhanaigh, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird; the Bishop Ua Scairbich; Tuilig, son of Eochaidh, airchinnach of Gill-Dalua, died. Art Ua Dunchadha, airchinnach of Mungairit, died. Gillachrist, son of Dubhchraiticin, a noble priest of Ard-Macha, died at Ros-Commain. Conearnanach, son of Duibhreachaighs, successor of Tula; Gillapadraig Ua Flaithbheartaighe, airchinnach of Sord; Cormac, priest of Cnamanus; Maelpadraig Ua Baighallain, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; Flaithnia Ua Tighernain, lector of Gill-Dachua[lgo]; and Cennach, Ostarius of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Brian Ua Conchobhuir; Scoti Ua Rumie; Flaithbheartach Ua h-Eradain; and Conchobhar, son of Eochaidh, were slain. Maelmordha, lord of Fears-Ros, was slain by the Conaill-Muirthemhne. Mac Conealmaigne, lord of Ui-Eathach, died. Flannagan Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breghia, and Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, went to Rome. A predatory incursion by the Cinel-Eoghain into Tir-Conaill, from whence they carried off great spoils. Donn Ua Congalaigh was slain by the Conaill. The oratory of Slaine fell. Ber Ua h-Aghdis, lord of Tealtbha, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1929. Donnsleibhe Ua Brogarbhain, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Donnchadh Ua Donnagain, lord of Fearnmaighe; and Cinaedh, son of Augaireo, lord of Conaille, mutually fell by each other at Gill-sleibhe. Brian Ua Conchobhuir, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by Mathewbhann, son of Maelmurchaidh, lord of Cruachbhuain. Muircheartach Ua Maeldoraidh was slain by the O'Cananains at Rath-Cananainn. Aedh Ua Ruairc, lord of Iarmaighe; and the lord of Cairbre, and Aenghus Ua hAenghusa, archinnach of Drumcabal; and three score persons along with them, were burned in Teach-Jarmuic.

A. D. 1928. Tuathal Ua Dubhanaigh, Archbishop of Ard-Macha, Air. Archbishop of Hungary; Gillachrist mac Duibhchraiticin, a noble priest of Ardmacha, died in Ros-Commain. Regan O'Conor, Bocht O'Dorck, Hibernach O'Herman, and Conor mac Rothe, were slain. Donnsleve, king of the Men of Rosse, killed by the O'Conners Donnlevy, aided by Fermanagh, Mak-Gwire, king of Fermanagh, died. Derick mac mik Audaly, king of Gallo, and Flannagan O'Duffy, king of Iregh, went to Rome. Bardach mac Aedh, there taught the Tir-Conell, and brought great booties. The Derbach [i. e. the Oratory] "of Slane fell. Donn O'Congalai killed by the Conaills."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

[a] *Gill-dachua*.—Now Killeevy, at the foot of Sliabh Gullion, in the south-east of the county of Armagh.

[b] *Rath-Cananainn*.—i. e. Cananan's Fort. Not identified.

[c] *Teach-an-Iarainn*: i. e. the Sword Island. This was the name of an island off the coast of the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, but is now obsolete.

Mór. Amlaoibh, mac Sitriuca, righ na Gall do ghabáil do Mathgamain Ua Riagáin, righ Osraighe, & do dól na ceó dece dó imtheacht uaip, & sér fichit each mbúiteach, & cpi fichit uingi ón, & clocáin Cuilenn, & airgit Gaedel eirrig Laignit, & Life Cuma, & cpi fichit uingi banglic gi ina uingi gemlich, & ceithpi cét do forail, & imdae, & ceithpi heitrigi dó Riagáin féin ppi pé, & dá lóg bpugaice an eipeg airgit. Maelcolaim, mac Niasmhuine, mic Duinn. mic. Conchain, pigdamna Connacht, do feitbiu la Tang Ua nConchain. Niallbrighe, pfumptor Ereann, déc.

Ua Cpoir, mic cpiochu. Spreabal Comaillech, comarbe Ciaráin, mic Maeltuprain, eppoc Cille mara [mic] Cochain Ua Cerbhen comarba Tighernaig, epscop Cpeim : Fidga, mic. i nAprenaic. Gungup Ua Cinneirg, comarba Comgaill, Tuathal Ua Baghain, eppoc Cille Cuilenn. 7 Maelcoan Dall, pilidzam Cille Achaid, mic. Flann Ua Cerbhail, comarba Caemhgin, mic. i nOlcain mic Neip. Epcpa gnéme in pfuo culenn Septembep. Lucall lopa an tighiccenn in epi cumhl. 7 po maphan pe cuain naiscc an ; cap pa bi pápuig. Flaithbheach Ua Néill do dul do Roim na aimpe. Seanán Ua Canannáin, eiccfhear Cenel Conaill, do mapbadh ec Muncain la hEdan Ua Néill. 7 epeach an epeachtpa anno an episcopi, mc po mapbadh. Tuitp an an pi Ua Concobaip. i. pi Connacc, do mapbadh lap an nDpoc i. la Muelsclainn Ua Maelpuanaid, eiccfhear Mide 7 Epemhaine. Aon Ua Maeldoraid do mapbadh la hAed Ua Ruaipc. Maelmuip pop Ua Maelsclainn. i. Comarbae, pfap an nDpoc, 7 Domnall, ua i epeinnaip

[illegible], & taken captive to Meath by Riagan, king of Ossory, whom he kept until he had [illegible] & thirteen" [British] "cows, & [illegible] & gold Charters and the full pledges between [both of] "Leinster and Ireland [illegible] the choice of silver in the [illegible] meeting. So were, preceding Lent and four [illegible] to O'Riagan himself to keep the peace, and full redemption or ransom of the three best pledges. Maelcolum mac Maelbride mic Donn, son of Murtough O'Brolchan, chief [illegible] [Fingal] of Ireland, [illegible]. A road cast upon the sea at Inchcolum, so that there ought [illegible] between a head and the small of

in Cantred-mor. Amhlaidh, son of Bitric, lord of the foreigners, was taken prisoner by Mathghamhain Ua Riagain, lord of Breagha, who exacted twelve hundred cows as his ransom, together with seven score British horses, and three score ounces of gold, and the sword of Carlus, and the Irish hostages, both of Leinster and Leath-Chuinn, and sixty ounces of white silver, as his fetter-ounces, and eighty cows for ward and supplication, and four hostages to Ua Riagain as a surety for peace, and the full value of the life of the third hostage. Maeleoluim, son of Maelbrighde, son of Buaidhri, died. Conchobhar, royal heir of Connaught, was blinded by Tadhg Ua Conchobhair. Maelbrighte, chief artificer of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 1030. Breasal Comaitheach, successor of Ciaran, died. Maelmuiri, Bishop of Cill-dara [died]. Eochaidh Ua Cethenen, successor of Tighernach, chief paragon of Ireland in wisdom, died at Ard-Macha. Aenghus Ua Cruimthir, successor of Comhghall; Tuathal O'Gairbhain, Bishop of Cill-Chaoimh; and Maelodhar Dall, lector of Cill-achaidh, died. Flann Ua Crabhuigh, successor of Coemhghin, died. An eclipse of the sun on the day before the Calends of September. The calf of Jesus was profaned [on a matter] relating to three nurses, and the person who profaned it was killed three days after. Flaithbheartach Ua Neill went to Rome. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain was slain at Mudhamhain by Aedh O'Neill; and the expedition on which he was killed was called the "Prey of the Snow." Tadhg of the White Steed Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, was slain by the Gott, i. e. Macisen-blaiun, grandson of Maelmaedhoc, lord of Meath and Cruithentuaith. Aedh Ua Maeldoraidh was slain by Art Ua Ruairc. A battle was gained over Ua Maeleachlainn, i. e. Conchobhar, by the Gott, i. e. Domhnall, wherein fell

his back."—*Cod. Clarend.*, num. 49.

[a] *An eclipse of the sun.*—This eclipse proves that the chronology of the Irish is correct at this period.

[b] *Was profaned*—*vox. Sac. and Martyrology of Christ Church*, Introduction, p. xix. note [a], where Dr. Todd has collected all the curious notices of this staff preserved by the Irish writers. The Staff of Jesus was the name of St. Patrick's crozier.

[c] *Mudhamha.*—This was anciently the name of the River Foyle, flowing between the counties of Tyrone and Donegal (but the name is now applied only to one of its tributaries). A mile below the confluence of the Rivers Derg and Strule they receive the Dungin burn, and thence the increased volume of water flows down to Strabane under the name of the Mourne River.

[d] *Art Ua Ruairc.*—This Art was the second son of Sean-Fraighal, son of Art, son of Ruaire, from whom the O'Rourke's took their hereditary surname.

hUa Cinneidigh rigfhir Laighean, i do herbadh maithi Atha Fhirdia. Rige Muman do gabail do Ua Mathghamhain iar na innarbadh ar Loch Rib leis in nDaire hUa Maeilseachlainn. Tadhg mac Eogain, rigfhir Ua Cairpreallaigh, do dol ina oidhre i nDiamair na hEirne. Cumang mac Machaee, ard ollamh Eireann, do ec. Machtaine, mac Cathmaoil, rigfhir Chenneil mbaeth, do marbadh la Conaibur Ua Loingsigh. Conaillan, mac Tadhg Ui Cheallaigh, rigfhir Ua Maine, do mharbadh le fhiadh Cliabh. Domnall Fada, ri Alban, do thabhairt eric marbail o Chonaghair Ua Cathasaigh i n-amus peni. Eignidach, rigfhili Mughdhorna, mac Finn, machaire fri Foill a Sionna, i Donnchadh mac Eignigh, ri Uiseman, i Choscraigh, mac Maolsechlainn, righ Teamhra, d'ec. Ard an Eigsidhe i po lingh i n-a ri hEireannaibh, da n-deirtear.

Cu hi mbeinne go Tuaigh Eignidhe,
Ni bregaen bin co hAdh,
Leam in Ardh-dhar, lingi i nDiamair,
Leam i nGarbh Comraigh ar cena.

Conaturtus na Cloinnfinn i do mac Sratain Ui Leochain, do mharbhadh Feidlim. Flann Ua Flainn, rigfhna Feadha, do dol i n-airrdrigh in nEirinn. Domnall, rigfhna Cairpre, do marbadh la hUa Finachta Muighe i mughaire Cairpre Gaimhna. Tuathal Ua Ordhaigh, espoc Cluana Iraraird, do ec, iar mo righlaithe.

Ath Fheadha.—i. Ford of the Wild, now Ashfield, in the parish of Faddan, barony of Lower Kells, and county of Meath.—*Ed.*

Cill Fhinnghi.—i. e. race of Finghin, Bishop.—*Ed.*

Ua Cathasaigh.—This name is still common in Meath, but locally in Offaly without the prefix Ua, or O.

Gormlaith.—She was the daughter of Murchadh, son of Finn, chief of Offaly, who had ... sons, and the wife of Aedh, or Aodhfin, king of the Deisi of Tara. The relationship which existed between Aedh Mac Aidhdha, one of the Danes of Dublin, and Gormlaith, chief of Offaly, who fought against Brian Boruimha at the battle of Clontarf, will appear from the following genealogical table:

1 Finn, chief of Offaly.

2 Murchadh. | 8 Conghalach, died 977.

3 Gormlaith. | 9 Conghalach, d. 1031.

4 Aedh, son of Dubhdara. | 6 Donnchadh, d. 1000 (? Omor Daly).

5 Brighdhe, claim at Clontarf, 1014.

Sord Colum mhoinn.—Now the church of Swords, in the barony of Nethgall, and county of Dublin. The Ui-Eachach Muirtheimhne were settled in the barony of Newcastle. The district called Muirtheimhne, or Muirthemne, extended from the River Liffey eastwards to a stream named Sruthan.

Ua Cearnachain, lord of Luighne. This was the Breach of Ath-fearna. The kingdom of Meath was assumed by Ua Maeleachlainn, after he had been expelled by Loch Ribh by the Gott Ua Maeleachlainn. Tadhg, son of Lorcan, lord of Ui-Ceinnseallaigh, died on his pilgrimage at Gleann-da-locha. Cinaeth, son of Maeling, chief poet of Ireland, died. Machtnin, son of Ciarmhac, lord of Cinel-Binnighe[1], was slain by Conchobhar Ua Loingsigh. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain by the men of Teathbha. Domhnall Gott, King of Meath, was treacherously slain by Cuasnu Ua Cobhthaigh[2], one of his own soldiers. Gormlaith, daughter of Murchadh, son of Finn, mother of the King of the foreigners, i.e. of Sitric; Donnchadh, son of Brian, King of Munster, and Conchobhar, son of Maelsechlainn, King of Temhair, died. It was this Gormlaith that took the three leaps, of which was said:

Gormlaith took three leaps.
Which a woman shall never take [again],
A leap at Ath-cliath, a leap at Temhair,
A leap at Caisel of the goblets over all.

Cugaltraing and the son of Seanan Ua Lonchain, two royal heirs of Gailenga, mutually killed by each other. Flann Ua Flainn, lord of Gailenga, died penitently at Cumanus. Donnchadh, lord of Cairbre, was killed by the Ui-Fiachrach-Muirise, in the doorway of the house of Sean-Adhamhnain[3]. Torbhal Ua Dubhthaigh, Bishop of Chuain-fraird, died after a good life.

the sea between the mountain of Ballycastle and Dunseverick. See *Archdall's edition of Mervyn Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 267, note[1], and the map prefixed to that work.

[2] The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1030. Donnell Gott, Chief of Kinel-Eogha, Hugh O'Cathasaigh, Chief of Tirconnell, the most learned in Ireland either in Scripture or Computus, namely, Anmchadh, Chief of Comgall, died. Fingeastach O'Neill went to Rome. Tigernach O'Ruairc, King of Connaught, and the King of South, carried off. Barry O'Cassidhan killed by Hugh O'Neill. Tigernan Lorcan, King of Ciarraighe, died in pilgrimage at Glenn-da-locha. Cinaeth [Kinnedy] O'Maeling, chief poet of Ireland, died. Machtnin, son of Ciarmhac, lord of Kinel-Binnigh, in Irish called *Cenedh* [race], Machtnin was his name, the unanointed [i.e. layman], i.e. the lord of Kinel-Binnigh in the West, was killed by Conchobhar, grandson of Loingsech [Conchobhar, son of

Uoir Cpiopt, mile cpiochi a haon. Cat eopach, comapba Finain, do mill-ed. Flaicpiuchan, anmcapa Opuim, mic Ceinneitig, i Conuicc Ua Cpi-tuill, apdsmach Fluinne da locha, ceann cpeilsne, i pépse na nGaoidel, d'ec. Mac Fma, apchinneach cige Cuanu mic Neit, i Mac Oel-laeich, comapba Cponain Tuama Spesse, necc. Flaichpiach Ua Neill do foicecht a Rom. Ap pe peimhip Flaichpiuig po gabhsat an compac eimip in Ua Nachta amail ap pillup ipin pann.

Saopbhach do ghan i opca,
Ni cpuas dáipsidh uaic copba,
Ho na dpeasaib dapach dunn,
Ni do cuaid palach pomcuill.
Fogaidhe gan cacá cinn,
Is Ua Nachta ap aon pingin.

Ua mbpiain do apcain da Shalbaid Acha cliar, i da con do laimh do lapcain ipin aonbliadain, i ná cel do bpeith i mbpaigh. Imp Eogain do apcain do Flaithbeapach, mac Muipchepcaig Ui Néill, i da mac i Gach. Slogadh la mac n-Eochada co Tailtiu Occ, i nocha cpaptaid ni. Gad Ua Neill co tici cappi pain co cpuce cpi mile do bpaith, i na cén ap mile do bpoce. Ua Domacain, eigipna Ghuc cpe, do mapbad la hija mbpiain, .i. Tomaltach. Ua hAghmaic, i. Agda mac Foilcalaim, eigipna Tellca do lap ac an la a bpaicpi la Mac ep Flaithpi. Flannacan, mac Cinpice, do manbad la cenncpe Cpeagh. Diapmaic, mac Domnaill, mic Paolain, eigipna na nDeipi, i Donnsléibe, a bpaichup, do mapbad la Muipchpach, mac Gpiain, hi ceaic Sléibe Cua. Inpsi nOppaige la Donnchad mac bpiain, i do pogabpat Oppaige don cup pin an Filiapnach Ua Anpatain, i da Ua Maoilechlainn, mic Flannabpaic, da pogabaina Chonaill Cpibpa, i

[1] *Maolethem*: i. e. Calvus peregrinus. The word is written of the ordinary, who was ambulatory or episcopal adviser to Brian Boroimhe, as is known to us in the Book of Armagh, which he wrote "a corpore Brian in peregrinatione Sco-rum."

[2] *Teach-Ambaidh*: i. e. house of the grooms, i. e. the stables.

[3] *Penny*, pingin. In a Brehon law tract preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3. 22. fol. 62. a pingin of silver is ordered to be of the weight of seven grains of wheat.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 218-223. *Seisechach* is variously written in the Latin records, and the French makers and traders, a weaver both of linen and of cloth, being about a yard and a half, but varying in magnitude in different times and countries. In the middle-

The Age of Christ, 1031. Cathmach, successor of Finghin, was blinded. Maelsuthain[1], anchoret of Bruin, son of Cuinnedigh; and Conaing Ua Cearbhaill, archimandrite of Gleann da-locha, head of the piety and charity of the Gaedhil, died. Mac-Fian, airchinneach of the Trach-Aendheadh[2] of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Mac Duilitheth, successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine, died. Flaithbheartach Ua Neill returned from Rome. It was during the reign of Flaithbheartach that the very great bargain used to be got at Ard-Macha, as is evident in this quatrain:—

> A sack-bush [measure] of bitten grain,
> Or a third of a measure [] black red sloes,
> One of the acorns of the brown oak,
> Or of the nut of the fair hazel-bright,
> Was not without stiff bargaining,
> At Ard Macha, for one penny.

Ard-Breacain was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath; and two hundred persons were burned in the great church, and two hundred were carried into captivity. Inis-Eogenain was plundered by Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach O'Neill, and his son, i. e. Aedh. An army was led by the son of Eochaidh to Tealach Og, but he seized nothing. Aedh Ua Neill passed him by eastwards, and carried off three thousand cows, and one thousand two hundred captives. Ua Donnagain, lord of Ardsh-tire, was slain by O'Briain, i. e. Toirdhealbhach. Ua hAgaide, i. e. Aedha, son of Gillacolaim, lord of Tealbha, was put to death by his kinsmen, the Muinntir-Maelhin. Giusaire, son of Sgire, was killed by the people of South Breagha. Diarmaid, son of Domnall, son of Eadan, lord of the Deisi, was slain by Muircheartach, son of Bruin, in the battle of Sliabh Cua[3]. Osraighe was plundered by Donnchadh son of Brian; and the Osraighi slew on that occasion Gillaritaich Ua Nuaidhain[4], the two grandsons of Maelsechlainn, son of Flannabhra, both royal heirs of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra; and Maelcolaim Cennsighedh, Gilla-

[1] Maelsuthain.—Now Milerr Gore, in the barony of Decies-within-Drum, and county of Waterford.—See it already referred to at A. M. 3799, and A. D. 503.

[2] Trach-Aendheadh.—Now O'Mauraghan, or Horeabo, within the county of Clare.

[3] Sliabh Cua.—Now called Sliabh-Mairge, i. e. Mairge's mountain, a small heathy range along the

Maoleoluim Cammgeach. Fhlaithemhnall Ua Slebhene, primbillam tsangeire Cpeann, mcc. Cono na mbocht, é fno Celeb nóé, i ancoip, Cluana mic Nois, do fein cuaid aipte co bocsuib Cluana i nIpeal Chapáin, i po enlaip pithe do uaib pein mic. Ip eo do páidead.

A Cluain Chluana, creder rú a hEpinn i nUlbain,
A chinn epenn, medhan ara ro chill sangain.

Muirchertach Ua Muichuson, taoiseach Cenel mBoguine, do écc. Cuithe Ua Dobailen, easpoc Copcai pfoga, do marbad i puil. Ua Ruairc, Apt, i. an Calcach, i nagain Cluana fpéa dhenam, i po marbad peip ann le cuaid pin nDonchadh mac Ghuinn go pangadh dp naoine i fiap. Ruaidhri mac Ruaidhri, an tanaipt eighna Pepe Lapge, do marbad i nDrochait i puil.

Aed Chiapt, mac Cpuaidhni a quo. Maolmopda angcoipe déce. Muipeas Ua Nioc, abb Cluana na Fhuadhna, déc. Dubhtach, hi cecaipe Cluana mic Nois, déc. Domnall, mac Maolpuanaid Ui Mhaoldopair, eighsi Cenéil Conaill, do marbad la Cloinn Phiangasa. Mac Mathghamna, mic Mupchadha, eighsi Cairpge do marbad. Dunpuinne mac Carach, sina chuinne Scandlan, déc. Domgail, mac Dunacdaigh, eighsi Failghi, do marbad do Ua Cappaig. Cepp Ua Canaing, pigdomna Muman, do marbad la muintip Iseleen hi Cpuip. Nuadh Opeam dimas uip pop Ulcaib pec nAppaidhi. Muadha Inlap Donnse pia Sirpoc, mac Cinaeadh pop Conaillib i pop Ua nTuirtpe, i pop Ua Méit, in po lád a nap a epi céd ann marbad i ingabail. Conchabap, mac Maoilé Muiri Ui Dubdan, do marbad tra hIpaip, i do mac Neill i Dhubdon. Ceallach mac Dunchada, eighsi Ua nDun-

sand men, on the River Shannon, to the north of the county of Limerick.

Lecan Cuanna, i. e. Cuan's pool now This was the name of a chair in Connemara, in the West of County.

Ua Imlaidh.—Now always anglicised Boyle, without the prefix *Ua*. This family of Corcaigh Fertas, in the west county of Sligo, is to be distinguished from the O'Boyles of Kinaeleboy, in the west side of Lough Derg, in the county of Tyrone, adjoining that of Leitrim.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under the year:

"A. D. 1081. Fiverush O'Neil came from home. Ardbreckan rifled by the Gentiles" [Dark Galls] "of Dublin: two hundred men burnt within the building, and two captives carved. Killaloe burnt through negligence of a wicked woman. An army by Men Boths to Tulamore, and Hugh O'Neil came eastwards about him, and brought 3000 cows and 1200

chomhghuill Ua Sleibhene, chief poet of the north of Ireland, died. Cuan-na-mBocht, head of the Culdees, and anchorite of Chuinnaic-Nois, the first that invited a party of the poor of Cluain at Iseal Chiarain[1], and who presented twenty cows of his own to it. Of this was said:

O Cuan of Cluain! thou wert heard from Ireland in Alba;
O head of dignity, it will not be easy to plunder thy church.

Flaithbheartach Ua Murchadha, chief of Cinel-Boghaine, died. Custeibhe Ua Dubhdaleit, chief of Corca-Firtri, was treacherously slain. Ua Busirc, Arc i. e. the Cuck, plundered Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; and he was defeated on the same day by Donnchadh, son of Brian, with the loss of men and vessels. Raghnall, son of Raghnall, son of Iuhar of Port-Lairge, was treacherously slain at Ardcath.

The Age of Christ, 1032. Machtordha, anchorite, died. Mughron Ua Nae, Abbot of Tuaim-da-ghualann, died. Dubhinnsi, bell-ringer of Chuinnic-Nois, died. Domhnall, son of Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the Clann-Fianghusa. The son of Mathghamhain, son of Muireadhach, lord of Ciarraighe, was killed. Diarmaid, son of Eochaidh, head of Clann Scandain, died. Donnghal, son of Donnchadh, lord of Gailleanga, was slain by Ua Carraigh. Edru Ua Conaing, royal heir of Munster, was slain by the people of Imlesch-Ibhair. The victory of Druim-Beannchair[1] was gained over the Uhdians by the Airghialla. The battle of Inbher-Boinne[2] [was gained] by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, over the Conaill, the Ui-Tortain, and the Ui-Meith, in which a slaughter was made of them, they having lost three hundred between killing and capturing. Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlainn Ua Dubhda, was slain by his kinsman, i. e. by the son of Niall Ua Dubhda. Ceallach, son of

captives with him. Another army by Mac Eochae in Leathach, and burnt Kill-Cuanaar, with the Oratory; killed fewer of the Clergy, and carried 30 captives. An army by Mac Bryan into Ossory, where his men were slaughtered, Maelcolum Cairpreach and many others. Galaeach, Coarb of Lorgan, blinded by Dunlaing. The snow army by Hugh O'Neill, into Tirconaill, and he killed O'Canannan, king of Kindreas-Conell. O'Donegan, king of Arabhir [Upper Ophaly], "killed by O'Bryan, i. Tyrragh."—*Ord. Chronol.*, tom. 49.

[1] *Druim Beannchair*.—Now Drumbeaghter, about seven miles from Newry, on the road to Tanderagee, in the barony of Lower Orier, and county of Armagh.

[2] *Inbher Boinne*: i. e. the mouth of the River Boyne, otherwise called Inbher-dá-chu.

chana, deec. Murċaḋach Ua Riaġain, eiġeas ḃṗiġ, do ṫuitim la Domnall hUa Ceallaiġ, i n-a ṫimṫeall ṗin eDaiṁ. Domnall hUa Ceallaiġ, mac Flannacáin, do ṁarbaḋ la Muṙċaḋ Ua Ceallaiġ. Aonġus Ua Tiġearnáin, do ṁarbaḋ do Cheann Coċa. Murċaḋ, mac Seaġnaiġ, eiġeas Cuiṗṗe Maiṙ, deec. Muṙċaḋ h. mac (no Ua) Muiṙiġ & Flann do ṁarbaḋ la Conċobar Ua Maoilċeallaiġ. Tadg Ua Zuiṙe, eiġeas Ua Cuilinn, do ṁarbaḋ la mac Shaṫil ṗin oiḃc. Mac Conċonnaċ .i. Ua Duṫaṁaiġ, eiġeas Sil nEaṁċaḋa, do ṁarbaḋ. Maolruain, eṗṗcop Aṫa Muċa, do ḋec.

Aonġus Ua Cṗuaiṁ, aiṫe eṗṗcoḃa a eṗ. Muṁċaḋ Ua Maonaċain, ṗeṙaiḋ eṗṗoġ i ṅeṁṫaiṁ, i Muṁċaḋ Ua Maonaċain, comaṙba Cṗoṁáin, deec. Conn Ua Sinnaiġ, aṙċeṫaiṙe Cuanaċ, deec. Conn, mac Maoilċaiṫeṗṗaiġ uiṁiṁeaċ Muiġeiṙ i Dṫiṫ Oiṁṫa, deec. Aṙt mac Flaiṫḃeṙṫaiġ Ui Néill eiġeas Cṫiaṙ, i ṙoġnaṁaiṁ Cṫeann, deec, aṙ ṁuiṙiṙ i ṙíṁaiṁ ro ċaiṫ ann ṙein Cuṁṙaiġ. Maṙḃaṁ ṁa Muṙċaḋ Ua Maoilċeallaiġ i ṁ-Coṁḋaiṁ Ua Riaġlaċ ṙiaṁain, i ṗe maṙḃaḋ Maoiṙṁuṙa Ua Cṗuaiṁ Cuiṁi, i Cṗeṁann Ua Cennéiṫiġ. eiġeas Laiġean, i eiġeas Fíṙ nCul, do ṙaṁaiḃ aiṫe Ceṫṙúiṁ Ua Muṙċaḋáin, eiġeas Cṫiṙṙiġe, do ṁarḃaḋ. Ceann h. Ceṙṁaiṫ do ṁeaṁ la Duṁċaḋ mac Zoiḃneaṙṙṁaiṫe iaṙ ṅaḃaiṙt ṗiṙe Laiġean do ġaḃaiṫ laiṫ i ṙtṙeaṁ Laiġean. Oṙṙaiġe mac an ṗeiṙ. Uaṫaṁ i ṙaṙ Eile i Ua Ruaiṙċeaṙṫaiġ Aiṁe, i ṙeaṙḃaṙ Aḋaiṁ Ua Cléiṙiġ, i Ruiṁḟeaṙċaiḃ mac Zoiḃneaṙṙṁaiṫe do ṙoċmaiḋ oiḃe. Duṁṁaiġin Ua Cléiṙiġ, eiġeas Aṫ Iṫe, deec. Aonġus Ua Caṙaiġ, eiġeas Cṫeaṁṙaiġe Luċa Léin, do ṁarḃaḋ. Aeḋa Ṗiṫeṙaiġ, i Ṗḃil mac ṙeṙṗaiġin ṗuil ṗeṙ aiṙṙeaṙ Paṙṙaiṙ- i Aṙṙa Finċaḋ le ṗuaiṙṗiṙ oaṁ i ṙeiṁeaṁaiṙ. Foccaṁṫaċ Ua Ceaṫa, eiġeas Muiṙiġ (no Tuaiṫi) Cṫṙeo, i Ua Fiaċṙaċ Aṙaiṁṫiṙe, do ṁarḃaḋ do ġṙuaiġ

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[1] Ui Amhrai, i.e. Hy-Amhrai.

[2] Richard mac Hubert, called in Ware's Annals Ri na hEireann, i.e. King of Ireland.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

A. D. 1402. Matha O'Magen, king of Fermanagh, killed by Donnell Oge Maguire, with many others, and Maelisa Maguire. Murtough O'Riagain, chief of Kinel-Farry, killed by Donnell Mac Gilla-Patrick, lord of Ossory. Donnell Mac Flannagan killed by Murtough O'Kelly. Angus O'Tierney, chief of Kinel-Fiachra, killed by the men of Teffia. Murtough O'Kelly, lord of Hy-Many, and Flann, son of Sorley Boy Mac Donnell, were taken prisoners by Conor O'Regan, lord of Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, and by Hugh O'Kelly, lord of Hy-Many. Art Mac Felim O'Neill, king of Tyrone, and Niall Mac Donnell, lord of Tyrcon

Dunchadh, lord of Ui-Dunchadha, died. Maithghamhain Ua Riagain, lord of Breaghs, was slain by Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh, on the Sunday before Easter. Dubhdall Ua Ceallaigh, the son of Flannagan, was blinded by Muirchertach Ua Ceallaigh. Aenghus Ua Taghesrnain was slain by the Cinel-Aedha. Murchadh, son of Scannach, lord of Cairbri-Mor, died.[1] Muirchertach, son (or grandson) of Maelmaidhim, was blinded by Conchobhar Ua Maelmaidhim. Tuilbh Ua Guaire, lord of Ui-Cuilian, was slain by the son of Mael-na-mbo. Mac-Connacht, i. e. Ua Dunadhaigh, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain. Maelmuire, Bishop of Ard Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1053. Muireadhach Ua Macnagain, a noble bishop and anchorite; and Muireadhach Ua Maeldun, successor of Cronan, died. Conn Ua Smarain, chief anchorite of Connaught, died. Conn, son of Madadhrais, archbishop of Mungairit and Disert-Aengusa,[2] died. Aedh, son of Finnbhiarrtach Ua Neill, lord of Ailech, and heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, died, after laudable penance and mortification, on the night of Andrew's festival. A battle was gained by Murchadh Ua Maelmaidhim over Conchobhar Ua Maelmaidhim, in which Maelmaisidhi Ua Cathasaigh Calma, Lorcan Ua Caindelbhain, lord of Laeghaire, the lord of Feara Cul, and many others, were slain. Conchobhar Ua Muireadhaigh, lord of Cinnraighe, was slain. The fair of Carman was celebrated by Donnchadh Mac Gillapadraig, after he had assumed the kingdom of Leinster, having the chiefs of the laity and clergy of Leinster and Dublaithe. A conflict between the Eli and the Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne, in which Diarn Ua Cleirigh and Muireadhach Mac Gillapadraig, with many others, were slain. Aimhirgin Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Eile, died. Aenghus Ua Cathail, lord of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein, was killed. The shrine of Peter and Paul emitted blood upon Patrick's altar at Ard-Macha, in the presence of all in general. Fogharlach Ua hAedha, lord of Magh Luirg (or Tuath-Luirg)[3], and Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Feara Manach. Disert-

Ardsraach, in Clare queer. Hugh O'Feirl took the bishoprick in hand."—*Ann. Clonmac.*, tom. 49.

[1] *Disert Aengusa.*—Otherwise written Desert-Aengusa, i. e. Aengus's desert, or wilderness, now Dysart-Enos, near the Rock of Dunamase, in the barony of East Maryborough, and Queen's County. The Annalists who were native to this place use the celebrated Aengus the Festilogy, who flourished towards the close of the eighth century.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 1. 5, 379, and p. 382, n. 6.

[2] *Magh Luirg (or Tuath-Luirg).*—The true reading is, "lord of Tuath-Luirg and Ui-Fiach-

manach. Oirgne Maoileruile do argain do Murchad Ua Maoileachlainn Murchan Ua Maoileachlainn (i. mac Maoileachlainn Ghuirc) do marbad i meabail la Mac Iarnáin i. la toiseach Cairpre i nairr Locha Semdeve. Fino Ua Dúngalaig, eigfina Muroserge dire, déce. Cumuran, mac Ruaidri Ui Cherpaid [décc]. Oirgne Mhaoileruile doscoarn do Murchad ó Mhaoilfhiannu.

Aoir Criste, mile trocha a ceturr. Cathal Maguire, airchinneach Cairpre, décc. Oengar, mac Niann, pri leigind Cluana mic Nois, aro cuignam iartain doman déce iar naithrigi. Maicnia Ua hUathcain pri leigind Cluanna, do bárad oc trebt a hUlbain co lebaid Colum Cille, i trí mina do muncaib Phuiserpaice, i trocha do daoinib maille fris. Giollaparchuill, mac Giollamocoma, eigfina deiscirt Orgiall, do marbad ra fiora Fris. Dubcoingfi, eigfina Connacht, do marbad la Connachtaib féin. Donnchad, mac Brian do iompaigh Osraige. Giollacolaim hUa Riacáin, eigfina deiscirt Orgiall, do cuirm lá Murchad hUa Cerbaig. Giollapatraice Ua Flannacáin, eigfina Tealach, do cuirm lá hAreaghdanaib. Murchad Ua Flaithbertaig, eigfina Ua mBriuin Seola, [decc]. Cairpre hUa Maolruana, eigfina Gealline, do marbad fris ramprach Oirgne Tola ó a muintir féin, i ro imir Tola Tria nerte Dé dogail fris an ri ro ta fáraig, ar ro marbad trin uair céadna. Giollaisucais, eigfina na nDéisi Orgiall, Carail, mac Amalgaid, eigfina Ua Ceallaig

Fuath-Aird-Sratha." The territory of Tuath-Luing is the barony of Lune, in the county of Fermanagh; and the territory of the Ui Fiachrach of Ardstraw extended from the north-east boundary of this barony to the River Mourne, in the county of Tyrone.

[1] *Disert-Maoileruile*.—i. e. St. Maelruile's desert or hermitage. This Disert, a townland giving name to a parish situated on the west side of Lough Ennell, or Lough Iveagh, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath. The festival of St. Maelruile mac Nechtain, who died here, is set down in Dudley's *Irish Calendar of Irish Saints*.

[2] *Loch Semdeve*.—Now Lough Sewdy, near the little town of Ballysore, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.—See note under A. D. 1450.

In ed-Maoltuile.—This is repetition.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1033. An overthrow by Murrough O'Maelseachlainn of Conn O'Neachtain, where Muircheas O'Lorcan, Calvac and Lorkan were killed. Lorkan being King of O'Fiachrach and others with him. Cumascach Mailpatrick Archbishop of Mungret, *quievit*. Conn O'Maelruan, king of Kierne, killed. The taking of Carman by Donagh mac Gilpatrick, on the beginning of his reigne in Leinster. An army

Maeltuile was plundered by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, i. e. the son of Maelsechlainn Gott, was treacherously slain by Mac Iarnain, i. e. the chief of Cuirene, on the island of Loch Semhidhe[a]. Finn Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscraighe-thire, died. Cummian, son of Roaidhri Ua Cetfadha, [died]. Disert-Maeltuile[b] was plundered by Murchadh O'Maeleachlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1034. Cathal Martyr, airchinneach of Cuvench, died. Oenghus, son of Finnu, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, chief sage of the west of the world, died after penance. Maicnia Ua hUchtain, lector of Cetmannus, was drowned coming from Alba with the bed of Colum-Cill, and three of Patrick's relics, and thirty persons along with him. Gillaeaschnaill, son of Gillamochumma, lord of South Breagha, was slain by the Fears-Rois. Dubhdaingean, lord of Connaught, was slain by the Connaughtmen themselves. Donnchadh, son of Brian, plundered Oeraighe. Gilleolaim Ua Riagain, lord of South Breagh, fell by Muircheartach Ua Ceallaigh. Gillapatraig Ua Fiannagain, lord of Teathbha, fell by the people of Breaghmhaine. Muireadhach Ua Flaithbheartaich[c], lord of Ui-Briuin-Seola, [died]. Goirtin Ua Maelruain, lord of Dealbhna, was slain on the threshold of Disert-Tola[d] by his own people; and Tola, through the power of God, wreaked vengeance upon the person who committed the profanation, for he was slain within the same hour. Gilmaelraigh, lord of the Deisi-Breagh[e], Cathal, son of Amhalgaidh, lord of Ui-Ceallaigh-Cualann, and his

O'Carroll, king of Ely: and Cummean mac Keary O'Cerin, *mortui sunt*. An overthrow among Ely, where fell Brian O'Kiery, and Murtagh Mac Gilpatrick, and others. The son of Mac Beetbe mic Cinaeh killed by Maeleolum mac Cinaeh. Aengus O'Cathail, king of Eoghanacht of Loch Lein. The Shryne of Peter and Paule streaming of blood upon Patrick's altar in Ardmach, in presence of all there living. Hugh mac Flaverti O'Neill, king of Aileach, and heyre of Ireland, *post penitentiam mortuus est*, on St Andrewe's even."—*Ord. Clerumd.*, tom. 49.

[a] *Ua Flaithbheartaigh.*—Now O'Flaherty. This Muireadhach was the grandson of Flaithbheartach, from whom the hereditary surname of O'Flaherty was derived, and was, therefore, the first person of this family ever called O'Flaherty. He had three sons: 1. Kinaedhe of Loch Cime; 2. Donnchadh Aluinn; and 3. Aedh, from whom all the septs of the O'Flaherty of West Connaught are descended. They were originally seated on the east side of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare and county of Galway.

[b] *Disert-Tola.*—That church stood in the east end of Disertmula, in the parish of Killinlagh barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath.—See it already referred to under A. D. 973, 1010.

[c] *Deisi-Breagh.*—Now the baronies of Ivcagh, in the south of the county of Meath.—See note [e], under the year 733, p. 356, supra.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

Cualann, 7 a bás a ingin mic Toillcamáin, do mharbad do mac Ceallaig mic Donnchaid, 7 do mac Uidla, mic Tuathail. Amlaoibh, mac Sitriuccda, do marbad la Saxanaibh ag Rot do Róim.

Aoi Criosd, mile cpeachc a cúice. Flaithbheach Ua Maeleabha, rigfhna Cenéoil mBoghaine, do mharbad do noguing mic amaille fhir. Iognas Ua Flaithbheathaigh a na áeib 7 an bpiaín do gabáil do cedic ap eneach n-Dealbna i ca na cuipeadap roime do Dealbna do cuaidhe[sic] do fhaidhe 7 do lasadh é 7 a muinnce, 7 do marbadh Iognas fein ann péin i ndeaghaidh De 7 na naem. Reignald Ua hIomair, rigfhna Port Lairge, do marbadh i nUibh Eathach la Sitric, mac Amlaoibh. Cha nóchtan do cuaidh do Sheagsa iarsin, 7 cogo Choiccin Chille do cuaidh 7 do iarcuir do Chaomhan Ua Maeldeóluin na noga. Cáthaire, mac Dobhain, rigfhna Cenéoil Fiacrach, éccaidh. Cathasaile 7 Clonard do cuaidh do Fhaelaibh, comad cuppam mic Donnchaid mic Domnaill go polca a rochg ár. Cpech la Donnchan mac Duncaing for Fhlaithri Cualann, go cruce do zabail aip 7 iporo.

Aoi Criosd, mile cpeachc a sé. Gangar Ua Fhlainn, comarba Iarnaidh Chiaráin Fhir, 7 Ceallach Ua Scelaigh (a eppoc), comarba Fhaidh Fhinn Fhlainn, décc. Gangar, mac Cathail, abb Cuanach, décc. Flaithbheach na cpotcann Ua Neill, rigfhna Oiligh, décc isin n-eighbreathaigh isin bliadhnaidhe. Maelcholuim Ua Maelpuanaid, rigfhna Cpeitreaine, do mharbadh la hAod Ua Conchobair, a suaigeal Thaidg an eich fil, 7 Ipiann Domnaill Ua hAirmedain, rigfhna Fhi Ui, do marbadh do Dal nIarnaidhe Connachtaibh, mac Flainn, praeshaisina Tíreach, do marbadh la pheinn Orbhraighe.

A. D. 1038. Gerlachum mac Timoth, &c.; i. Nithard, lord. Aulay mc Nurick killed by Saxons [sic in text] coming to Rome. Gillachaellaill mac Gofraidh comes to Rome. Gillachaellaill mac Gofraidhoins killed. Gerelis were taken spoiled at Orory. Cethal meisse, and Maelsechlainn ó Cathasaigh, chief men of Meathraighe, Ardgenan, ri Muscraighe, Breoghain. Ulster power mic Mailt, to Mac Millan's house. Gilla Iasaiarri, king of Hy-Brecain, killed. Magnus ri Hiaidhtan, Lagmen of Kells drowned coming from Scotland with Gilla Isa, Gofraidh, and three more. Forty-seven warriors belonging to the Fairies and thirty men with them, came mac Riagla [mac Cinaedh]. [Note of the English and Irish Annalists.] [Gofraidh, Gillachaellaill] "mac mac ..." Chron. Scotor., tom. iii.

[illegible] na noenaigh ann, ar Bóinn: i.e. the watching of the saint, and yet me.

[illegible] Cluana-Chaoda: i.e. the monastery of Saeves, which was taken in the Danish territory of Fingal.

[illegible] Clonard.—Now Clane, in the county of Kildare.—See note [illegible], under the year 1171, p. 383, supra.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

wife, the daughter of Mac Gillacoemhghin, were slain by the son of Conlach, son of Dunchadh, and his son Aedh, son of Tuathal. Amhlaeibh, son of Sitric, was slain by the Saxons, on his way to Rome.

The Age of Christ, 1035. Flaithbheartach Ua Muirchadha, lord of Cinel-Boghaine, was killed with others along with him. Iarnan Ua Flannchadha (who was usually called "Ua na naemh agus na bhfirean"), came upon a predatory excursion into Dealbhna; but a small number of the Dealbhna-men overtook him, and gave him battle, wherein his people were slaughtered, and Iarnan himself was slain, through the miracles of God and the saints. Raghnall, grandson of Imhar, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain at Athcliath by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh; and lord Cholum Chille[1] was pincerred and burned by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, in revenge thereof. Cuirithe, son of Dobhran, lord of Corca-Fiarn, [died]. Cill-Dealle and Claenadh[2] were plundered by the foreigners; but the son of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, overtook them, and made a bloody slaughter of them. A depredation by Donnchadh, son of Dunlaing, upon the Feara-Cualann; and he carried off a great seizure of cows and prisoners.

The Age of Christ, 1036. Aenghus Ua Fiatan, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta; and Ceallach Ua Scalbhaigh, a bishop, successor of Berrt learned senior of Munster, died. Aenghus, son of Cathan, Abbot of Corcach, died. Flaithbheartach an Trostain[3], lord of Uibeach, died after a good life and penance. Maeleachlainn, lord of Cnamhsanie, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in revenge of Tadhg of the White Steed, and of Brian Dembaidh Ua h-Uathmharain, lord of Feara-Li, was slain by the Dal-Araidhe. Donnchadh, son of Uhann, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by the men of Breifne. Seeing

[1] A. D. 1035. Cumscach slain, king of Dessoir, had. Cetobrig Uaclya, king of West Leinster, and his wife Gunlada, daughter of Gurmflaith, and his preghuoch called Gunna [i. e. mother] of by the sons of Kellach mac Dunlevy. Flaithvertach O'Muirchan, lord of Kinel-Boghaine with many more, killed. Iarnan O'Flanchan, persecutor of saints and the righteous, came with five [followers] "mic Dalan, and a few of Dalvin skirmished with him, and gave him the overthrow where he was killed, and the rest slaughtered by myracle of the saints. Ranen O'Beirne, king of Waterford, killed in battle by Gerrick mac Anlave. Aedhagan killed by Sitrick mac Anlave. The Sord of Colum Cille burnt by Conor O'Maelseachlainn in revenge it."—*Ord. Chronol.*, num. 49.

[2] Seemeth to be Cluain. i. e. Bishop or Abbot of Cork.

[3] *Flaithbheartach an Trostain*, i. e. Flaherty of the Pilgrim's Staff. So called because he went as a pilgrim to Rome.

Seolbhe ; Niall Ua Flannagáin, eiseamh Tíreá, do marbhadh la gleann Uí Fhiachrach ; Ua Maineagh Flannán. Maghnus Ua an Chapaill ; Ua Flaithbheartaigh, i. Niall mac Murchadha do fhoghlamadh Iarthair Connacht, do marbhadh Uí Eachdha, mac Eochaidh, eiseamh Cenéil Eoghain, deg. Donnchadh mac Dúnlaing, eiseamh Laighen, do tuitim la Donnchadh, mac Fhlaithbheartaigh do mharbhadh re a cheile i n-eachtra. Ruaidri, mac Tadhg, mic Eochaidh, do tuitim la mac Uidhir ua mBriain i Osraighe. Dubhtuic, mac Donnchadha, taoiseach Ogmhaighe, do mharbhadh. Muiredhach, mac Flaithbheartaigh, eiseamh Cenél Eoghain, do marbhadh la Gillaisa Ua Cuillidhir ina mainistir féin i nInis Cell Mhic n-Eanaigh do loscadh. Geasrech Laighen déghin do loscadh i n-a aonach féin Binn.

Mac Craith, mór eagna a ghlór Éirenn, ghrinn filidheacht, bunadh Ui Maoilcheirn, ghnúsfhear uasal Laighen, éag. Cathal, mac Ruaidhri, espoc mór Connacht dioce, déc. Carel mac Ruaidhri, eiseamh uasal Connacht, do mharbhadh la a mharbhraithir. Flann, mac Domnaill Ui Maoilsheachlainn do tuitim la Conchobhar la a mharbhraithir. Tri mil Mealmhuine do marbhadh la Mhl Chaemhóg. Tri hUi Fhidhgheinte, i Fearnmhagh Ua Cuireáin do mharbhadh d'Aodh Ua Conchobhair. Cumasach Ua Baighill, eiseamh Patraic Laighen do mharbhadh la a cheile féin. Pádraic Ua Cuireáin do sgrios, i loscadh la Dunmaire, mac Ithail re mhic. Aonghus Ghalach, Cathal, i Domhnach Chiaráin do sgrios do Ghallaibh Atha cliath. Muiredhach Ua Canannain, eiseamh Ua nDungaile, deg. Aodh Ua Cellaigh, eiseamh Ua mBriúin, i Ruaidri Ua Lorcáin, eiseamh Ua Raighilli, do marbhadh i Cenéal Caittil la Mughdorn Ua Ruairc, i la hUi Briúin. Gofraidh Fionn do marbhadh la hUa Flannagáin, i. brathair, no Ua Riain. Fallamhnigh, mac Amalgaidh, eiseamh Ua Cearbhaill do marbhadh la macaibh Aodha, mic Tuathail. Iomarbhadh do bhaillibh Phuirt Largie eter

[1037.] [1037.]

[1037.] [1037.]

[1037.] [1037.]

i. e. Niall Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the men of Teathbha themselves, i. e. by Muinntir Tiumain. Murchadh Ua an Chapail, i. e. Ua Faithbheartaigh, and Niall, son of Muirgheas, two royal heirs of West Connaught, were slain. Curoidhe, son of Egnechtan, lord of Cinel-Eadha, died. Domhnaldh, son of Dunsing, lord of Leinster, was blinded by Domhnall Mac Gillaphadraig, and he died at the end of a week. Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, son of Lorcan, was blinded by the son of Mael-na-mbo, i. e. Diarmaid. Diarmaid, son of Domhnaldh, Tanist of Ormaighe, was slain. Muircheartach, son of Gillaphadraig, lord of half Ormaighe, was treacherously slain by O'Cadhlaighe, one of his own people. Cill-dara and Connamara were burned. The oratory of Laithreach was burned and plundered by the men of Meath.

The Age of Christ, 1037. Flann, Poet of Ghrang-Uirean, Cinaedh Ua Mac Lonain, learned senior of the west of Leinster died. Cairbre, son of Ronaigh [i. e. chief-poet and lector] of Eaglais Beag [at Cluain-mic Nois, q. v.]. Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, lord of West Connaught, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Flann, son of Domhnall Ua Mael-sechlainn, was blinded by Conchobhar, his brother. Three [of the] Ui-Maelfhoraidh were slain by Ua Canannain. Three [of the] Ui Fidhrubhain, and Finnachta Ua Earchadha, were slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Cuinedhan Ua Ruhsan, lord of Fort-Lairge, was slain by his own tribe. Fort-Lairge was plundered and burned by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo.[a] Sean-Chrolann-Cille and Daimhliag Chuanain were plundered by the foreigners of Athcliath. Muirgheas Ua Concenainn, lord of Ui-Diarmada, died. Aedhe Ua Cele-bhain, lord of Ua-Bresail, and Ruaidhri Ua Lorcain, lord of Ui-Niallain, were slain at Craebh-caille[b] by Muireadhach Ua Ruaircain and the Ui-Briuin-Seola. Cuinnmhan Gott was slain by Ua Flannagain, i. e. Sytric, one of the Ui-Maine. Gillacaemhghin, son of Amhalghaidh, lord of Ui-Ceallaighi [or Cualann], was slain by the sons of Aedh, son of Tuathal. Imlar was

Conall ... Ba ... were ... Beary was Teig ... Iver ... Glanded by Mack Moylenambo."—*Ann. Connacht.*, vols. 49.

[a] *Diarmaid ... son of Mael-na-mbo.*—He was the first of the ancestors of the Mac Murroughs, who became Kings of Leinster. Mael-na-mbo, son of Murchadha, King of Leinster, who was slain at the battle of Clontarf, was the ancestor of the O'Byrnes, and not of this sept.

[b] *Craebh-caille.*—A place on the River Calbh, in the barony and county of Armagh.—See note [s], under the year 835, p. 438, *supra*.

[c] *Cuinnmhan Gott*; i. e. *Vincentius Balbus*.

meabail. Donchadh mac Donlainn, a ri Laighen, do eprabail i nDiphe Diarmada, 7 a ballan do Domhnall Mac Gollapadraice, 7 a dha rapam po chiodh. Ruaidhri, mac Tuirc Ui Cerbaill, tanaiste Ua nDeaghaidh, do eprabail i nDamliag Cille Cuilinn la Domhnall Mac Gollapadraig, 7 a ballad iarna la mac Maeil na nGall.

Aoir Criost, mile nocha a hocht. Flaithbertach, mac Loingsech, eppoc 7 pilidhma Ulvana uile Noir, Cumsen, eprcop, 7 abb, 7 pilidhma Comdire, coimarba Finn Nori 7 Cholmain Ela, hUa Fabaill, pui eprcop Oirir Diarmatta, 7 mac Cein, mic Maoilmaedh, dec. Aibill Ua Cuip, pilidhma Dearmaige, Nicolaspreain Cain, pilidhma Comdire, Flannacain, pilidhma Cille dara, [pdc]. Cuppre Ua Connsiallain, coimarba Caemg, dec i Rinn. Colman Cacch Ua Cangaile, comarba Mochaoi, Ibaill, mac Ruagain, aptmanach Slaine, do marbad la hUa Conaill. Gollacriost, mac Cathbarr Ui Domnaill, gabal pulamg cecain, 7 cognama Ceml Conaill, do marbad la mac Cuinn Ui Donnaill. Ua Flannacain, eigfina Tfeba, do marbad. Laoghnen hUa Leocain, eigfina Failge, do eprabail. Cuanlag Ua Comhaeda, pigxamna Carpil, do marbad do Uib Fhaelain. Reacra do precain do Fhallaid. Meap di inop inn mbliadnap, a ri a nen co po mto apca na nepe. Da Scamap do cop inap Dhallna, 7 Ua Maine i naine

The Dumbbay of Cill Da Chonn: i. e. stone church of Kilcullen, in the present county of Kildare.

The Annals of Ulster and Innisfallen record the following events under this year.

"A. D. 1098. Cathal mac Feary, King of West Connaught, went to pilgrimage to Ardmach. Flann O'Malaghlin, [by Cenn] Maelduibh Ua Ruadh. Aedh O'Gelcorn, King of O'Breasail, and Kay O'Lachlan, King of Dalaraide, killed at Tirawnill by Murtough O'Hagan and by O'Neachtain. Gillamaire O'Rodain, Bishop of Waterford, killed by Ivar [from perfidy]. Gregorius Gere killed by O'Flannagan of Ui Maine. Three O'Mulkerins killed. Great rains this year."—*Ann. Ult. Inn. Fol.* 59.

"A. D. 1097. Murtogh mac Roghaine of Lynster perished, spoiled, and burnt Lymbrick. Dungall mac Lachlan, King of Lymbrick, had two eyes out by Mac Gillapatrick, King of Ossorie, and some other died for grief. It rained much this autumn. Cosnet O'Maelaighin did put out the eyes of Flann O'Maelaighlin."—*Ann. Inn.*

Rinn.—This name was applied to two celebrated islands in Ireland, viz., to Raspin, or Rathlin-o'Beirne Island, off the north coast of the county of Antrim; and, secondly, to the island of Lambay, in the county of Dublin. As Lambay is supposed to be Dana's at this period, it is probable that the former island is the one referred to in the text.

The two: i. e. the pilgrim, referred to here, or last page but one.

Uib Fhaelain: i. e. the inhabitants of Kelly

killed treacherously by the foreigners of Port-Lairge. Dunchadh, son of Dunlaing, King of Lonstar, was taken prisoner at Disert-Diarmada, and blinded by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig; and he died immediately after. Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg Ua Lonain, Tanist of Ui-Cinnseolaigh, was taken prisoner in the Daimliag of Cill-Cuilinn', by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig; and he was afterwards blinded by the son of Mac-Ina-mbo.

The Age of Christ, 1028. Flaithbheartach, son of Loingseach, Bishop and lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; Cuinnen, Bishop, Abbot, and lector of Condere, successor of Mac Nisi and Colman Lobh; hUa Gabhlaidh, distinguished Bishop of Disert-Diarmada; and the son of Cass, son of Maelmhaidh, died. Aithil Ua Cas, lector of Dearmhagh, Maelmaedan Cas, lector of Condere; Flannagus, lector of Cilledara, [died]. Cairbre Ua Coimhghillain, successor of Cammeach, died at Rome. Colman Cleach Ua Conghaile, successor of Molaisi, [died]. Niall, son of Ilingarr, a pre-eminent chief of Ishme, was killed by O'Conindbi. Gillachrist, son of Cathasach Ua Donnhcadh, supporting pillar of the war and defence of the Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the son of Uena O'Donnhcadh. Ua Muirigein, lord of Teathbha, was killed. Laidhgnen Ua Lonain, lord of Gailenga, was taken prisoner. Cuduilgen Ua Donnabhdha, royal heir of Cuircal, was slain by the Ui-Faelain. Reading was plundered by the foreigners. Very great fruit in this year, so that the ores of the pigs were fattened. Two rencounters between the Deisbeina and the Ui-Maine, on the Friday of Ciaran's festival".

Mac Cuglasa, now the barony of Coolgreaney, in the County Cork.

"Cluain-Iraneid, i.e. the church of Iraneid.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1028. Cumaidhen Fionnen, Coarb of Mahedie, and Colman Bla, and Colman Cam, i.e. Crooked O'Cormac, Coarb of Mochua of Clonfertmore. Cairbre mac Cathasaig O'Donell killed by mac Cuana O'Flaithil. Battle between Cuana, King of All-Saxons, and Odo, King of France, where a thousand and more were killed. Ore Aths, i.e. the wild boar. O'Donnabhain, Lord of Ardstraw, killed by Clann-Sinaich in Ardmach, upon Monday, in revenge of killing Eochu mac Duasaye, and dishonouring Ardmach. An overthrow given to O'Neill by Dervin, on the market of Clonmacnois, on Friday, on St. Eyanan's feast, wherein many were slaine. Cudduill O'Donellan, heyre of Cuconil Killin, by O'Faelan."—*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend.* tom. 49.

"A. D. 1028. Flathertagh mac Loingsyge, Lector and Bishopp of Clonvicknose, died. Aithill O'Cair, lector of Dorrow, died. There was such abundance of akorns this yeare that it fattened the piggs" [piggetts ?] "of piggs. There arose great contentions and brayes between those of Delsyn Mac Coglan, and those of Imain in Clonvicknose, on St. Keyran's day, and fell twise the same day to the fraye, in which strife there were slain 53 yeomen of Imaine."—*Ann. Clon.*

pél Ciapáin i cCluain mic Nóir, 7 po mealbaiġ anair roy Is Maine, ge po marbaò trian ap cuigeam dib Maine.

Aoir Criopt, mile cpiocha a naoi. Maelmua, eppcop 7 comarba Mairpeach Duibi, Celecáin Ua Cuilennáin, comarba Tigearnaig, 7 Muipċiuch, mac Flannacain, rosaiseanbach Apda Macha, decc. Cloccreach Cluana Iopaipd do cuinm. Domnall mac Donnchada, rigfira Ui Faelain, do marbaò la Domnall Ua Fiġenaiġ, rigfira na bFepann. Muipċiuch Buan, mac Maoileachlainn, do maraò la Conċobar Ua Maoilſeċlainn. Muipċiuch, mac Flaiṫbeapraiġ Ui Neill, do marbaò la hUa Laiġnaiġ. Donnchaò Denġe, mac Aeda 7 an Cadain Ui Ruairc, rigfira cenéil Conaill, do lámh a deapbráṫar do marbaò le hUa nDomnaill. Nóirġiallaiġ Donnchaò, Mac Gillapaṫraic do na nOppaiġiḃ i Mide, do loċcaò co Cnoġba, 7 co Specar ara Aon Ua Flannagain, rigfiṫ Luiġne 7 Ua bFiaċraċ, do marbaò. Mac Ruanaiġ, rigfiṫ Fearnmaiġe, do éċtain la a muinnṫir peiṫin. Mac Ruaiġne, rigfiṫa Cenéil Fiaċraċ, do marbaò la rigfiṫa Fíl Ceall. Domnall Ua Tuatapcaiġ, rigfiṫa Oppaiġe 7 Laiġiṫ iarṫuiṫiṫ, décc iar nsiḃeiṫ i mailiṫ peiṫe.

Aoir Criopt, mile ceachpocha. Maelmuire Ua Ocbrain, comarba Cholaim Chille 7 Enamain, décc. Dúnchaò Ua hAnchaiġe pao eachtrann Uiṫen Apda Macha, déġ. Cpicepach, mac Anġcenna, comarba Fiannain 7 Senaiṫ, déġ iar roṁlonaiḃ a haiġiḃeachaiḃ. Diarmaiṫ Ua Sé, huiṫneaċ

[1130.

[1] *The Churchmen of Clonard*, i. e. the people of Nobber in the barony of Upper Kells in Meath.

[2] *Donnell Ua Finnbarlaeich*.—Duald Mac Firbis gives the pedigree of a Domhnall Ua Faelgluis King of Fotharta Laighean, whom he makes the twenty-seventh in descent from Nuadhat Finn, son of Mathgen, King of Leinster, and the thirtieth from Cathaoir Mór, King of Ireland.—See A. D. 612, p. 91, *supra*.

Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1168, § 1167, *supra*.

[3] *Uaithne and Druibhthaibhe*.—See note [1], under the year 1168, § 1167, *supra*.

[4] *Uaithnemhagh*, i. e. Ui-Breachtaich-Aneraithi, a tribe-name still among the River Barrow, in the neighbourhood of the county of Tyrone, adjoining the barony of Iverk, in the county of Kilkenny.—The Annals of Ulster and those of Clonmacnoise both the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1130. Aedh, King of Brefney, and Donnell mac Peoche, Lord of O'Kelsie, by Donell O'Farell; Hugh Inspe, Lord of Orbsark, by the Ui Fiacrie; Reary, King of Fermai, and

[5] *The Ui-Labhraidhe*, i. e. the O'Lavertys, a family still numerous in the barony of Iverk, and county of Down.

[6] *Cenéil and Dealbhnaibh*.—See Keating and Dealbhna.—See note [1], under the year 1168, § 1167, *supra*.

[7] *Uaithnemhagh*, i. e. Ui-Breachtaich-Aneraithi, a tribe-name still among the River Barrow, in the neighbourhood of the county of Tyrone, adjoining the barony of Iverk, in the county of Kilkenny. The Annals of Ulster and those of Clonmacnoise both the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1130. Aedh, King of Brefney, and Donnell mac Peoche, Lord of O'Kelsie, by Donell O'Farell; Hugh Inspe, Lord of Orbsark, by the Ui Fiacrie; Reary, King of Fermai, and

at Cluain-mic-Nois, in both which the Ui-Maine were defeated, and fifty-three of them were killed.

The Age of Christ, 1039. Maienia, Bishop and Comharba of Mainistir-Buithe; Ceileachan Ua Cuileannain, successor of Tighernach; and Muireadhach, son of Flannagain, Fossair-himeach of Ard-Macha, died. The Clochteach of Cluain-Iraird[1] fell. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, lord of Ui-Faelain, was slain by Domhnall Ua Fearghaile, lord of the Fortuatha. Murchadh Roadh, son of Maelsechlainn, was blinded by Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn. Muireadhach, son of Fiaithbheartach Ua Neill, was slain by the Ui-Lathrachaibh. Donnchadh Donn, son of Art, i. e. the Crock, Ua Ruairc, lord of East Connaught, in conjunction with his father, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. An army was led by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig and the Osraighi into Meath; and they burned as far as Cnoghbha and Droichead-atha[2]. Aedh Ua Flannagain, lord of Lurg and Ui Fiachrach[3], was slain. Mac Ruaidhri, lord of Feara-maigh, fell by his own people. Mac Ruitsi, lord of Cinel-Fiachach, was slain by the lord of Fears Ceall. Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe and of the greater part of Leinster, died after long illness.

The Age of Christ, 1040. Maelmaire Ua Ochtain, successor of Columcille and Adamnan, died. Donchadh Ua h-Ancumaige, distinguished professor of Ard-Macha, died. Cuigeach, son of Augcadh, successor of Finnian and Brenainn[4], died after a well-spent life. Diarmaid Ua Seachnasaigh[5], the most

Hugh O'Flannagan, King of Lurg and Ui-Fiachrach, slain. Donogh mac Gillapatrick and king of Leinster and Ossory" [slain]. "Macma, coarb of Naty. *Episcopus et princeps decessit*; Celebrator Missæ Canon. Ard-macha, *cum fili*cibus suis. Muireadh mac Flannagan Archinneach of Ardmacha, by Cathasach. Maraach mac Heverlach O'Neil killed by Lathraes. Carroll mac Farrea killed by treachery" [sic], the Galls, or Danes].—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.* tom. 49.

[1] A. D. 1039. The steeple of Clonard fell down to the earth. Dunlough mac Gillapatrick King of Ossory and Leinster, died. Loughmacshaw was preyed and spoyled by the men of Imaine, in revenge of the falling out between those of Imaine and those of Delsin in Clonard mac Nessan."—*Ann. Clon.*

[2] *Successor of Finnian and Brenainn*: i. e. Bishop of Killales and Clonfert.

[3] *Diarmaid Ua Seachnasaigh.*—This may be understood as denoting Diarmaid, grandson of Seachnasach. He was not of the O'Shaughnessys of Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne, in the present county of Galway, for the first of this latter family, who was called O'Shaughnessy, was Raghnall, whose father, Gealbhuidhe, who was slain in the year 1169, was the son of Seachnasach, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was called. Successor of Seachnall means Abbot of Domhnach-Sechnaill, now Dunshaughlin, in Meath.

[illegible] Cert Cenn, 7 comaplaigh Gaidhil, déc. Copcpán Clepech, ungcupe, aipdeo aipeon Copca ap Gaidain 7 a cua aipeo, 7 é déc ri Cuap map Cheipbine, mic bpain, eipipa apgcaine, déc. Ua Oubtaech, cinjinn Pip n'Ulach, do mapbad dia dainep pein. Cac Cille Dpomáin do bpipfi do Fhaelain, 7 do mac dpuim pop Cheapbal mac Piadaig, 7 Ceapbal do mapbad and. Ceall capa, Cluancapp, Dun na Sgelapg, 7 Rcealla ole apeina co lop cum. Ibap Cholum Cille, Cpipe Dapmaca, Magna Nopbe, 7 Cluain mic Nóip cpe co ceann la Dapmaca, mac Maoil na mbo, eigipn Ua nCeanpelaig, 7 bpeo dap an fpeic ap na ndpaigib Dealbna Luigne Dpúin do lopcud 7 do apcain la Fhaelán Mide.

Dap Cpipt, mile, [illegible] a haon Maolpuanaid Ua Heanlaoi, 7 eccaipe 7 an[illegible], 7 epreop Fluinn an Iocha, déc. Copcpach Ua Tomaip, anpoipfiuzan Cille mapa, occ. Snezzap, pfilezpa, 7 apcimach Tuamna, occ. Ruaz Ochaine, mac Cumaipe, apo aldain Cpipt Mocha 7 Cpeapa apoina, occ. Maolpuanaid mac Dorca, pizpamna Tlipach, 30 mipbat. Paelan bile Mupp: cuilen Laiznj, [illegible] la Mupchao, mac Oualang, ap na fuapzpe na Dun [illegible], mic Uaccaig, uaipipe Cinn hao do zab e pom an cac co rapad na Hua bpiuc, mic Dunlaing. Uap cpuch Mac Fip'apeapcaipe do mapbad an Ua Cualaizde i mi Mai. Fiadmcomgall, mac Cumeccaip, na Dealbna, do fpi[illegible] a Cill mapa na Nbapchaip, mic Dualang, apbar a do pipaizecan Conaccpa Laiznj. Da mac Mic Phaelain, mic Muphadha i Dealbnaib 7 Piannan do mapbad do a Cellaipa ann: Cpioc m,

[illegible] Mac Mic Phaelain, mic Muphadha i Dealbnaib 7 Piannan do mapbad do a Cellaipa ann: Cpioc m, Mac Mic Phaelain, mic Muphadha, and i. Cluain[illegible].

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1041. The [illegible] of Ireland, and [illegible] of Connaught, died on the 3rd of March, after a reign of thirty-three years. Flaithbertach, son of Niall, and Diarmaid, Mac Murchadha, Chieftain of Leinster, died. Donnsleve, Chieftain of Ui Failghe, died. Cormac, son of Donnchadh, Chief of Ui Briuin, died. Charles Clerk, the poet of Europe in learning and wisdom, in a holy pilgrimage at Clonmacnoise, in Christ's presence. Drumche[illegible]

distinguished sage of Louth Ultonia, and successor of Seachnall, died. Corcrann Ua Iruaird[a], anchorite, who was the head of the west of Europe for piety and wisdom, died at Lismore. Eochtigheirn, son of Brun, lord of Iveagh-Ibarne, died. Ua Duibhlinth, lord of Feara-Tulorta, was killed by his own people. The battle of Ui-Duronan[a] was gained by the Ivernians, and the son of Brian [*recte* of Bran], over Cearbhall, son of Feolan; and Cearbhall was slain therein. Cill-dara [Kildare], Imaidh [Emly], Inis-Faithleann, and many other churches, were burned. Maeine Mor-ua Cuilleir, Uarcar Dunmaile, Maghes Mochaeir, and Cluain-mor Maeilbuge, were plundered by Ivernians, son of Muet-mentan, lord of Ui-Ceinn-seallaigh, and he carried many prisoners from the oratories. The oratory of Lusmagh-Brenn was burned and plundered by the men of Meath.

The Age of Christ, 1031. Mac Roighlaigh Ua Maeilbrin, priest, archivist, and doctor, died. Gregorach Ua Tuirdirgh, chief leech of Ui-Aedha, died. Mac Beathaidh, son of Amergin, chief poet of Ard-Macha, and of Ireland in general, died. Maelsamaidh, son of Brun, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain. Fiadhu Ua Maeilbhi, lord of Leighlin, was blinded by Murchadh, son of Donlaingi, after having been betrayed into his hands by Domnchadh, son of Neill; for it was Domnchadh that took him first, and then delivered him up to Murchadh, son of Donlaing. Muirchertach, Mac Gillaphadraig was slain by the Ui Failbhi of Ily treachery. Gillachrist-ua-Ginaid[a], son of Donn-Sleibhe, son of Donlaing, was treacherously carried away from Ui-Duibhginn by Murchadh, son of Donlaing, where the successor of Brighit was killed. The two sons of Ua Dubhagain, namely, Joannchadh and Ghilla-na-naemh, were put to Clonard, by the two sons of Beneil, son of

[a] Duronan.—Now Tory Island, off the north coast of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

[a] Ui-Duibhginn.—The name is still very common in the county of Kerry, and anglicised Reilly, without the prefix O.

[a] Gillachrist-ua-Ginaid.—He is the ancestor of the royal family of Ui-Failbhi, or O'Toole, of Leinster.

[a] Beneil.—The name is more usually written Joyce. He was the ancestor of the O'Flahertys of Iar-Connaught.

[a] Mac Duinn, king of Leinster, died.—Now written Aedh, king of Ard-Macha, and of Leinster, died.—All known burials at Mainchine Hall, Dervaulaghs, and many other churchyards, buried in Christ's burial, 1031.

[a] A.D. 1031. The most renowned Ollamh was given by the Danes and Mac Erccys to Mac Lochlan, where Mac Feylan was killed. Corcran, son of Muredh Iverach, died at Lismore. This is he that had the books of the Psalms of Ireland, Jerusalem and Bethlem, perfect in Bearnas, Irish."—*Ann. Clon.*

mac Maelmórda. Orích la hUrgiallaib i Comaillib, co ro bris fercar Comaille forra i Magh na cammenach. Orích lá hUa Néill i nUib Cerbaill i Mide, co rucpat creich mor. Creach la hUib Cennselaig in hUib Bairrci, comrecraid Murchada, mic Donlaing, co ro bris forra hi Cill Mobairrde, 7 co fracaibrat ár mór im Domnall Reamar, daimna tigerna Ua Cennselaig. Cuenn hUa Dunlaing, tigerna Laigsi, 7 a mac, 7 Colleoc a bli, do marbad do Mac Conin, hi Taigh Mochua mic Lonain, 7 go marbad rem réin iar na marach lá hUa Broenain ins, 7 ar fiche mér do Miachaib fen. Fleisc mór Maedóc do loscad la Donnchad mac Briain. Slúag Urgi do erecain do mac Mail na mbó, 7 in dercach do brisiud, 7 cét do daoinib do marbad, 7 reachc cétrr do breth ar a roiscel. Fleisc móire do arrgain do mac Briain, 7 do Murchad, mac Dunlaing, 7 a roiscel a bratar Domnall Reamar.

Aoir Criost, mile cétracha a dá. Maelbrigte, eppuc Cille dara, Adill Muenaiġ, cho manach na nGaedeal, décc, hi cCulain. Goćnán, airchinneach Slane, 7 fgleiginn Suiro, 7 reroind coxnue, Longreac Ua Maelfchnaill, fgleiginn Cluana hIraird, Longreach Ua Flaitéin, comarba Ciaran 7 Cronáin, Maelfuthi Ua hAilerain, fgleiginn Ardd Macha, 7 rogreac na mac lergnu do marbad. Fracha Ua Maeilmórda prim fpurt Epeann, décc. Flann, mac Maeilfchlainn Zuic, rigdamna Tlachtga, do marbad lá Conćobar, mac Maeileachlainn. Murchad, mac Dúnlaing, ri Laigsi, 7 Donnchan, mac Aeda, tigerna Ua mBairrde do écaim la Giollapatraicc, mac nOnnchada, tigerna nOffaile, 7 la Comeingeltaib Ua Nióna.

[a] *Magh-da-bannach*.—Not identified.

[b] *Cill-Mobairrde*.—Mobarrog's church. This name is now applied to an old graveyard in the townland of Donaghmore, parish of Lowtherstown, or Lorum, in the county of Carlow. About thirty perches to the south of this graveyard is a holy well called *Tobar Mobarrog*. There is another old churchyard of this name near the village of Castlejordan, in the south of Kilbixy, in the county of Roscommon; but the place referred to in the text is certainly the Kilmobarrog in the county of Carlow.

[c] *Teach-Mochua-mic-Lonain*.—Now Timahoe, in the Queen's County.

The Annals of Ulster and Chronicum Scotorum record the following events under the year

A. D. 1041. The waters are too many of kine, and men, dining, prone, and battles. None can tell them wholly, but a few among many of them by means that could not be thoroughly known. Maelsuthi, archbishop of Ardmagh and of Ireland. Fott Donell mac Murchadha by Leinster. Murtagh mac Gillakeevick killed by O'Kelly's treacherously. Augaillo went upon the Cinellis and the Cinells overpowered them at Magh-da-Cainnech. Donell sent his into O'Neiach in Ulster, and brought a great preh. Gillecongall mac Dunkwda mic

Mac Lonardha. A preying excursion by the Airghialla, in Conaille; but the Conaille routed them at Magh-da-chainneach[a]. A preying excursion by the Ua Neills into Ui-Eathach, and they carried off great booty. A preying excursion by the Ui-Ceinneidigh into Ui-Fairrchi; but Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, overtook them, and defeated them at Cill-Molappoc, where they were greatly slaughtered, together with Domhnall Bornbhar, [i. e. the Fat,] heir to the lordship of Ui-Ceinneidigh. Cuchoir ua Dunlaing, lord of Laighis, and his son, and Cailleac his wife, were slain by Mac Conin at Teach-Mochua-mic-Lonain[b], and in [Mac Conin] himself was killed on the following day, by Ua Broenaih, for this act; and this was a great miracle by Mochua. Fearna-mor-Maedhog was burned by Donnchadh, son of Brian. Glenn-n-Uisaen was plundered by the son of Mael-na-mbo and the oratory was demolished, and seven hundred persons were carried off [as prisoners] from the sea, in revenge of the plundering of Fearna-mor by the son of Brian, and Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, and in revenge of his brother, Dominall Reamhar.

The Age of Christ, 1042. Maelbrighde, Bishop of Cill-dara; Aduil of Mucnamh, head of the monks of the Gaedhil, died at Cologne. Eochagan, archimandrite of Slaine, and doctor of Sord, and a distinguished scribe; Loingseach Ua Fiachrach, successor of Ciaran and Cronan; Maelpeadair Ua hAilerain, doctor of Ard-Sratha, and the chief of the students; were slain. Finchu Ua Mathgamhna, chief senior of Ireland, died. Flann, son of Maelseachlainn (heir royal heir of Temhair, was slain by Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlainn. Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and Donnchadh, son of Aedh, lord of Dealbhna-bo, fell by Gilla-Padraig, son of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe,

Donlevy, taken for exile out of Ulidia, and killed after."—*Annals of Ulster, Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

[a] A. D. 1041. Dermott mac Maylnemo was king nine years. The kings or chief governors of Ireland were reputed and allowed to be five: [viz. 1st, the supreme monarch; 2nd, the king of Leth Cuin, or Conn's half; 3rd, the king of Leth Mogha, or Mog's half; 4th, the king of Desmond; and 5th, the king of Connaught. In this manner, if he were of Leinster, or Ossory, a third of Meath, and one province in Leth Mogha or Mog's half to him, or his command, he was accounted to be of sufficient power to be king of Teach, or Ireland; and in the party were of Leath Noye, if he could not command of Leath Mogha and Tarragh, with the lordships thereunto belonging, and the province of Ulster, of Connaught (it not both), he would not be thought sufficient to be king of all. Dermott mac Maylnemo could command Leinster, Meath, Connaught, and Ulster, and, therefore, by the judgment of all, he was reputed sufficient monarch of the whole" [of Ireland]. "Maylenamo Mogha, archbishop, died. Maylmoure mac Rees, prince of Tarragh, was killed by Foreigners". *Annals Ut. ut.*

[b] Teach-Mochua-mic-Lonain, now Timahoe, in the barony of Upper Ossory and county of Queen's County.

ríghna Laighen, i la Macraith Ua Domchadha, ríghna Gabhrachan, la Murgh Muilcne, i Laighin, i ar ina cur fen Murgh Muilcne roghabh Giollacrist Ua hAmhsene, mic Amhs Ua Dremhannáin, i Eachmarcach, mac Dúnlaing, tanaise Laighin, go rochraidh de Macraith mac Foghmáin, mic Cheallaigh, ríghna Ua mBairrche, i a dís do marbadh i nDiaigh Dhamhna lá dhá Beallan. Sechnasa i Cailleach Fionáin, a ingfin, décc i mise m.

Gay Cheirp, mic Carpadha a ríghi. Flaithbheach, espoc Óbha Ua Binigneo decc. Concobhar Ua Lanignén, airchinneach Fhirna maighi Hiarnáin, i Tige Molaing, decc. Aodh Comachtach, machaire i fhilidecht Reperannais, Cenllach Ua Clerchen, comarba Finnéin i Mochtimocc, i Corcal, mac Ruadhri, ríghna tighearn Connacht, decc ina oilithre i nHi Mochu. Domnall Ua Fhigente, ríghna Fhotharta Laighen, do marbadh lá mac Tuarcail, mic Flaithbheach i nUfhmaine Caoimgin. Flann Ua hUmpeth, espoc Ua Fiach, do marbadh lá hUa Ceapbaill, la ríghna Feapmuighe. Gullamochonna Ua Duibhgenain decc. Ceannéitigh Ua Cuipe, ríghna Muigeraighe, do marbadh. Maelan mac Cheinéidh i nOswalt pic i Cenel Eogain i nUfhmaine Gabhra. Gpeach lá hAmhs Ua Reanje dar Luighne, tar Opuim Ineghenn, i dar Conaille inle, acc po mosaighior na hamla go cenn i Moéra i Rosan ap go marbadh Amhs pri ceann péire lá hamsíp i mac Cipe hInse. Fhoyceno do Samas Cuipan i nDealbe Fhaithe for Con Ua Comgaile, ríghna Tíghe, i Aghmen Chrighin do fúm co loip Luachae Ioya pain, an

Hugh Mallock: i.e. Malachi's Plain. [illegible] lake in East of the County Cavan.

"Ui Conchobhair maine.... Ui Conchobhair maine is the name of a tribe seat in the district around the rock of Dunkellin at Dunmore, in the county of East Maryborough and Queen's County.

The Annals of Ulster record the Kilkenny events under this year:

"A.D. 1068. Fermoy was burnt by Donnell mac Faelan. Glen-Dagan burnt by Mac Gillapatrick, and by Irish, during the synod, killed an immense number of the household, in revenge of Fermoy. Imleach O'Flaherty, Chief of Aidhne and Iarmuma, slain. High rise Machtighern and Irish [illegible] slaughter, &c., i Glen Dorcha in Munster" [illegible].

Hugh the Abbot, son of Maelmaedhoc, by Donnell mac Gillapatrick's daughter, i.e. of Dermot na Mongarta] "Murcha mac Faelain, King of Leinster, and Donell mac Duch, king of Ui Barrche, slain by Gillapatrick mac Dunlaing, king of Uiamgat. Flann mac Maelcloithinne, bishop of Ireland, killed by treachery. Mac Feidlimidh O'Heicnan, bishop and chief lecturer of Ardmacha, killed by the men of Fermoy. Aidhne Mailcrona, head of the Irish of Munster, slain." ... Gal Choreach, &c.]

The Annals of Clonmacnois contain but one entry under this year, viz.:

"Flann mac Maelseaghlainn Ord, prince of Ireland, was killed by Connor O'Melaghlyn."

and Cucaigeriche Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, and Macraith Ua Donnchadha, lord of Eoghanacht, at Magh Mailceth[a], in Laeighis; and in this battle of Magh-Mailceth was slain Gilla-Euhin Ua h-Anrothain, lord of Ui-Urmhitiannain[b], and Eachdeen, son of Dunlaing Tanist of Leinster, with many others. Macraith, son of Gorman, son of Treasach, lord of Ui-Bairrche, and his wife, were slain at Disert-Diarmada, by the Ui-Bailleen. Sitric, and Caitleach Finnin, his daughter, died in the one month.

The Age of Christ, 1043. Flaithbheartach, Bishop of Dun-Leathghlaise, died. Conchobhar Ua Laidhgneu[c], archimnach of Fearna-mor-Maedhoig and Teach Moling, died. Aedhan Connachtach, anchorite and lector of Ros-Cholmain; Ceallach Ua Loingsin, successor of Finnen and Mochoinog; and Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, lord of West Connaught, died on their pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Domhnall Ua Fearghaile, lord of Fortuatha-Laighean, was slain by the son of Tuathal, son of Fiachra, in Tearmann-Caeimhghin[d]. Flann Ua h-Aindeith[e], lord of Ui-Meith, was slain by Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Fearnmhagh. Gillamochonna Ua Duibhdhirma[f], died. Ceannsidigh Ua Cuire[g], lord of Muscraighe, was slain. A victory was gained by the Cinel-Eoghain, over the Cinel-Conaill, at Tearmann-Dabheoc[h]. A plundering excursion was made by Amhalgh Ua Ruairc, over Lughmhaidh and Ibrain-Iuachaine, and over all Conaille; but the saints soon took vengeance, namely, Mochta and Rouan, for Annudh was killed before the end of three months by one man, i. e. the son of Art Beag. The fasting of the clergy of Ciaran at Tsalach-Garbha[i], against Aedh Ua Coindhealbha[j], lord of Teathbha; and Beairan Ciaruin[k] was rung with

[a] *Magh Mailceth*.—Now anglicised Moyvalley, without the prefix *Magh*.

[b] *Ui-Urmhitiannain*.—Now modernised Hannay, without the prefix *Ui*.

[c] *Ui-Laidhgneu*.—The name is still extant in the barony of Ivirk-ness, in the county of Donegal, but anglicised Darnish by name, and changed to Mac Feirnes by others.

[d] *Tearmann-Caeimhghin*, i. e. Na Fearna Tiernan, or Sanctuary, at Glendalough, in the now county of Wicklow.

[e] *Ua h-Aindeith*.—Now anglicised Hanvey or Nangy, without the prefix *Ua*.

[f] *Ua Duibhdhirma*.—The name is still extant in the barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Donegal, but anglicised Dermody by some, and changed to Mac Dermot by others.

[g] *Cuire*.—Now always anglicised Quirk, without any prefix.

[h] *Tearmann-Dabheoc*.—St. Davog's Termon or Sanctuary. Now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarne, barony of Tirkeeh, and county of Donegal.—See more, under A. D. 1158.

[i] *Teach-Garbha*.—Now Tullaghagarvey, in the parish of Naughaval, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath.

[j] *Ua Coindhealbha*.—This name is now obsolete.

[k] *Beairan-Ciaruin*; i. e. St. Ciaran's gapped or broken bell. Dr. O'Conor translates it "Cathach Ciaruin," which is incorrect.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 354.

cineadh a do tabhairt a cconn fhir na hEireann. Do-rochuiredh Cath ipir Leith-Cuinn fria Cormac mac Ui Mhaoilsheachlainn. Cath Ui hOgmaine, i Ui Iarthir Liffe a Mhaigh Ua nDomnann, i Ui bFeic eirghe Ua nDoimnee re, eirghe Ughaidh go Dún na Farar, i po loiscedh an dún, i po gabhadh gabala beaga. Cogar eighean Ospreach, mac Sweyn Sparkan, eighean Leighinne, leo mac Murchadh fein, i po fhoinnidh a cceann, i a ro Dyrgbhith, i fear Uibhmann, co ro po maidhm Ua Domnann, eighean Ughaidh go po hanadh é. Conach i mbaile Raithleann iarsin.

Cogar Ospreg, taoiseach a Lochlainn. Murchadh, fhear Laighean, Ruaidhri Ruanach, i mac a deirbhe Mhaeil, i Ulaidh, mac Breasail, re-cuirp fein Christ mic Nair, i re. Cumascach Ua hAilellaig, eighean Ua nAedhasain, an maighistir a Uibh Capsecan. Raghl Ua Celechain, eighean Ua mBrighdi i a fhearann a Thempli, an radharc le na ndeibh Maeldoit [ga aidhal], i an gnaiche. Domnall Ua Cuirp, eighean Ughaidh, an maighen ailli Phatraic i ailli Osraighi. Cuach la Raghl mac Raighleach anns, la eighean ardrigh fein Uibh Ben i fein Chuinge, co ruc co [illegible] i po hairc i ndiaigh i nuaigal ipingen Chuig an

[illegible] ... an Chief of Ossory. [illegible] an Archbishop of Cashel, [illegible] ... at Kells, and with all ... [illegible] ... by the men of Ireland ... [illegible] ... Peace.

[illegible] ... the Danes, both Danish ... Ireland, now [illegible] ... the lands of the same, [illegible] ... and slavery of the people. [illegible] ... marched ... [illegible] ... and [illegible] ... Ui Briuin ... Seanluinn, where some [illegible] ... and all ... slaughter.

[illegible] ... Ui Fiachrach, the place where the Kings of Connaught were [illegible], and the tribes of Ui Briuin, about [illegible] ... west of Clonfert, to the borders of Thomond, and slavery to the people.

The Annals of Ulster record the same event under the year:

"A.D. 1043. Cathal mac Conchobar, king of Connaught, after [illegible] ... Brian O'Briain, king of the Dalcassians [illegible] ... Domnall O'Donnell, king of Aileach, by the treachery and fraud of Scotland, [illegible] ... Ui Briuin; by Murrogh mac Machtighearn; and by the Ui Briuin, [illegible] ... Munster, were [illegible] ... Gofraidh O'Carroll, Gregair O'Finnan and Gilla Mac Liag O'Lachtna, Archbishop of Armagh and Ireland, Gilla ... died in Christ. [illegible] ... A depredation on Inishmurray [illegible] ... Muiredach upon the back of Bran, upon [illegible] ... Church, by Cathal mac Conchobar, king of Connaught, when O'Flaithbertaigh, king of Iar Connaught, was [illegible] ... A depredation on Inishmurray [illegible] ... Muiredach of Bran, [illegible] ... Church, by the people of Connaught, when

the end of the Bachal-Isa against him, and in the place where Aedh turned his back on the clergy, in that very place was he beheaded, before the end of a month, by Maelsechlainn Ua Maeleachlainn. A predatory excursion was made by the Uaraigh and the men of East Munster, i.e. by Mac Gilla Phadraig, and Echthighern Ua Donnagain, lord of Ara-Duin, as far as Dun-Aengusa; and they burned the *dun*, and killed some small spoil. But Cuithech, son of Seachnasach Boy, lord of Loighsenaigh, overtook them at Mesroe-mongy, on the bank of the river; and he defeated the men of Uaraighe and Urmhumhain, where Ua Donnagain, lord of Uaraighe, was slain, together with many others. This was called the defeat of Mesroe-mongy.

The Annals of Ulster, 1444. Maelmuire Mac Craith, Bishop of Lughmhadh [Mayo], and of Muscraighe. Aedh, or Sgoile Mhaoilir, and Niall, son of Brassil, resident priest of Clonmacnois, died. Tomaltach Ua h-Ailchain, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the Ui-Cormacan. Niall Ua Cellachain, lord of Ui-Briuin-Ai, and his brother, i.e. Treasbhar, were blinded by the son of Maelmhan, through guile and treachery. Domhnall Ua Cuire, lord of Muscraighe [Drogheda], was slain by Ua Flaithen and Ua Gussen. A predatory excursion was made by Niall, son of Mac Gillamuire, lord of Airtech, into Ui-Meith and Tuathrie, and he carried off twelve hundred cows, and countless other prey, in revenge

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[illegible] St. Michael's deserted [illegible] on the coast of the county of Surrey. See note, under A. D. 939, p. 666, *supra*.

[illegible] granted and gave [illegible] land lying on either side of the River Nore, water, and adjacent with the ancient parish of Rathyman, in the diocese of Armagh.—(See the Ordnance Survey of the county of Armagh, sheet 41; and of Tyrone, sheet 35.) In the Registry of Primate Fleming this parish is called "Derrybrughaise, *alias* O'Kargan" (A. D. 1403, fol. 7); and among the Collections of Primate Mey, A. D. 1443, it is named Doiretrechais, *alias* O'Carragan. In Dymmet's Survey the territory of O'Carragan, in the county of Tyrone and precinct of [illegible] joy, is represented as in the possession of Sir Robert Newburgh in 1619.—(Harris's *Hibernica*, p. 208.) In the Patent Rolls we find mention of "Sir Robert Newburgh, William." (Tyrone, No. 11, 12, 18, Car. I.) The property subsequently passed into the Stuarts family, who obtained a patent for it under the name of "the Manner of O'Carragan" and it is now vested in the Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford, in Londonderry, county of Donegal.

Of Seachnasach Boy O'Maelchallainn's Collections, the most respectable families of that name are Rosdalan, without the prefix O', the seniority of the name, who are pretty numerous in the counties of Louth, Monaghan, and Armagh. They seem to be distinguished from the O'Callaghans of Munster, who are [illegible] only different name.

Eneaċra. Cpich ole don lá Mupċeapach Ua Neill pop Mazhonnaib, eo cpuce bopoma ꝛ bpave a noiogal pánaiġce an chuiġ céna. hUa hUlena, ríġfina Ua Ruapach Opda Spaca, do maṁbad lá mac ullṁaile, ꝛ lopcaḋ Sopma Pápaice lair béṫ. Cluain mic Nóir do lorcad do Muinṫeraċaib i nDonnċaḋ mic Ogain. Donnċaḋ iarṁ do ġabail a ṁaiṫi don saeclaiṁ .i. óġṁaiṫe do Dia ꝛ do Chiarán co lá mbpaṫa, ꝛ da ṙéil bó ro éiriṁ uaiḃ, ꝛ no ṙad a ṁaiṫeċeann pop ġaċ muiṁ do Mhuinṫeraiḃ do ṫabaiṙ ġaċ noċeiṁ pop ṙlaiṫeaṁ Chiaráin co bráṫ. Cluain mic Nóir do ṙgaṁ do Chonnaċtaiḃ, ꝛ do ṙad Dia ꝛ Ciarán móipiogail ṙoppa ime .i. cum anaiṁ co ṙpaṫcaiḃ na bandle ṙúa co na ainmiḃ iar néċe a naomeaḃ aile, co craṫaiṫ ré ṙ ráṁa Chiaráin iarṁ .i. manċaine meic hUi Ruaipc .i. Mac na haóe, ꝛ dá mac déċe dégnáṙna baṫaṁ deaċ do Connaċtaiḃ i mailiṁ ṙuṙ, ꝛ Seṙeball ġaca dáiṁe. Ap ṙeaṙ Teaṁa ꝛ Connaċtaiḃ do éaṙ do ṙeaṙaiḃ Miḋe oc an Cnéṁ, h. ceṫpaṁ mac Ruaiṙi hI Domlṁaiġ, ṫanaiṫi Teaṁa, ꝛ Cóleṁan mac Ualġaipcc, ṫaiṫeaṁ Mumneṁe Seaṫaige, ꝛ Ua Leṫlaiṁ, an ṫapa ṫanaiṫi Teaṁa, ꝛ ṙoċaiḋe ole cén má ṫáinic he. Ap Sil Muiṙċeaṫaiġ lá ṙiaṙa Bpeiṫne .i. lá hUa Ruaipc, dá ṫ ceṫpaṁ an cléiṫeaċ Ua Conċoḃaiṙ, ꝛ opong ole a maille ṙpiṙ. Muiṙeaḋ, mac Opiain, ríġfina Ua Ruelain do maṁbaiḋ do mac Giollamocolmóc, ṫanaiṫi Ua nDṁeaṁoa.

[1044] *Clog an adhaltais.*—Otherwise called Clog Uí Mhaolfhaidhaig, i. e. the bell of St. Patrick's Testament.—See this bell referred to under A. D. 1353 and 1425; also Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., pp. 370 to 376.

Feadan, i. e. cow-herds, or mountain dairies.—See Spenser's View of the State of Ireland, Dublin reprint of 1809, p. 82.

The Erne.—i. e. the River Inny, which, in St. Patrick's time, formed the boundary between North and South Teathbha. It connects the three Lough Sheelin, Lough Kinnel, Lough Derrynagh, and Lough Iron. From Lough Iron it proceeds by the town of Ballyconnon, three miles below which it falls into Lough Nee, forming a considerable estuary called Bun-Eirne, i. e. mouth of the Inny.—See note under A. M. 3516, p. 52, *supra*.

Mac Gillamocholmóc.—This name was anglicised Mac Gilmahon, &c. The family descends from Dunchuan, the brother of Fedan, ancestor of the O'Byrnes of Leinster. The progenitor from whom they took their hereditary surname was Gilla Mochalmóg, i. e. servant of St. Mochelmog, son of Dunchuan, son of Lorcan, son of Fedan, son of Muireadhach, son of Bran, son of Fedan, son of Dubhdadh, a quo Ua Dunchadha, son of Murchadh, son of Bran Mor. This family was seated in that district of the county of Leitrim through which the river Duff, or Dodder, flows.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

of the profanation of Clog-na-Radhachta[a]. Another predatory excursion was made by Muircheartach Ua Neill into Moylurg, whence he carried a great spoil and prisoners, in revenge of the profanation of the same bell. Ua h-Aedha, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Arda-Sratha, was slain by the son of Arait, by whom also the shrine of Patrick was burned. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Munstermen, in the absence of Donnchadh, son of Brian. Donnchadh afterwards gave satisfaction to the church, to wit, perfect freedom [of the church] to God and to Ciaran till the day of judgment, and forty cows to be given by him immediately; and he gave a curse to any one of the Munstermen that should ever inflict any injury upon the clergy of Ciaran. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Connaughtmen, and God and Ciaran wreaked great vengeance upon them for it, i. e. an unknown plague [was sent among them], so that the Bookeys were left waste with their cattle after the death of all the [shepherd] people, after which the clergy of Ciaran received their own award [in atonement], namely, the *manchaine* of the son of Ua Ruaire, i. e. Maeva-h-aithche, and twelve sons of the sub-cinaidhina, the best of the Connaughtmen, along with him, and a screabull for every *dun*. A slaughter was made of the men of Teathbha and Conaille-Muirtheimne, by the men of Meath, at the Kithue[b], where fell the son of Rothlan Ua Domnaill, Tanist of Teathbha; Culeua, son of Foighany, chief of Muinntir-Gealagher; Ua Lodhan, the second Tanist of Teathbha; and many others besides them. A slaughter was made of the Ui-Muireadhaigh by the men of Breifne, i. e. by Art Ua Ruairc, where the Cadroeh Ua Conch-Athair, and others along with him, were slain. Murchadh, son of Bran, lord of Ui-Fiachrach, was slain by Mac Gillaruaidhrighi[c], Tanist of Ui-Diarmadha.

[a] A. D. 1044. Cumascach O'Maillfhina, King of Ui-Neiluch, killed (after his return). Dubhgilla, king of Breagh, and his brother, Lemar, blinded by the sons of Maelgusa by treachery. Donell O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, killed by O'Rahen and O'Regan. An army by Neill mac Muircheartaigh, king of Aileach, upon the O'Mores, from whom they carried 240 cows [raité, 1200, as also above]; "and many captives from them, and the men of Oraigne, for entering" [i. e. persuing] "the bell, Cloghlechta. Another army by the same Neill, king of Aileach, upon Moygen, and he brought cows and captives for the same business, i. e. the" [precious case of the] "Bell. The Cloche, *Clogh Fallel*" — Ann. D. *Coll. Trinit.* Dub. fo.

[b] A. D. 1044. Clonfeckmore was preyed by the Munstermen, in the absence of Donnchadh mac Brian, for which Donnchadh granted to saint Kieran and Clonfeckmore perpetual freedom, and forty cows at that present; and gave his malediction to any Munstermen that might ever after alienate any" [person or thing] "belonging to St. Kieran. Clonfeckmore was plundered

Uap Cpiopt, mic ecpuda a mice. Niaolmuipeam ; ua pfolaigin Ceannaigh, Cenn uapal pecnpe Cpiano la Maipidhach, mac mic Saeppaipe, anpóma ach Domhnaic. Carapach Ua Cerbaill, comapba Ceannigin, Cathpaí Ua Cogapain, comapba Finnéa Mhipi, Copbmac Ua Ruaipcch, apcmaoch Fipmuman Pencmain; Maonach Ua Cnapcolainn, comapba Mochta Lughmaide, déc. Cluain Iopaipp do lopccain po épi i nuaim penccmain cona tomhláice. Flaithbheach Ua Conamhain, eiccipe Cheanuil Conaill, ; Flannacán Ua Clepcen, eiccipe Ua Cairpre Gaet. Gorgalach Ua Coclaine, eiccipe Copco Mocpumh [no éoc] Ap pop Ulpaib la Pl. Laighnibh Aéa dubh, i bliadain ma dhéidh, in pa marbadh epi déc an Raghnall Ua mDochaill. Cpeach la Muipcheapt, mac Flaithbheapt hUi Neill do pídhaibh Uaiss Conn rapptha Eiaghe Ua Carraigh, eiccipe Opbh la Cpaic Luinn, ; an uaip hi ap a cenn, ; an cip Uluidh uile. Iap, co ccapnig dia dhamaip uime. Cpioch la mac Samhpáinbhaig, eiccipe Cpaic Luinn Chenéil Conaill do lopccain i nEmain, cecpi Uí Longapcain, mic Cuinneain do mumnchaibh oile, a maille ppi. Domnall hUa Cinaeda, abb Thuaim Gaill, ; ogan Maolan, mac Mic Blaidhmhaic mic Cinaeda, mic Concobhair, papcanan Ua nDonaill do écaibh. Amalgaim, mac Flainn, coipeal Culmaige, do écc do galap ana bhó ina dimi epi ecpcip iap ccomnaidh bliadna do ciap pop Cluain mic

to the O'Neills, of whom a notice will be found under this year in the Annals of Ulster.

"Hi . . . . . all Gaels and Britons, whether
By . . . . . or by Saxons, or Danes."

But which country submitted upon the decay of its kings. God mercifully ordered many wars and struggles unknown to us, that they died not out of their country, but their name, power, and fame remained [in it]. "Were altogether worse, without love or unity, we must die, at last they were driven to prostrate in honour of St. Patrick the abbacy next to Clonard's rule, and [so it remained] for all the O'Neachtains, and a certain number of monks of their name [were] there, which was paid by the poll-tax [levied] on the country, for opening the fortifications which the same emperor against

the ... Cloin.

* *Ui Cathbhadhain.*—Now usually Kirwan, a name still very numerous throughout Ireland, but particularly in the county of Galway.

* *Ui Eirgiallaibh.*—I. e. Hi Fiachrach Aidhdhin, in the present county of Limerick. Their Chieftainry, now O'Dempsey, was civil in this territory.

* *Cluain Iraird.*—See note ', under the year 1026. This was certainly the church at the river of Ardee, now Ardeebridgeman, in the county of Louth.

* *Cluain[ferta].*—He was the coarb of the Mac Carthys of Desmond.

* *Cluain[ferta].*—I. e. Cluain[ferta] mochoi, or the parish of Killyloughloe, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Downward. The Ancient Gaelic historians to whom the present writer, whose family of Mac Amhalghaidh, or Mc-

The Age of Christ, 1045. Maelmartin Finn, lector of Cennanus; Cass, noble priest of Achadh-bo; Muireadhach, son of Mac Saerghusa, airchinneach at Drimdilleg; Cathasach Ua Cathail, successor of Caeimhghin; Cathasach Ua Corcrain, comharba of Glenn-Uissen; Cormac Ua Ruadhacan, airchinneach of Tearmann-Feichine; and Macnaeh Ua Cuduibhair[a], successor of Mochta of Lughmhadh, died. Cluain-Iraird was thrice burned in one week, with its Damhliag. Finbhennach Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Cinel-Conaill; and Gluniarn Ua Clerccan, lord of Ui-Cairbre[b], died. Conghalach Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, [died]. A slaughter was made of the Ulidians at Rosechaina, by the foreigners of Athcliath, i. e. Imhar, son of Amlaf, in which were slain three hundred men, together with Raghnall Ua h-Eochadha. A predatory excursion was made by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill against the men of Breagha, but Gaithnidh Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha, overtook him at Cassan-Linnet, when the sea was full in before them and Muireadhach fell by him, and some of his people along with him. Carthach[c], son of Saerbhreathach, lord of Feghanacht-Chaisil, was burned in a house set on fire by the grandson of Longargain, son of Donncuan, and other persons along with him. Domhnall Ua Cuirtidhe, head of Dal-gCais, and of the dignity of Munster, died. The son of Maelsechlainn, son of Ceanafaeladh, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Ui-Conaill, was killed. Amhaighaidh, son of Flann, chief of Calraighe[d], died of an [illegible] after the end of three days, after obtaining forcible retention

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scribes, took their hereditary surname.

The Annals of Ulster [illegible] events under this year.

"A. D. 1045. Muireadh mac Seerghus Archinneach of Dromdilleg; Cathasach Ua Cathail, successor of Caemhghin; Maelmartin Ua Corcrain, successor of Mochta; Airchinneach of Lughmhadh, *in pace dormiunt*. Conghalach Ua Lochlainn, King of Corca-modhruadh; Gillakeverker, king of Airtear; Finbheartach Ua Canannain, heir of Kinel-Conaill; Donell O'Heghus, the glory of Munster, killed all [illegible] mortal sort]. "The Archbishop of Ardmagh killed in the church there. An army by Muireach O'Neill upon the men of Breagh, and Gaithnidh O'Cathasy, king of Breagh, met him at Cassan Linne, *and the towns fell before him*" [or perhaps fled up or down, *ante*, the side fell before him]. "where Murtagh fell with many of his" [people]. "Carthach mac Saerbreathach, king of Kinel-Fiachach, was burned in a fiery house, by Longargan mac Donncuan, *cum multis nobilibus viris*. Battle between the Scots themselves, where fell Cronan, Abbot of Innisaillenn"—*Ibid.* Clarend. tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but the three entries following under this year:

"A. D. 1045. Clonard was thrice burnt in one week. Cathenagh, Coarb of St. Kieran, died. Hymor, son of Harold, made a great slaughter of Clenmore in Inispatrick" [and] "in Bealdyn" [now Baldoyle, north of Howth, in the county of Dublin]. "to the number of 300 of them."

Nóir. Cluain fhota Brénainn do na comhlucc do lorccadh la hUibh Maine. Cúcomaicc, mac Eachtia Ui Chúmaighi, do marbhadh ann.

Aoi Criosd, mile ceathracha a sé. Maolpatraicc Ua hIlcadha ardsheighnidh Ardda Macha, saoi do cedaibh 7 in aighe, 7 Maoliosa, pacaire Cille bara, decc. Muiredhach h. mic Flaithbheatuigh i Néill fingalmna Oilig, 7 Amlaim Ua hAirem, righfhna Ua nEathach Uladh, do lorccadh i creaig Cenn-sleibe la Conallaib, mac Congalaig, righfhna Uachtrach Ulad. Art Ua Ruairc, ri Connacht, do marbhadh do Chenel Conaill ina tabi Idaidean iar ndeicc Cisarca mic Noe. hUa Finnguine, righfhna Gaileanga-beca Cuile na manach, do marbhadh. Conchobar Ua Longaigh, righfhna Dail Uraite, do marbhadh la mac Gormaili hUi Longaigh i Mairg (i. a hUibh Duach) iar ndeicc Néill, mic Eoin, i. ri Ulad, 7 Diarmada mic Riaclmaibe, Tomnaicc, ingen Maoleachlainn, 7 Maolpatraicc Torr, dece. Mag Uradh do cumaighen do Ghallaibh, 7 Mac Ruaraill do ploccadh. Fhear Ua Cuirnn, righfhna Cenanne, do marbhadh olla Fiannaghta, righfhna Teathba.

Aoi Criosd, mile ceathracha a peacha. Cerenach, epscop ó Tigh Colbtha, do écc in Hi, i nadhaclpa. Follamaltaigh, fhilidhfhne Cuimnaigh. Maelmochoinne, fhilidhfhne Cluana Iraipe, 7 Cuanaig, mac Faicsne, per argnimneach Cinnaigh, decc. Cuscraille, mac Faglana, macy Sil Cedna

[illegible] ... the upper part of the territory. This is known under the name of Westercy, or Westercy, map of "Clanrie Ormonde" or the territory adjoining the lower bay of Limerick on the west, containing the castle of "Dunnam," and extending from Mathemat embouchure to below Mackersaye. In 1641, Pheilimy Mac Arton made over to Lord Cromwell "the castle of Hondrome with the third parte of all that the country called Kilmeaney, or in Westercy, ... in the county of Tipperary."—Cal. Carew MSS. 1603-1624, p. 113. See Rowe's Perlustration of Limerick and Clare, p. 351 note).

[illegible] Castle at mouth ... Now the barony of Kilnamanagh, in the county of Tipperary.

[illegible] ... in the barony of Ballyadams, in the Queen's County.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1046. Warrach mac Flaithbertaigh, lector at Ard-sratha and Aitech O'Nialain, lector of O'Neiach in Ulster, burnt in a burning house by Conchobar mac Dungaile, king of Orgialla-hire. Art O'Ruairke, king of Connaught, killed by Ruaidri Conaill. Fergall O'Gorree, king of Corkre, killed by O'Flannagan, king of Teffia. Lower O'Mainey, king of Imlech, killed by Donnchadh O'Longgi his own in treason. Niallpatrick O'Byrne, Arch-Leader of Ardmoch, and chiefe in prime and hospitality[illegible] good, charitye, and [illegible] died in his good old age. Dubhdaleithe mac Mailmuire seeke his place."—Ed. Hennessy, vol. 69.

The Annals of Innisfallen are defective from the year 1035 to 1054.

at Cluain-mic-Nois. Cluain-Iaarta-Brenainn, with its church, was burned by the Ui-Maine. Cu Connacht, son of Gadhra Ua Dunadhaigh, was there slain.

The Age of Christ, 1046. Maelpadraig Ua Bilecire, chief lector of Ard-Macha, a paragon in piety and chastity, and Maelbrighde, priest of Cill-dara, died. Murtuathach, son of Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, royal heir of Oirtech, and Aitenih Ua hAiteidh, lord of Ui-Eathach-Uladh, were burned in a house set on fire by Cu-Uladh, son of Conghalach, lord of Uachtar-thire. Art Ua Ruairc, King of Connaught, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill, in the second year after his having plundered Cluain-mic-Nois. Ua Finngusa, lord of Eoganacht-Caille-na-manach, was killed. Conchobhar Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the son of Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, in Leinster (i. e. in Ui-Buidhe[1]), in violation of [the guarantee of] Niall, son of Eachaidh, King of Ulidia, and of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo. Gormflaith, daughter of Maelsechlainn, and Maelmaeleth Gott, died. The son of Aralt was expelled by the foreigners, and the son of Reginald was elected king. Fearghal Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was slain by Ua Flannagain, lord of Tuathla.

The Age of Christ, 1047. Cethernach, bishop from Teach-Collain[a], died at Ulm on pilgrimage. Gillamaelisi, lector of Lughmhadh; Maelmaicheirghe, lector of Cluain-Iraird; and Cuilinligh, son of Gaithine Fosairchinneach of Connaught, died. Ciarcaille, son of Foghlaidh, steward of Sil-Aedha-Slaine[b], died.

[1] *Teach Collain*, i. e. the house of Collan, now called Tigh-collan in Irish, but anglicised Stockstown. It is situated partly in the baronies of Duleek and Upper, in the county of Meath. It is curious to remark that in some of these ancient names, adopted by the Danes and Anglo-Irish, the word *Teach*, or *Tigh*, as the Irish say, was made *Stock*, or *Stock-town*, as in the instance, and in Stackallen, Stackpowell, Stackingan, in Irish Tigh Caillin, Tigh Cumaill, Tigh Fingcamna, &c. See Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Wales and Conway*, &c. p. 32, note [1], where it is shewn that Tigh Riayla, i. e. the house of St. Regulus, now Tyrella, in the barony of Lecale, county of Down, was subsequently anglicised Stanely, Stapleford, &c.

It is highly probable that the Four Masters are wrong in writing this name Teach Collain, as it is now locally pronounced in Irish by the natives, and that the true form of the name is Teach Cuilinn, i. e. St. Canice's house. In O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* mention is made, under 29th of June, of St. Colan of Teach-Cuilinn, in the land of Ui-Cremhthainn, which comprises the present baronies of Upper and Lower Slane in Meath.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.* p. 186, col. 2; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part. ii. c. 78; also note [r], on *Ashaile-fanchu*, A. D. 503, p. 164 *supra*.

[a] *Sil Aedha-Slaine*, i. e. the race of the eponymic Aedh Slaine, seated in Bregia in East Meath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1047. Great snows this years from

Slaine, décc. Lann, mic. Seallbacain, comarba Brighe, 7 Ua hAillen, ṗhilegium Nar Cpe, décc. Maṙḃṙach mac Mic Maeṫain, eṗṁa Ua mḋṙail, do ṁarḃaḋ. Niall Ua Ruaṙc do ṁarḃaḋ la hUa Concobuiṙ ṙin Connaḋ. Slaṁcéḋ la Niall, mac Maḷṙaclaim, co Cenel nEogain 7 co nOṙṙalaiḃ, i mḋṙiṙiḃ, go ṙo ṁarḃaṙ Muṙcaḋ hUa hIṙṁain coṫaiṙ Cluana Iṙaccain. Zopa ṁoṙ do cuiccim i nUlcaiḃ co bṙaiccaiḃṙen a cṙiṙ, co noécaiṫ hilaṅgnib, 7 ṙ[e]ṙe milleaḋ cuicceaṫ cáiṁ i ṅgopta ṙin a. Peall ṙop tá ṙiaṫ bṙiain mic Maelmoṙḋa, a. Muṙcaḋ 7 Ceallach do mac Eogáin. 7 do ṁaiḋiḃ Ulaiḃ, uaṙ ṙa ḃḋeiṙ in ecmaiṙce ṙṁ, 7 aṙ an ṁé ṙo ṙo ṁaṙ Mhaoil na mḃo do ṙoṙaṫ Ulaiḃ an ṙeall ṙin. Sneccta ṁaṙ ṙin mḃliaḋnaiṙe do ṙa ṙiaṙ ṙaṁail ṙiam o ṙeil Bṙiṙe, co ṙeil Paṫṙaic, co ṙo la aṙ aṙmiḃ, 7 ṙ[e]ṙoiṁ, 7 éiaiṙc. aeuṙ, 7 aṁaiṙe an ṁaṙa a ṙoiṫeaṁaiṙ. Aṙ aon ṙṙiaḋṫa ṙin a ṫaḃaṙḋ,

Seaṫṙ mḃliaḋna éṙṙacha éan ae aṙ mḋe co eṙlan laṫ,
O ṙem Cṙiṙṫe clú cen ṫeṙṙa co bḷiaḋain an ṁáṙ ṙneiṫe.

Mac Donnchaiḋ Zuiṫ, ṙiġṫaiṁe Clṁṙach, 7 hUa hEiṁe eiġṁa Ua Praċṙaiċ Aiṁe, décc

Aṁṙ Cṙiṙṫ, mile ceaṫṙaċa a ħoċt. Ceiṫ, eṗṙoṙ Aṁṁaċaiṁ, eṗṙ eṁṙ Niaṫ, décc. Aeḋ mac Maelain hUi Nuaḋaiṙ, aṙċṁaċaiṁ Saṙḃ, do ṁeṁḃaiḋ eiṫiṫ Aoṁe aṙoṁe ṙia Cáiṙe ṙop lóṙ Saṙḃ. Oiṫeṁa, comaṙḃa Aiḃe, décc. Pḟṙoṁaċ hUa Inṙṙeccaiġ, comaṙḃa Pṁuiṙ, do ṁaṙḃaḋ do mac Taiġ Ui Maḷṙuanaiḋ. Duṁḋaṁ Ua Céiṫiṙnn, comaṙḃa Cuanáṁ Saiġṙi, décc. Fiollaċolaim Ua hEiceṁ, eiġṁṙeṁ Oṙṙaiḷl, deġ, 7 a ṡeiṫiḋil i nOṁ ṁa lóġlaṙ. Duṁḋaṁ, mac Duaġaiḷ, eiġṁṙa Ua mḋṙuiṁ Cualann, oṙḋaṁ aiṫiṙ Epeann, do ṁaṙḃaḋ la a ḃṙaṫaiṙ. Maelṙaḃaiḷ Ua hEiṁe, eiġṁṙa Ua Praċṙaiċ Aiṁe, décc. Pḟṙġal hUa Maelṁuaiṙe, eiġṁṙeṁ Pḟṙ nAeaḷl, décc. Cloṙṙoiḷaiḃ Ua Cuill, oiṫiṁ Ṁuṁaṙ, ṁiaċ Coṁaṙa hUa Mic

[illegible] the Lady day in Winter until St. Patrick's day, that the lake was not some of wheat and other kinds of corn, cattle, and wild creatures of every kind. *Nechtan* begat mac Averca, Coarb of Patrick. *Murtagh* mac Maliagan, king of Oirgiall, killed in Ardmach, by *Murtagh* O'Neiman, *per dolum*. *Laun* mgen Mic Selvachan, Coarb of Brigit, died. Niall O'Roirk killed by O'Boyle. Niall O'Maelchlama, with his [forces] went into Bregh, and killed O'Hic Iernan."—*Chron. Scotorum*, ann. 1048.

[illegible] *Archdeacon of bishop Mel*: i. e. Aedagh, of which Bishop Mel was the first founder and patron.

Lann, daughter of Mac Scalbrachain, successor of Brighid; and Ua Dalláin, lector of Ros-Cre, died. Murchadhach, son of Mac Maeldhuin, lord of Ui-Breasail, was slain. Niall Ua Ruairc was slain in Corann, by Ua Cuindelbhair. An army was led by Niall, son of Maelseachlann, with the Cinel-Eogain and Airghialla, into Breagha, where they slew Madadhan Ua hIfearnain, chief of Clann-Creccain. A great famine came upon the Ulidians, so that they left their territory, and proceeded into Leinster. It was on account of the violation of a covenant this famine came on, namely, a treachery was committed on the two sons of Machaoidhe, i.e. Murchadh and Ceallach, by the son of Eochaidh and the chiefs of Ulidia, after they had been placed under their protection: and it was to annoy the son of Machaoidhe that the Ulidians committed the act of treachery. Great snow in this year (the like of which was never seen) from the festival of Mary until the festival of Patrick, so that it caused the destruction of cattle and wild animals, and the birds of the air, and the animals of the sea in general. Of this snow was said:

> Seven years and forty fair, a thousand of fine prosperity,
> From the birth of Christ, of fame unlimited, to the year of the
> great snow.

The son of Donnchadh Gott, royal heir of Tuamhair, and Ua hEidhin, lord of Ui-Liathain and Aidhne, died.

The Age of Christ, 1048. Cele, Bishop of Ardcharbh of Bishop Mel, died. Aedh, son of Maelan Ua Nuadhait, airchinnech of Sord, was killed on the night of the Friday of procession before Easter, in the middle of Sord. Gilchrist, successor of Aibhe [of Imleach], died. Feardomhnach Ua Innsaighi, successor of Fursa, was killed by the son of Tadhg Ua Maeldomnaidh. Dunchadh Ua Cuilleanain, successor of Ciaran of Saighir, died. Gillaodhran Ua hEtigidh, lord of Airgialla, died, and was interred at Dun-da-leathglas. Dunlaing, son of Dunghal, lord of Ui-Drona Chalann, the glory of the east of Ireland, was killed by his brethren. Maeleithghill Ua hEidhin, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. Feargus Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Fosta-Coall, died. Conmhaeladh Ua Cuill', chief poet of Munster; the son of Cumara, grandson

Conmhaeladh Ua Cuill.... See O'Reilly's *Dissertation on the Writers of Irish History*, p. 74, where it is stated that he wrote a poem in 180 verses, on the death of Scythas, grand-nephew of Noah.

Lorc, do marbad do mac Tadg Ui Bhaighallaigh. Gaibhe hUa Casaraig, esbuidhe bpiġ, do eġabáil do Chonchobar Ua Maoilsheachlann, co ppaicead peace maraige dosa. Creach lá mac Maol na mbó pop na Gaeibh co puce bpiatu 7 moli. Creach lá Conchobar Ua Maelsechlainn pan Mag Lupi go puġ gabhla móna. Creach lá hUa Paoláin pan Cluain Iomairg, a noiġeall na peace pin. Slonġ do na Gaeibh 7 lá mac Maol na mbó hi Mhi, co porbaig eġlais Cealla Mine aer mad heag. Creach la pigh Gall, na coiġeadaib hUa Maine i nDeiscert co pu marbad an pioġ eorpi uile inn a Ua Maelsamain, 7 Ua Flannacáin, 7 an Cleireach Ua Taidg, 7 mac Lonnachain, pigh Gall Dubhlinne.

Aoir Christ, mile ceathracha seacht. Niocholaus Ua Tenlig, comarba Damhnaigh, pég. Tuathal Ua Mail, sruithemach Doire Chonuir. Tuathal Ua Riaghain, righ Corca Modhruadh, decc. Flaithbheartach, mac Domhnaill Ui Neachtain, do marbad do mac Concobair Ui Eaghra. Muircheartach hUa Maeilfeachlainn do marbad lá Conchobar Ua Maelsechlainn tre mealbad. Conchobar Ua Cinaedha, righ Ua Gabhail Ealga, do marbad do eġlaise Cenannsa hen Cocha Léin. Ionnar Ua hEaca, righ Ua Fiachrach, do marbad. Gilleasbuig mac Domhnaill, eġlaise Cuile Eathnach, decc. Gilla Mic Liag, mac a bhfhéarsan. Slonġ lá hUibh Briuin, 7 lá Laighnibh, 7 lá Gaill in Mhi, co cuingid aircinn fir mbrigh.

Dunwalla, who was killed in battle by the Foreigners.

Feidhlimidh.—Ua Feidhlimidh-Nuadhat, a territory lying between the Barrow and Nore and Slieve-Bloom, in the present county of Kilkenny, where a sept of the Dalcassian stock named Ui Thuathail dominated till this period, when they were totally subdued by the Fitzgeralds.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year, viz.:

"A.D. 1048. Inundation was Donnell, son of Teige son of Teige O'Kinnedi, Chief of Fotharta-Fallamhain, Archbishop of Armagh; Cormacan O'Duibh, scribe of Monasterboice, died. Gillachrist O'Mochain, lector of O'Flaithbreach, scribe and ... Muircheartach, Archbishop of Inishcathaigh, Ferdoman O'Mucnoe, Coarb of Finnen of Clonard, Coarb of Kieran of Saigir, in pace quieverunt. The Coarb of Peter and 12 of his monks accompanied him with a procession of joyous grief made by the Lord that was there before."—*Ann. Ulster*, tom. i.

I a Feidhlimidh.—Now anglicised Tully and Fahy.

Ua Eathach.—This name is now anglicised Fahy, Fahy and Howard; but it may exist in other parts of Ulster under the anglicised form of Boyd, or Howard.

O Maighchera.—Now always anglicised Mackey, and the prefix O.

Tuaiscirt Feadha.—Now Tirerrilough, in the barony of Upper Ballintrey, and county of Sligo.—See note ', under the year 913, *supra*.

Ua Long, &c.—Now anglicised Lahedy, and

of Mac Liag, was killed by the son of Tadg Ua Maelruanaidh. Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breaghs, was taken prisoner by Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn; and he [Ua Cathasaigh] left seven hostages with him [in lieu of himself]. A predatory excursion was made by the son of Mael-na-mbo into the Deisi, whence he carried off prisoners and cattle. A predatory excursion was made by Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn over Magh-Liphi, and he carried off great spoils. A predatory excursion was made by the Ui-Faelain over Clann-Iwaid, in revenge of the latter depredation. An army was led by the son of Eochaidh and the son of Mael-na-mbo into Meath, and they burned the churches of Meath, except a few. A predatory excursion was made by the royal heirs or chieftains of Ui-Maine into Dealbhna, where the royal chieftains were all slain, namely, Ua Maelruanaidh, Ua Flannagain, the Cleireach Ua Taidhg, and Mac Bradhachain, royal heir of Dealbhna [Nealbhat].

The Age of Christ, 1049. Maelsamhaigh Ua Taichligh[r], comharba of Doimhliag, died. Tuathal Ua hUallⁱ, airchinneach of Both-Chomais; Tuathal Ua Moirgheasa[t], rector of Tuaim-Finnlochs[s], died. Flaithbheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Loingsigh[t], was slain by the son of Conchobhar O'Loingsigh. Muircheartach Ua Maelseachlainn was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn, by treachery. Conchobhar Ua Cinnfhaelaidh[u], lord of Ui-Conaill Gabhra, was slain by the lord of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein. Imhar Ua Beice[v], lord of Ui-Meith, was killed. Anecesles, son of Domhnall[x], lord of Corcha-Bhaiscinn, was killed by the son of Aesith, son of Domhnall, i.e. his brother's son. An army was led by the Ulidians, Leinstermen, and foreigners, into Meath, to demand the hos-

[r] *Taichligh*.....Now sometimes Lynch. The name is still common in the county of Down.

[s] *Ua Conghaladaidh*.....Now anglicised Kinnelly, or Kinnelly, without any prefix. The name is still common in their original territory of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, or the baronies of Connello, in the county of Limerick.

[t] *Ua Beice*.....Now made Beck and Peck, but it is not easy to distinguish the Irish from those of English origin who bear this name. The tendency to assimilate Irish names of this sound to English ones of similar sound is now very general.

[x] *Anecesles, son of Domhnall*.....From Aesith, another brother of this Anecesles, descended the family of O'Domhnaill, or O'Donnell, of Corca-Baiskin, in the south-west of the county of Clare. Their father, Domhnall, from whom the hereditary surname was taken, was killed in the battle of Clontarf in 1014; see Nicholls, son of Flann, this Domhnall's paternal uncle, who was chief of Corca-Baiskin, died in the year 918. .....See p. 599, *supra*.

The O'Donnells of this race are still in Thomond, but it is not easy to distinguish them from the race of Hugh, Lord O'Donnell of Tir-

Do mapbáo mopp a naicpe lá Conaccap ua Tappcaltaich Ua Conaing. Ro lapyp na pluag an rip erp a alla, 7 cuas ap pin. Slécch lá mac Opiain ui Mhic Aipb, ap paic gallb Laigin 7 Oppaige. Amalgaid, comapba Phátpaic i Cell, 7 Dub da Leit, mac Maoilmipe, mic Eochaid, do zabail a naem apa proplegomen lá rípen Amalgaid, 7 Gan lá Fopperh do zabail an proplegomen leigind.

Oep Opuige, mic Cuinn, mic Cuacna, Cluain hua Maineoc, anpib epreop Leipmoip, 7 aimp Cpimthainn Oppaige, Dapmaic hUa Faeacáin, epreop Pípna Comáil, apmuinech Cille Mic Cuilliúc, 7 a pípeigium Cluana Onlaich ina Ifrit a, comapba Cainnig, Fnaip ua Maicáin, i mainip Bilsme do bothaib Tuaipmeic hUa Cele, apmuinech Telca Pleibe Upp, 7 Colman ubail, bep. Dunpaor Ua Cuinn, pípeigium Cille tapa, decc. hUa Suain, apmuinech Inp Cataigh Uladh, pípeigium Chuanpa, epnaid epponger epinn, 7 Maolcon Ua hEchtigis, apmuinech Lotpa, decc. Maolpiadhaig, mic Cinaeda, decc. Ouncadha i an Cappaig mac Fhaílb Fhlaidais i. Dom nach, epcpoi Ua Fiaclig, do mapbad lá Cumpaic mac mic Dpoicpelaig mic Concaip. Maolpuanaid, mac Concoipne, rizfhi Cle, do mapbad ap mumnec pein. Aenach eip pepa Maige Bpa, 7 Oppalla, la creplang Eochaid Ui hOipp inn. Oubdaleire, comapba Phátpaic pep cuaipt Cuad

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Cluain Eraird, in the County of Dublin, and Bishop of Kildare, died on the 3rd of March, A.D. 1085, i.e. 1086, supra.

Flann, Lector and Scribe of Mungret Abbey, in Limerick, died on the 22nd of December. O'Donovan's and O'Curry's Irish Archæology, p. 238. He is named there in connexion with Gilla Isa Mac Carthaigh (Gelasius), Archbishop of Cashel, who had taken possession of the Abbey of Mungret in the year 1084, and died in 1129.

Muircheartach, a pilgrim in the county of Fermanagh, and a monk of Kilkenny. The church of Fahan Mura, in Inishowen, Co. Donegal, was founded by this Muircheartach. See Martyrology of Donegal, 3rd of March.

Dubdaleithe, [his proper name is unknown], Coarb of Killeany.

A.D. 1086. Amalgaidus Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus decessit. In Duplicibus Ecclesiæ Mochumæ [Ardmachanæ] legitur hoc anno obiisse Amalgaidum qui Annalistæ dicitur. In Indiculo de Armis Pontificum Ardmachanæ Ecclesiæ Ua Fidabra [Ua Fidabra, i.e. Ua Fidabra] Pontifex, p. 256.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

A.D. 1086. Amalgaid, comarba Patrick, [a name illegible] in Christ. [illegible] Mac Carthaig [Gelasius], bishop of Munster, [illegible] Domnall, son of Donnchad, son of Brian, [illegible] Tuathal, Abbot of Iona, [illegible] Gilla Crist, grandson of Gilla Crist, killed by [illegible] Muircheartach, son of Niall, killed by [illegible] and Mael-Sechlainn, against [illegible] and Mael-Sechlainn, [illegible] Ua Maeldoraidh; and [illegible] Ua Maeldoraidh. Overthrow [illegible] Patrick, the 2nd day that Amalgaid died, [illegible]

tages of the race of Breagha. Their hostages were put to death by Conchobhar [Ua Maelsechlainn], together with Toirdhealbhach Ua Cathasaigh; after which the Foreigners burned the country, both churches and fortresses. An army was led by the son of Brian to Magh-n Airbh[1], and he obtained the hostages of Leinster and Osraighe. Ambaighaidh[2], successor of Patrick, and Dubhdalethe, son of Maelmaire, son of Eochaidh, was raised to his place from the lectorship on the day of Ambaighaidh's decease; and Aedh Ua Forreth assumed the lectorship.

The Age of Christ, 1030. Cloncheu Ua Muruadc, noble bishop of Leighlinn, and lord of the piety of Osraighe: Diarmaid Ua Roichabhn, Bishop of Ferns: Conaill, archimonach of Cill-Mochteighe[3], and its lector previously: Dunchuach, son of Milidh, successor of Cainnech; Guaire Ua Manchain, priest of Glenn-da-locha: Diarmaid Ua Odeb, archimonach of Teaach-Fothaidhm[4] and Ard-cathaidhill, died. Diarmaid Ua Lachtna, lector of Cill-dara, died. Ua Nertan, archimonach of Inis-Cathaigh[5]: Maelan, lector of Oenamuine, who was a distinguished sage; and Mac Ainin Ua hEigeartaigh, archimonach of Imlech, died. Mac Isa Blainn, son of Cruinnmaelain, died. Domchadh, i. e. the Comharbhaidh, son of Cillfhaelain, grandson of Domhnall, lord of Ui Failghe, was slain by Conghalach's grandson of Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar. Maelruanaidh, son of Cinaedh[6], lord of Life, was killed by his own people. A conflict between the men of Magh-Itha and the Aeghaibh, in which Eochaidh Ua hOisen's race was slain. Dubhdalethe, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Cinel-

[1] *Magh-n Airbh*.—Now Moira, in the county of Down, on the confines of Antrim. See O'Donovan's Hy-Fiachrach, under A. D. 1428, p. 318, *supra*.

[2] *Ua Odh ... Ambaighaidh*.—Now anglicised Hoey and Healy, as they are pronounced.

[3] *Cill-Mochteighe*.—Otherwise written Fuirb, Forbhern, i. e. Forbhern's hill. This was the old name of Tullow, in the barony of Rawlly, and county of Carlow. In the old Irish Life of Patrick, Fuirb-Forbhern is placed in Ui-Felmeadha, which is the ancient name of the territory, from which Tullow was sometimes called Tulach-Ui-Felmey in old Irish records.

[4] *Teaach-Fothaidhm*.—Now Tehy, signifying a Priory-house.

[5] *Cenghalach*.—He was son of Duinnsleibhe, and Ua Maeldoraidh, who was slain at Clonard in 1014, who was a Comharbhaidh, or successor of O'Cleirigh, the poet.

[6] *Maelruanaidh, son of Cinaedh*.—This Cinaedh was the son of Maeldoraidh, who was son of Cearbhaill, the progenitor from whom the O'Cearbhaills, or O'Carrolls of Ely-O'Carroll, took their hereditary surname; and this Cearbhaill was the thirteenth in descent from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster.

[7] *Ua hEtersceoil*.—Now anglicised Hennessy, or Hennessa, without the prefix Ua or O'.

Eogain, 7 do hÍar cpí céd bó nacaibh. Domhnall mór do éadcoam hi cpic Epeann, co pucc sé, 7 bliadna, 7 mís, 7 lapc é iarum, co po póp espionnpacap hi each, co ná hanefd ceall na tán na carpaly cpuip na comlunge, go po mebíyar clérig Muman, 7 a laoich, 7 a puigfid in Domchad mac Ópiain i. mac pí Epeann, 7 na Céle mac Domnaill, in cinn cpadaid Epeann co Cill Dulua, co po onaigfior cain 7 corso gach maitse a bíuc co mór. Tucc sea pé 7 pomsa pop pliocht na cána pin. Ceall dapa co na comlunge do lopcad. Cluain mic Nóip do opgain pé cpí i nuas péic, peace i Sol nGaiscdaca, 7 pa bó a Calpaigib sup an Sionchaid. Lann lepe do opgain 7 na lopcadh. Dapc Caelainne,[1] 7 clomcach Nopa comáin do lopcad opsain dpepne. Damdacc do lopcad Imp Cluana do opgain. Dul-saisce pop cenel nEogain co ruc cpí céd bó nadaib.

Gop Opiain, mic caicca a haon. Mac Shaipmuig uapal pagapt Cluana mic Nóip, decc. Muipichach, ua Opic, cigfina na nDési, do lopcad do hUi Faelán. Ua Concobaip, cigfina Ua Poilge i. Congalac, mac Donnsléibe mic Opaigdhan, do saipbad na muinnci péin. Maidm pi nUa Maeldopaid pop Comaccaib, ubi hi cpopchpecap le Ua Choinnacain. Diapmaid, mac Domnaill, mic Opiain, do muipbad lá muincha mac Opiain epca meabail. Mac Lachlann do ionsaighedh a cigfinn Tuisi Occ, 7 Aed Ua Peapgail do gabáil a ionad. Mac Paelain, mic Opic, do muipbiud lá Maelpichlainn, mac Muipcepcaig mic Taidg mic Opic. Amalgaid, mac Cacail, cigfina Iapcap Connace, do baitim la hAed Ua Concobaip, cigfinn Oipepp Connacc, iap na beit i nepspabail pis pe bliadnaibh co remtecan, co po gabpac iap pin apur i mapcap Connacc Cacal mac Cigfinain, cigfinn

Síl Aeda.—i.e. the family of the O'Hedermyres, or Foxes, of Tuath na Weirmeath.

Dún Lethlainne.—This was another name for Tarbean Castle, near Castlerea, in the county of Roscommon; for some account of which see notes under A. D. 1225 and 1238.

Clochfoirt of Ros-Comain.—i.e. the steeple, or round tower of Roscommon.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. Donnchad macmaelmaedoc Machumaid mac Cathorno, king of Ely, Donnchad mac Gillaisu, king of Fely, killed. Aiddamnach mic Fiuntlig, burnt. Nachtan, bishop of Kells, repose[d] in Christ. Gilla-Isu Dubdabech mac Gilla Coeni, bishop of Connaught. Gilla Isu, Archbishop of Innse-Gall; Maelisu O'Hegerni, Archbishop of Ia Iona; and Gerbet O'Mulcony, the ecclesiastical upholding of all Ireland, served out. Diarmaid O'Lee, Archimedh of Tulach Fobrenn,[2] [and] "Mael sechlainn mac Gillaisu, murdered. An agreement between the sons of Magnus and Augaille, where Loche O'Hanee perished. Dunsleibe

Loghain, and brought three hundred cows from them. Much indictment was-ther happened in the land of Ireland, which carried away corn, milk, fruit, and fish, from the people, so that there grew up dishonesty among all, that no protection was needed to church or fortress, precipice or mutual oath, until the clergy and laity of Munster assembled, with their chieftains, under Donnchadh, son of Brian, and the son of the King of Ireland, at Cill-Dalua, where they enacted a law and a restraint upon every injustice, from small to great. God gave peace and favourable weather in consequence of this law. Cill-dara with its Dwelling [great stone church] was burned. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered three times in one quarter of a year,—once by the Sil-Anmchadha, and twice by the Calraighe [in Offaly] and the Sinnaighe[1]. Lann-Leire was burned and plundered. Doire-Coelsaine[2] and the Cloucheach of Ros-Comain[3] were burned by the men of Breifne. Dunaibhag [Oisinain] was burned. Inis-Clothrann [in Loch Ribh] was plundered. Dubhdalethe made a visitation of Cinel-Eoghain, and brought three hundred cows from thence.

The Age of Christ, 1051. Mac Flaighdheigh, noble priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Murchertach, son of Brenn, lord of the Deisi, was burned by the Ui Cuilennain. Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Faighe, namely, Conghalach, son of Donnsleibhe, son of Broyaribhan, was killed by his own people. A battle was gained by Ua Maeldoraidh over the Connaughtmen, wherein many of the Connaughtmen were slain. Diarmund, son of Donnhadh, son of Brian, was killed by Murchadh, son of Brian, through treachery. Mac Lachlainn was expelled from the lordship of Tulach-Og, and Aedh Ua Fearghail took his place. The son of Faelan, son of Bresc, was slain by Mac Inneirhlainn, son of Murchadh, son of Faelan, son of Bresc. Amhalgaidh, son of Cathal, lord of West Connaught, was blinded by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, lord of East Connaught, after he had been held in captivity for the space of one year and upwards; after which he [O Conchobhair] fixed his residence in West Connaught. Cathal, son of

[1] *Sinnaighe*.—Now Sinnagh, which is the name of the district in the King's County, in which Clonmacnoise is situated.

[2] *Doire-Coelsaine*.—Now Derrycolsan, a townland in the parish of Castlemacgarrett, barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo.

[3] *Cloucheach of Ros-Comain*.—Ros-Comain is now Roscommon, and there is a round tower in the old graveyard there, which is probably the "Cloucheach" referred to by the Annalists. See *Ord. Survey Letters, Roscommon*, vol. 45.

[4] *Breifne*.—He is the progenitor after whom the O'Briens, or Brians of the Breifne, or Brenny, in the county of Waterford, took their hereditary surname.

[5] *Ua Faelain*.—Now Phelans, without the prefix O'.

[6] *Held his residence*, i.e. at Inis-Cealtra, in the south-west of Lough Corrib.—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 307.

bpeipne, na bal pop epech i mBaitha co po cocchail Dáe Fiach i cropchaip eneclaé do beombil, 7 apa ceuccan peache aéda dé. Maidm pop Connaccaib Aeth Formaile pa hAod Ua cConchobaip, du i cpoca hiap ip Connaccaib. Lancaem, mac Maelain hUi Lacáin, episcop Gaillg, 7 a dín iapsin an Thaiph, co roi sia nalupne do Rom, co nephalsaccaip cap a eachenn an Rom. Domnall dán hUa bpain do marbad la mac Comaip. Inle maige Adar do cpaeccan la hAod Ua Conéobaip. Faelan mac bpaccain, mic bpain do marbad i mainistiur Lip mic Nóenan la Maelpdchlann mac Muipchepcaig, mic bpain.

Aup Cpuipe, mic eogain and. Apcan, mac Muipchiaig, apc mic aeda Chaim Riaspaice apran Laigin, pacc. Echtigirn hUa Cipdin, coimdiu Cuipan Claima mic Nuip 7 Comdiu, do cec an aitipe la Claim Ipuip. Muipcenach hUa Sanacáin, maop Parpaice in Mumain. Muipdach, mac Dupmaca, comapba Cponain Rup Cpé. 7 Cléipeach Rosa Mai Carac an oen. Scolapaipe, mac Deoradil, epscop Apda Macha, pacc. Muipeps Ua Domchadha, eiscop Cogamachae Chuail 7 pocomarba Ruimain, pacc. Cpeach hi mic Mail na nUa hi pine Thuil, co po happ an cip o Ac cliar co hUlltaib, acc pora cappam la co nolipnar pomipeacdin mopa innti, co i cropcpaip ile illa 7 imaip, co mapbadar eiscop Fall a Cachmuipeach, mac Pagnaill cap muip, 7 po gab mac Mail na nUa pize

Fight.... and left [illegible] between Ballintlea and [illegible] in the county of Kildare.

Inis Faithe.... Inis is most probably the fort now called Inan-farhareen, in the West-Iveagh, about [illegible] situated on the hill of Knockfian, in the barony of Orrery, county of Sligo. It is situated on the western part of the hill, overhanging the sea, and is defended by a fosse and mound on the eastward side; [illegible] about eighty feet to the north there is another fosse and mound, each having across the whole breadth of the fortified [illegible].

Sliabh Formaoile.... This was the ancient name of Slieb-gCua, Kildrum, in the west of the county of Roscommon, where a spot of the Connaughtmen were routed at this period.

Magh Adair.... See note under A. D. 941. The Annals of Clonmacnoise record the killing of [illegible] about this year.

— A. D. 1051. Murtough mac Neill king of Ireland is Monaster, taken by O'Faelan. Maelbrandan mac Neill killed in the Monday of Lammas by Maelsechlann O'Neill. Amalgaid mac Cathail, king of West Connaught, slaughtered by Hugh O'Conor. Laisrean mac Maelain [illegible] of Glendalough, with his wife, and the daughter of Gilla [illegible], went as pilgrimage to Rome, and died by the way. Mac Lochlainn [illegible] being king of Tulach-Og, and Hugh O'Farrell made king."—*Ann. Clonm.*, tom. 3).

Claen-Ard Maelbaig.... i. e. Main-mac Baedhoc, now Clonmore, in the barony of Ballaghy, and county of Carlow.

Tighearnain, lord of Breifne, went upon a predatory excursion into Eabha[1], and demolished Dun-Feirb[2], where fifty persons were slain, and whence seven hundred cows were carried off. A victory was gained over the Connaughtmen of Sliabh-Formaeile by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, where a slaughter was made of the Connaughtmen. Laidhcenn, son of Mealan Ua Letenin, lord of Gailenga, and his wife, the daughter of the Gott [O'Mailechlainn], went on their pilgrimage to Rome; and they died in the east, on their return from Rome. Domhnall Ban Ua Briain was slain by the King of Connaught. The Tree of Magh-Adhair[3] was prostrated by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Faelan, son of Brodun, son of Breac, was killed in the Daimhliag of Lusmor-Mochuda, by Mailseachlainn, son of Muirchertach, son of Ua Ae.

The Age of Christ, 1052. Arthur, son of Muireadhach of Cluain-Mic-Nois[4], the glory of Leinster, died[5]. Eoluighthen Ua Eaghrain, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois and of Cuanuan, died on his pilgrimage at Cluain-Iraird. Muireadhach Ua Sumachain, Patrick's steward in Munster; Muireadhach, son of Dunnadh, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; and Cinneidigh Ruadh Ua Lathaimhin, died. Gillaphadraig, son of Donnabhall, Prior of Ard-Macha, died. Muredhach, grandson of Domhnaldh, lord of Eoghanacht-Glaisi[6], and royal heir of Munster, died. A predatory excursion was made into Fine-Gall[7] by the son of Maelmordha, and he burned the country from Ath-cliath to Albain[8]; but he did not seize cows until they had given battle, around the fortress, where many fell on both sides, so that the lord of the Foreigners, Eachmarcach, son of Raghnall, went over seas, and the son of Maelmordha assumed the kingship of

[1] *Eabha*.—He was ancestor of Cathasach the progenitor of the family of Mac Carthy. Obit A. D. 1045.

[2] *Eoganacht-Chaisil*.—A tribe of the race of Eoghan Mor, on or immediately around Cashel, in the present county of Tipperary. The members of Sliabh-Formaile (Slieve-Phelim) are referred to in the Inquisition of the Earl of Ormonde at A. D. 1321, as the Eoghanacht chiefry.

[3] *Fine-Gall*; i.e. the territory then in the possession of the Danes of Dublin. The name is now applied to a district in the county of Dublin, extending about fifteen miles to the north of the city.

[4] *Alban*.—Not identified.

[5] *The tree of Magh-Adhar*, also.—Mr. Lindsay, in his *View of the Coinage of Ireland*, gives this character a Danish descent; but we have very recent Irish authorities to prove that he was the ancestor of Dermot Mac Murrough, the last king of Leinster at the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland. He not only was Diarmod, and he was the son of Donnchadh, who was surnamed Mor-leathdha, son of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, who was the fourteenth

Fail iapn erp. Cpeach la hIla Cuccheap mic Cormaine, co pop imp
Connaip. Ap Calpaiz imma rizipna i n-a mac pempeabaiz, la Conaing
epna mapbaid Cazan. Dubh pa, rizfa Epenn, déc. Domnall, mac Flaith
epaipc, mic Concenaizne, do marbad la rizfna Pep Rop. Opian mac
Maolmuipe, i pi Laigin, do écc hi cColum.

Cap Cpaipc, mic cuacha a eni. Dalzan ingal Laigne Uaral Mac ha
Gailgill Ua Cele, apcenn ach Slane, Cozlann hUa Ruanaid, apcenn ach
Tlamain Peabla i Mupchad Ua hOlbun, apcenn ach Opoma Cliab, déc.
Flaichbeapach Ua Maeilpaball, rizfna Cappaic Opoma, déc. Niall
Ua hEpcaigh, rizfna Pfp Manach, i a bpaicep Flaith pop in maiden
la Pfpaib Cazan epe mebul. Domnall Ua Ceallachain, pozónaime
Cazal no mapbad i nOppaighib. Maolpuan mac Cuduil, rizfna Deipeaipe
Liffi, do maiden la hIla Nuzain, i aibne Laran Cazan, i epeachta lap
pop Fpaiche. Opach la mac Lachlainn i la Pfpaib Mazhe Inip pay Cuail
Slémara i n-oche Epachaire, agup pugpar epi céo hi. Cochlan, rizfna

[illegible] Ua Ruanaid, [illegible]
[illegible] Ua Ceallachain, [illegible]
[illegible] Ua Maeilpaball, [illegible]
[illegible] Ua hEpcaigh, [illegible]
[illegible] Ua hOlbun, [illegible]
[illegible] Ua Cele, [illegible]

1. Gilla Ciaran Ua Maeilpaball, [illegible]
2. Gilla Ciaran Ua Maeilpaball, [illegible]
3. Gilla Ciaran Ua Maeilpaball, [illegible]
4. Niall Ua hEpcaigh, [illegible]
5. Flaithbertach Ua hEpcaigh, [illegible]
6. Niall Ua hEpcaigh, [illegible]
7. Flaithbertach Ua hEpcaigh, [illegible]
8. Niall Ua hEpcaigh, [illegible]

[illegible] Ua Ruanaid, [illegible]

[illegible] Ua Ruanaid, [illegible]
[illegible] Ua Ruanaid, [illegible]
[illegible] Ua Ruanaid, [illegible]
[illegible] Ua Ruanaid, [illegible]
[illegible] Ua Ruanaid, [illegible]
[illegible] Ua Ruanaid, [illegible]
[illegible] Ua Ruanaid, [illegible]
[illegible] Ua Ruanaid

the foreigners after him. A predatory excursion was made by Ua Conchobhair over Connaught, so that he plundered extensively. A slaughter was made of the Cairneigh, together with their lord, i. e. Mac Anrocht[a]igh, by the Connaughtmen, through the miracle of Ciaran. Dubhdesa, daughter of Brian, died. Beathach, son of Gilla-Brighde, son of Cucaille[an], was slain by the lord of Feara-Rois. Brecan, son of Maelmordha, [i. e. King of Leinster], died at Cologne.

The Age of Christ, 1053. Baitean, abbot-priest of Ard-Macha; Domhnall Ua Cele, vice-staruesach of Slaine; Cormac Ua Ruadhrach, archdeacon of Tir-mann-Feochain, and Ruaidhri Ua Eodhain, archdeacon of Druim-cheith, died. Finbhin-archach Ua Mac Ilbhrill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died. Niall Ua Bodhmaile, lord of Feara-Manach and his brother, Gilla-Isut, were slain by the Fir[bolgs], through treachery. Domnchadh Ua Ceallachain[1] royal heir of Caiseal, was slain by the Osraighi. Maelbrun, son of Cathal, lord of South Breghia, was slain on Easter Monday night, by Ua Riagain[2], who committed depredations upon their property. A depredation was committed by Mac Lochlainn[3] and the men of Magh Itha upon the Cinel Binnigh, of Loch Beathach, and they carried off three hundred cows. Cochlann[4], lord of Fothlann, was

slain by Ua Conchobhair Failghe[5]. Murtough Ua Dunnadh, Archbishop of Ard-Macha[6], died. Cluain-Eidhneach was burned.

Domhnall[7], son of Gillachrist, [i. e. Mac Gillachrist], a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly[8].

Ua Riagain.—Now O'Regan, and also Regan, without the prefix O.

Mac Lochlainn.—Now Mac Laughlin and Mac Loughlin. This family was the senior branch of the northern Ui Neill.

Cinel-Binnigh of Loch Beathach.—These were a sept-tribe of the Cinel Binnigh in the district of Fir Bolgaim, namely, Cinel-Aimne of the vicinity of Shinnagh of Feathlebhir, and Cinel-Binnigh of Loch Beathach, or Lake of the Bridge. These tribes also own their name to other districts, adjoining each other on Lough Ree, east of Roghadan.

[1] A.D. 1053. Domhnall Ua Ceallachain, royal heir of Caiseal, was slain by the Osraighi.—*Ann. Ult.*

[2] A.D. 1053. Murtough Ua Riagain, successor of Ciaran, and chief of the Clann-Tail, was killed by the Clann-Tail.—*Ann. Ult.*

[3] A.D. 1053. Mac Lochlainn, i. e. Donnchadh, son of Gilla-Patraic, was killed by the Ui Briuin-Seola, in the battle of Ath-Cliath.—*Ann. Ult.*

[4] A.D. 1053. Cochlann, lord of Fothlann, was slain by Ua Conchobhair Failghe.—*Ann. Ult.*

[5] A.D. 1053. Murtough Ua Dunnadh, Archbishop of Ard-Macha, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[6] A.D. 1053. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, [i. e. Mac Gillachrist], a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[7] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[8] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[9] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[10] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[11] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[12] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[13] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[14] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[15] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[16] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[17] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[18] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[19] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[20] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[21] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[22] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[23] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[24] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[25] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[26] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[27] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[28] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[29] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[30] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[31] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[32] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[33] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[34] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[35] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[36] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[37] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[38] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[39] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[40] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[41] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

[42] A.D. 1053. Mac Costelly, i. e. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, a soldier of Charlemagne, a scholar of Cashel, and a wise man of the same rank as the Mac Costelly, died.—*Ann. Ult.*

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Dealbna, do mharbadh i neabhal. Cétrum Ua Maoleoin, eiginn Fir Luirg, do mharbadh la Mac an Leaghe Ua Ruairc, tré neabhal na hoidche roin. Mac an Leaghe Ua Ruairc do mharbadh do Chonnaghtaibh go déindir. Slaughadh lá mac Bhriain a. Donnchadh, i bi Conchobar Ua Maoilsheachlainn in Fine Gall, co rucadar fir Tíre, a. na Lonnaigh, bpuicc iomdha a comdhail Luirg, i co ruccsat aittreb o mac Maoil na mbó im Bhoin uasin Congalach Ua Conchobair. Diarmaid, mac Maoil na mbó, i Fiollabrátrang, eiginn Osraighe do dul i Mide, go cruaidh bron, i gabail oiligh a noiogail Moire, uaine Congalaigh Ui Chonchobair, do dul go Conchobar Ua Maoilseachlainn tar éis Fiollabrátrang, i a noiogail na hoidhche roi Ua Maoilseachlainn a Lagan. Slaughadh lá mac Maoil na mbó i mBrisgadh i hi Mide, co ro loisc a shlógh sé no uiread Mide eis ceadla i cuaird. Creach lá Uí Briuin, mic Lachtnain, eiginn Osraighi, for Gaillgaibh, i for Osraigh for Mide i Osraighe, co ruc a n-ár do braith i bpairt, co mbiadaid na naoi Congalach, mic Bhriain, eiginn Gaillgi co cruaidh lá for Blanach co na cumscar ragam for Osraighe iar eiginn a. Domnall mac Maolmuaidh, co ruccsat leó Congalach, mac Bhrain, eiginn Gaillgi co rochaine aile cenmóthum. Amlaoib Ua Muireadhaigh, eiginn Muighe hIr, decc.

Gair Chirpre, mic cumsca, a eitir hUa Scapraidhe, eppcop Cille Dálua, Maoleolaim Ua Colgdaim rascaire, Suaine hUa Lachtnáin, i Sperrgus Cluana mic Nóis, i Cuileanain Clarc, príomhscribhne Cenéibhne i Airthir Diarmada, decc. Aed Ua Fiorgaile, mic Cosgraig mic Néill, rígdamna Oiligh, i eiginn Cumuil Cogam Tealca dóc do marbadh do Chrlobar, mac Longsén do eiginn Osraighi, i do fiadh Fearmaighe. Dubgall Ua hAedhagáin, eiginn Ua Neallám, do marbadh do Ua Lachtn. Maidm Fiamnaighe for Uib Maine i for Uaccar éire gu nUib Eachach, dú i crodadar an Chrodócarg, rémaig Ui Briuin eire. Aed, mac Cumdhittig, mic Ormsean, muirn i aidam

Neill-Glas-baid, and carried away like cowes and kine. Dermot, son of Cinaeth, scrup of Clonfadora, and 6 monks, two Clerks, servants of Finan. Maelruan mac Cahill, King of Bregia, killed by O'Regan. Donagh O'Scallaghan, King of Corca, killed by them. Kelly, King of Formaeach, killed by the men of Luigny. Cuglas, king of Delvin, a cois per dolum occisus est."—*Ord. Chronol.*, lett. D.

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notices the plundering of Fingall and Meath by Donough, the son of Brian, and O'Melaghlin; dissensions between the O'Briens and O'Conors of Connaught; and the killing of the chiefs of the Mac Carthys of Desmond by O'Donoghue.

treacherously killed. Curian Ua Maeldain, lord of Fears-Luirg, was treacherously killed by Mac-na-haidhche Ua Ruairc, at his own meeting. Mac-na-haidhche Ua Ruairc was killed by the Comhaicni immediately after. An army was led by the son of Brian, i. e. Domnchadh, and Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn, into Fine-Gall; and the men of Teathbha, i. e. the Sinnaigh [the Foxes], took many prisoners from the Daimhliag [great stone church] of Lusca; and they carried off hostages from the son of Mael-na-mbo, together with Mor, daughter of Conghalach O'Conchobhair. Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, and Gillaphadraig, lord of Oaraighi, went into Meath, whence they carried off captives and very great spoils, in revenge of the going of Mor, daughter of Conghalach Ua Conchobhair, to Conghalach Ua Maelseachlainn, in violation of Gillaphadraig; and in revenge also of the cattle spoils which O'Maelseachlainn had carried off from Meath. An army was led by the son of Mael-na-mbo into Bregha and Meath, and he burned from the Slaine to West Meath, both churches and territories. A predatory excursion was made by Leathlobhar, son of Laidhgnen, lord of Oirghialla, against the Gailenga and the fugitives of the men of Meath and Bregha, and he carried off many cows and prisoners; but Conghalach, son of Seanan, lord of Gailenga, went in pursuit of them, and overtook the cattle spoil of the Fears-Manach; but the Fir-Manach, with their lord, Dombnall, son of Maelruanaidh, resisted, and slew Conghalach, son of Seanan, lord of Gailenga, with many others besides him. Anmhaeibh Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdhorna, died.

The Age of Christ, 1054. Ua Gearruidhir, bishop of Cill-Dalua; Maelcolnim Ua Colbrainn; Guaire Ua Lachtnain, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Cuileannan Claen, lector of Leithghlinn and Disert-Diarmada, died. Aedh, grandson of Fearghal, son of Conaing, son of Niall, royal heir of Oileach, and lord of Cinel-Eoghain of Tealach-Og, was slain by Leathlobhar, son of Laidhgnen, lord of Airgialla, and by the Fears-Manach. Dubhghall Ua hAedhagain, lord of Ui-Niallain, was slain by Ua Lathen. The battle of Finumhagh[1] was gained over the Ui-Meith and the people of Uachtar-thire in Ui-Eathach Uladh, where Croibhdhearg [the Redhanded], Tanist of Uachtar-thire, was slain. Aedh, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Domchuan, the love and glory of Dal-gCais, died

[1] *Finumhagh*: i. e. the White or Fair Plain, now Finvoy, in the county of Down. For the situation of Uachtar-thire see note under A. D. 1046.

Dal gCais, dég. Mac Uaigaig, eiseirna Corcaighe, do mharbadh i meabhail. Cloiccteach reilg do faisceadh ann aer nar Rob Deala dia toimnaigh feile Finnéin fri fé cúig nnaim. Cóm dubh maidhme ma ? arm, ? aon én mór ma mbéoil, ? ro éeirgh na heoin béca fo a eneidhe an cian éeiéidh ann cloicceach. Tánguttar amach con nargabadar in eom boi fós lan in baile i nairde ann aer, ? caplaeigh annair coróin, co nepbaile fo éeódóir. ? cangabhtar cri bpuca ? ri léinidh i nairne. ? ro leiceadh annair fos cuig céana. An éoill forra meirbhdar na heóin do faéuin feicedh ? teicthe, fopp a meirbhdar na heoin go bai fop cnú co na fpreidhi ? eradhsine. Loch Lene mórain hi Slébh Fuaire a cluid i noirtear oilée péile Mucil. co mbeil lind ann Peaiscill, fur bó hiongnadh mór lá each. Opeach lá hOen Ua Concobair, lá rig Connaéc, co Corca dhuibhne ? co Thuathaige, go po gab gabala diarmuine. Dá mac Caréig do mharbadh do mac ui Donnchada. Slaiccid la mac Maol na mbó ? lá Siadhalcraigne, eirsna Oirgiaig, ? lá Cuigsh. ? lá Fallard ann Mumain, co ndéeacrar laiseach luibip. ? co po loiscedh Oún ri Luce, ? nocha creaghadh mac dhonn nó, uaip po bói i noeiscir Epeann. Cnjbeallaw Ua hUnin go eCoinn hraith ler no dul i nTuaé Mumain, go nofinn airne mepa, ? go po marbsed ler Dia, mac Cennedig, ? go po hoiggead Tuam Fionnicha.

Mac Uaighaig.—Now anglicised Mac Geoghegan, a name well known in the counties of Donegal and Leitrim.

A stone of Ara.—This is set down as one of the wonders of Ireland in the Book of Ballymote fol. 130, a.—See the Todd Lecture on the Irish version of Nennius's *Historia Britonum*, p. 118, note [1].

Rea-Beola.—i. e. Beola's Wood, now Rossdalla, a townland in the parish of Lurrow, near Killoggin, in the south of the county of Westmeath.

The festival of George.—In the year 1653 the feast of St. George was on Saturday; the annals must, therefore, mean the year 1655, where by "the Sunday of the feast," he means "the Sunday next after the feast," which looks very probable, as the chronology of the Four Masters, as follows. C. in cuigiu popp a tubeh: in pasa mór fo po fuil lesp co na pmeruib a eolmain; and the oak upon which the said great bird perched was carried by him by the roots out of the earth."—*Irish Nennius*, p. 217.

Loch Eathlon-Odhsain.—i. e. the lake of Eathlon-Odhsain. i. e. to a certain Odhsan. Eathlon-Odhsain, anglicé Iveagh or Iveragh, is now the name of a townland in the parish of Knockbride, barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan. There is no lake there now.

Sliabh Gaoidhe.—Now Slieve-Gorey, a moun-

Mac Ualghairg[a], lord of Cairbre, was killed by treachery. A steeple of fire was seen in the air over Ros-Deala[b], on the Sunday of the festival of George[c], for the space of five hours; innumerable black birds passing into and out of it, and one large bird in the middle of them; and the little birds went under his wings, when they went into the steeple. They came out, and raised up a greyhound, that was in the middle of the town, aloft in the air, and let it drop down again, so that it died immediately; and they took up three cloaks and two shirts, and let them drop down in the same manner. The wood on which these birds perched fell under them; and the oak tree upon which they perched[d] shook with its roots in the earth. Loch Suidhe-Odhrain[e] in Sliabh-Guaire[f] migrated in the end of the night of the festival of Michael, and went into the Feabhail[g], which was a great wonder to all. A predatory excursion was made by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Corca-Bhaiscinn and Tradraighe[h], where he seized innumerable spoils. Two [of the] Mac Carthaighs were killed by the son of O'Donnchadha[i]. An army was led by the son of Mac-an-tsaoi, by Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe, and by the foreigners into Munster, until they arrived at Imleach-Ibhair, and burned Dun-tri-liag[k]; and the son of Brian did not overtake them, for he was in the south of Ireland. Toirdhealbhach O'Briain, accompanied by the Connaughtmen, went into Thomond, where he committed great depredations, and slew Aedh, son of Ceinneidigh, and plundered Tuaim-Fraechcha[l].

[a] *Mac Ualghairg*.—Now anglicised Gallagher.

[b] *Ros-Deala*.—Now Rosdalla, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, situated in the barony of Coolavin, and county of Sligo.

[c] *Festival of George*.—This festival is celebrated on the 23rd of April.

[d] *Perched*.—The Four Masters have evidently misunderstood the word *suidhe* in the name of this lake, which they have translated as if it were the verb *suidhe*, "sat," instead of the noun *suidhe*, "a seat."

[e] *Loch Suidhe-Odhrain*.—Now Lough Sheeauduran, a small lake in the barony of Tirerrill, county of Sligo.

[f] *Sliabh-Guaire*.—Now Slieve Gorr, a mountain in the barony of Tirerrill, county of Sligo.

[g] *Feabhail*.—This was the name of a stream which discharges itself into the Boyne; but the name is now obsolete.

[h] *Tradraighe*.—This is still the name of a district in the county of Clare, comprising the parishes of Templenoe, Kilmacduagh, Kilmacteige, Kilcorney, Kilcorney, Clondagh, Dromline, Feenagh, Bunratty, and Killowen, and the island of Inis-da-druim, in the Shannon, at the mouth of the River Fergus.

[i] *Ua Donnchadha*.—Now anglicised O'Donoghue.

[k] *Dun-tri-liag*: i. e. the Fort of the Three Pillar Stones, now Duntryleague, situated about three miles north-west of the village of Emly, in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick. According to the book of Lismore, fol. 26b, Cormac Cas, the ancestor of the O'Briens, erected a strong fort here, where he died, and was interred under three pillar stones, from which the name was derived. The descendant, the celebrated Brian Boromha, reconstructed the fort of this place, traces of a vestige of any sort is now traceable. It is said that the modern parish church occupies its site, at the period of the erection of which the fort was levelled.

[l] *Tuaim-Fraechcha*.—Now Tomfinlough, in

Aoir Chriosd, mile caogad a cúig. Maolduin, mac Gilleaspeaig, eipcop Mhaigh g aprain Saxanach i dtéigeadh, séd. Tuathal Ua Follamain, comarba Finnéin Chuana Iparda, Maolmaeain, mac Aeda, comarba Comgaill. Maolbrighde Ua Maolruain, airchinneach Sléibte, Maolbrighde, mac Gaeatain, pilidhm Aeda Breacáin, Colam Ua Cadail, airchinneach Rosa Oilithi, g Odar Ua Murchadha, airchinneach Lurcca, g piaire Ua Caisáin, do éag. Fiachna Ua Coscraim, tUa Buaigean, airchinneach Airde Cuchain, g Gormau ingenapa, séc. Domnall Bran Ua hEruin do marbad do hUa Eanna do tigearna Ua Fiachrach Aidhne. Gilleasbuic, tigearna Osraighe, déc. Cpeach ria bealtaine do denam do mac Conmaic, Aed Ua Concobair dar Iarthar Mide, co rus gabsat iomda, g bruiti mór arp. Cpeach la Oalcaip in Murchad Ua mbriain dar Corcumruain, co pucsatar gabsla mora g co crapsat cpeach mb, g co po marbad seachaire mér Ceanannaise. Ua Mireadaig, tigherna an tuaiscirt Mumhan do Gabhail Cuaiche, do marbad do Ua Concobair mic Muireadaig, do tigearna na fainde ele co rochaind oile artun pir. Maith ria nTorpdealbach Ua mbriain pop Murchad Ua mbriain .i. Murcha an feéd fir, i tpochaisnad coitce déo in cúic coiseachaib dég. Ua Sibhain, tigherna Ua nFailghe, do marbad.

Aoir Chriosd, mile caogad a ré. Aed Ua Ruairc, airc. fighedhm, g

the barony of Upper Fassaroy, and county of Clare.—See it already mentioned under the year A. D. 941 1049.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year.

"A. D. 1055. Ivar mac Gwair, king of Ostmen" [recte, Ivar mac Harold, king of the valley of Dublin]. "died. Hugh O'Ferall, king of Teathbay, and Aedan O'Caichan's son killed by the men of Norway. Dargell O'Heeran, king of O'Neilans, killed by the Leinstermen. The dismantling of Fidnas upon the Osmenians and Leinster-men by the O'Rahanes, where the Crowning of the Red-headed was given, being before of Ireland-tyre. Hugh mac Gwair, one Guinneans, the noble" [minion] "of Rodrick Finlagh, slain by Conaght. A battle between Saxons and Britons, wherein 3000 Scots and 3500 Saxons were slain, with Ivarin mac Finnar. The bel. or lake called Loch Guichan in Connaught-shire, stole away in the latter parts of the night of St Michael's eve, until it came into the river Fovall, which was never heard before."—*Ann. Ulton.*, tom. iii.

The Annals of Clonmacnois contain but one entry under this year, namely, "Hugh O'Ronayne, the chiefest of Dalgaise, was killed by O'Connor."

[1] *Airde-Cuchain*, &c. St. Coemhan's or Cavan's hill or height. In O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 12th of June, this place is described as "le taobh Loch Tuaman," &c. by the side of Wexford bay. It is the place now called Ardcavan, where there are some ruins of an ancient church, situated close to the margin of Wexford haven, in the barony of Shelmaliere.

The Age of Christ, 1055. Maeldluin, son of Gilla-Andrews, Bishop of Alba, and the glory of the clergy of the Gaeidhil, died. Tuathal Ua Follamhain, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Irard; Maelmartan, son of Assidh, successor of Comhghall; Maelbrighde Ua Maelruain, airchinnech of Slebhte; Maelbrighde, son of Baodan, lector of Ard-Broccain; Colum Ua Cathail, airchinnech of Rossailbhe; and Odhar Ua Muiredhaigh, airchinnech of Lusca, and chief of Ui-Colgain, died. Flaithri Ua Cerbrain, Ua Ruaircain, airchinnech of Airdne-Coemhain[s], and Gorman Anmchara[t], died. Domhnall Ruadh Ua Briain was slain by Ua h-Eidhin[u], lord of Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne. Gillaphadraig, lord of Osnaighe. The May prey was made by the King of Connaught, Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in West Meath, whence he carried great spoils and many prisoners. A predatory excursion was made by the Dal-gCais, under the conduct of Murchadh Ua Briain, over Corca-Modhruadh, where they took great spoils; but one party of them was overtaken, and a large number killed. Ceannfaeladh Ua Murrnathaigh, lord of the one division of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was killed by the grandson of Conchobhar, son of Muiredhach, lord of the other division, and many others along with him. A battle was gained by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain over Murchadh Ua Briain, i. e. Murchadh of the Short Sheild, wherein were slain four hundred men and fifteen chieftains. Ua Sibhlisin, lord of Ui-Fail, he was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1056. Aedh Ua Foirreidh[v], chief lector and doctu-

[s] *Anmchara*; i. e. friend of the soul, i. e. a spiritual adviser.

[t] *Ua Eidhin*.—Now anglicised O'Heyne, but more generally Hynes, without the prefix Ua or O.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise prevent the following occurrences under this year.

[u] A. D. 1055. Donell Roe, i. Boed O'Bryan, killed by O'Heyn. Maelmaeduo Mac Assee, Coarb of Comgall; Colum O'Cahill, Airchinnech of Ross Ailithir; Ger O'Murray, Airchinnech of Lusca; Gilpatrick, king of Oneaty; Flaithri O'Corkrain; all died in the Lord. An overthrow by Teilagh O'Bryan upon Murcha O'Bryan, where 400 fell, with 15 of the chiefe. The battle of Mortartai by Dundalehe, Coarb of Patricke, upon Longsech O'Maelbrighdesonn, viz., Coarb of Finnen, [and Colum Cille, wherein many were killed].—*Ann. Ult. Clarend.*, fol. 49.

[v] A. D. 1055. Gorman, a venerable archaite died. Hugh O'Conaing made a great prey in Meath, called the prey of May." [Operae in hoc transeunte.] "Gilpatrick, king of Oneaty, died of grief."—*Ann. Clon.*

"*Aedh Ua Foirreidh*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in *Vita Trecon.*, p. 29*:

"A. D. 1056. *Insignis Aidus Ua Foirreth, Archiepiscopus Ard., ac supremus moderator Scholæ*

ṗui eppoop Apva Macha vécc an eſpamaiḋ Calainn vécc vo Iul ṗna eineċiḃ bliaḋain ṙéiḋeamóvaċ a naoṁ amaiṫ aṙóḋaṗ,

Ro veachc ṗoi neiṁ ceiṁ ṗo ṁaiṗ
Aeḋ Ua Poiṗḃiḋ an ṫraoi ṙear,
hi ceaṫramaḋ nécc Calainn Iuil
Luiḋ an veiṫeoṁ ciuin ap ceal.

Céṫraiḃ, eſiḋ eṗaḋaiḃ Muṁain, naeṁ, ecconaiḃ ṗoṁṡe véċ ma oiḋéṁe hi luiṫ móṙ. Flann Manaċ ṗeach, ṗſpléiġinn Maineṫeach diḃiṫe, ṗaoi ſgna nGaoiḋeal, hi léiġionn, ⁊ hi ṙéiḋeaṙ, ⁊ hi ṗuiḃeaiḋ, ⁊ i naṁṡéiṫeal vo écc an eſpamaiḋ Calainn vo Decemḃeṙ, amaiṙ aṙbeaṙaṁ,

Flann a ṗṁéill ḃáiṫ binn,
Rinn ṗuiṫe a min ciuin ap mall,
Mino ṗui ṁóe ṗuiḃṙ linn,
Tiaṫṗui eiṫe eṙi ṗuiṁ ṗlann.

Oiaṁṫe Ua Duḃaṫáin, anmċaṙa Cluana, véġ i nGinn dá Iocha. Suiḃne Ua nÉḋéain, aṙċinneaċ Tíṁoiṁ Peiċin, Caṫaṙaċ, mac Ziṙṙaṫaiḃáin, eaṁaiṙba Conaiġ hi cCuinnéċaiḃ, ⁊ Maolṁuiḋéin mac Cuinn na mBóeṫ, aṫair Chopmaic, eaṁaiṙba Chiaṙáin, véġ. .i. Maolṁuiḋeṁ, mac Cuinn, mic Iopeṁ, mic Oomchaḋa, mic Ounaḋaiġ, mic Eiocceaṙaiġ, mic Cuaċain, mic Eoġain, mic Aoḋagain, mic Toṁbaiġ, mic Ziṙmain, do Uíḃ Ceallaiġ Ḃreaṫ. Étru, mac Caḃraiḋe, ṗoiṙeaċ Monaċ, cuiṙ oṙḋain Uiaṫ, véġ ṙaṙ noeṁṗéiṫeaḃ. Muṙċaḋ, mac Diaṙmaiṫa, eiġṁa Laiġiṅ, vo ṡéṙaṁ ċṙeiċe meaḃla ṙoṙ Laoġaiṙiḃ Teaṁṙaċ, conuṙ ṫáiṙṁiḋ eiġṁa Laoġaiṙe, co ṙo lá a náṁ. Oomnall Ua Cſṁacháin, mac an Żuiṫe, do ṁaṙḃaḋ vo Chonċoḃaiṙ Ua Maoilċhlainn. Cṙéċ lá Niall mac Maoileċhlainn ṙoṙ Ohal nGṙaiḃe, co ṫucc

Archiepiscopi, & Episcopi Ardmachanæ seu Daleni. Inde, nunc veteris appellationis gratia, referuntur in Domino. Nec tamen unus unum ex illo Catalogo Primatum. Unde videtur ordinem Dubdaletii ante ipsum institui Archiepiscopi, et adhuc viventis inter suffraganeos. Extat ibidem epitaphium nostris litteris Hibernicis hunc sensum exhibentibus:

"Magnus erat Sanctæ quondam virtutis Archas Hic Patricii, Senioris opertus.
Ter tria quarta Calendæ Julii migravit hic ordinis Episcopus ad cœlum."

[1] *Flann-Manachach*; i. e. Flann of the Monastery, i. e. of Monasterboice, in the county of Louth.—See note', under A.D. 422, p. 131, supr.

[2] *Successor of Caimeach in Clonmacke*; i. e.

gushed Bishop of Ard-Macha, died on the 14th of the Calends of July, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, as is said :

Of brilliant fame while he lived was
Aedh O'Foirreidh the aged sage ;
On the fourteenth of the Calends of July,
This mild bishop passed to heaven.

Cetfaith head of the piety of Munster, a wise and learned saint, died on his pilgrimage at Lismore. Flann Mainistreach[a], leader of Mainistir-Buithe, the paragon of the Gaedhil in wisdom, literature, history, poetry, and science, died on the fourteenth of the Calends of December, as is said :

Flann of the chief church of melodious Buithi,
Show the bright eye of his fine head ;
Contemplative sage is he who sits with us,
Last sage of the three lands is fair Flann.

Daighre Ua Dubhtuin, anchorite of Cluain, died at Glenn-da-locha. Saibhne Ua n-Eoghain, airchinnech of Tearmann-Feichin ; Cathasach, son of Gearrgarbhan, successor of Caimnech in Cianachta ; and Maeilfinnen Mac Cumm-na-nBocht, the father of Cormac, ancestor of Ciaran, died, i. e. Maelfinnen, son of Conn, son of Joseph, son of Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh, son of Egertach, son of Luachan, son of Eoghan, son of Aedhagan, son of Torbach, son of Gorman, of the Ui-Ceallaigh-Breagh. Etru, son of Labhradh, chief of Monach, pillar of the glory of Ulidia, died, after a good life. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid[a], lord of Leinster, made a treacherous depredation upon the Ui-Laeghaire of Teamhair ; but the lord of Laeghaire overtook him, and made a slaughter of his people. Domhnall Ua Cearnachain, son of the Gott, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn. A predatory incursion was made by Niall, son of Maeleachlainn, upon the Dal-Araidhe ; and he carried off two thousand cows

[a] Abbot of Iveragh in Kerry, or Termonkenny, in the county of Armagh, and county of Londonderry.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 374, note [t] and notes under A. D. 1090 and 1096.

[a] *Murchadh, son of Diarmaid*.—He was the progenitor after whom the Mac Murroughs of Leinster took their hereditary surname.

piche céd do buaiḃ,7 epi ṁíle do ḃpoice. Creach do deochaiḋ Eochaiḋ Ua Flaiṫeam aróce Nuallacc mór i Maiġ nDea, co ttuce cáiġ céd bó co hAḋamn maiġe hUaṫa,7 ṗṗáċṫar na bó acc an aḋaiṁ,7 po ḃáiṫe aṫair ap cṫéṫaċaiṫ eiḋ im Chuilennan mac Oṗocáin. Taiḋg, mac an Cleiṙiġ Ui Chonċoḃair do maṙḃaḋ do Uiḃ Maine. Ruaiḋṙi Ua Zaṫṙa, tanaiṙi Luiġne, do maṙḃaḋ. Creach ṁuiġeaḋ lá Oiṙṁeaḋ mac Muiṙ na mbó iṙin Muṁain, co po loiṙeṫ ann mic miġiṙ i Oenach Téṫe, i dún Puṗaiṙáin. Ziollaċaoiṁiġṁ mac Ziollaḃoiṙṫail i Hualmoṙḃa mac mic Puṙláin, do maṙḃaḋ lá Muṙċaḋ mac Oiṙṁeaḋa ṫṙa peill, i meaḃal Ouaṙ, mac Flainn, tiġiṙna Ualġaiġe, do maṙḃaḋ.

Oiṙ Epiṙe, mile caoċa a ṙiche. Muṙṫán Ua Muiṫáin, comaṙba Ṫuaiṫe, uaṫal epeaṙ i ṙíṙleiṫiṙe, do maṙḃaḋ lá hAṫṙaiṁaiḋ do Chaṙaiḃ Luiġne, iaṙ ṫṙiúḋaiḋe ḃó i na iaṙṁeiṫiġe. Roḃaṙṫach, mac Flaiṫḃeaṙṫaiġ, comaṙba Cholaim Chille i Dṫaimnáin, i Dubḋaleiṫe Ua Cionaoḋa, aṙċeiṁneaċ Caṙcaiġe, oiċc. Niall Ua hEiġneaċáin, tiġiṙna Ceneoil Onca, do maṙḃaḋ lá a ċeneil ṙéṙṙin. Maoiṙṫeaṁaiḋ Ua Puaṙaṙca, tiġiṙna Oéiṙ-

[1] *The Rose of Magh Luitha.*—In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, *Ubhall Maighe nIcho*, i.e. the Rose of Magh-Itha. The principal river of the plain is the Finn, which flows through it and unites with the Foyle at Lifford.

[2] *Dun-Mic-Nesgair.*—This was probably the name of the fort which stood on the hill of Down, near Lough Gur, in the county of Limerick.

[3] *Ogan-Ua-Fae.*—Now Owenwee-Urmumhan, anglice Nowen, a well-known town in the county of Tipperary.

[4] *Lann-Fornedhain.*—I.e. Fornedhain's or Fane's Inch or Isle. Not identified.

[5] *Gilla-Crimhthainn.*—I.e. servant of St. Kevin. He was titularly of Inish-Clothrann, the son of Gilla-Aenaighthech, who was living in 1041, who was son of Dub-Sennan, son of Finnlaing, son of Tuathal, the progenitor of the O'Tooles, who died in 956.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnois record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1056. Cathasach mac Girtgarbha, Coarb of Columcill in Kynaught; Cetfa, head clarke of Monester, died. Hugh O'Ferrey, archbeter of Armach, in the 84th yeare of his age, *in pace quievit.* Gormgal, prince of Fermanagh [of Inis-Patraicium] "*plenus dierum et pontificatu pervenit.* Eriu O'Connor, the Clarke's scribe, killed by O'Mone. Fflan mac Loscan, *abbas monachi* [and] chief of Mainech in Uaithi, "the most famous heir undoubt" [ffather of the glory] "of Ulster, *in pontificis successum est.* An army by Neil mac Melaghlin into Dalnarey, and he brought 180 cowes and 60 men captives. Gilmara mac Ogan, of Tullagh Ogg, Lawgiver, died. Elias of Monaster, architector and chief chronicler of Ireland, in whose house good lightning appeared and killed three in Dearg-Tria, and a harmed man at Swart" [Dromiskin], "and did break the great tree. Eochy O'Flahen, with his strength, went to Magh-Itha upon Christmas eve, and brought five hundred nowes so far as the River of Magh-Itha, and left the

and sixty persons as prisoners. Eochaidh Ua Flaithen, going upon a predatory excursion into Magh-Itha on Christmas night, carried off five hundred cows to the river of Magh-Itha[a]: and he left the cows at the river, where forty-eight persons were drowned, together with Cuileman, son of Dearga. Tadhg, son of the Cleric Ua Conchobhair, was slain by the Ui-Maine. Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra, Tanist of Luigne, was slain. A plundering expedition was made by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, into Munster; and he burned Dun-mic-Ninguir[b], Oenach-Tete[c], and Dun-Furadhrain[d]. Gillachaeimhghin[e], son of Gillachcathghaill, and Mathmordha, grandson of Faelan, were slain by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, through treachery and guile. Odhar, son of Flann, lord of Calraighe, died.

The Age of Christ, 1057. Mughron Ua Mutain, successor of Bairre, noble bishop and rector, was killed by robbers of the Cenel Laighdhe, after his return from vespers. Robhartach, son of Feardomhnach, successor of Colum Cille and Adhamnan, and Dubhdaleithe Ua Cinaedha, airchinnach of Corcach, died. Niall Ua hEgmeadhain, lord of Cinel-Enda, was killed by his own tribe. Maelruanaidh Ua Fogarta[f], lord of South Eile[g], was slain by Donnchadh, son of

[a] *River.*—"A. D. 1057. Murtough, prince of Leinster, and son of king Dermott, made a prey upon the race of Lagenie, who by them was pursued, and a great slaughter made of them, by which cause the Southmen prayed and preyed all Leinster from the mountains of Slieve Bluame to Clondalkan, adjoyning to Dublin. Kinan Lector, the learned[1], a most[1] learned doctor in those parts of the world, died. Odhe mac Flyn, prince of Calirie, was killed by Swyrie O'Nagan, Coward of the Tertoys of West Fedyne."—*Ann. Clon.*

[b] *Dun-mic-Ninguir.*—Other accounts of Fogartaigh, and now anglicised Fogarty, without the prefix O'. According to O'Heerin's topographical poem, this family is of the race of Eochaidh Baldhearg, king of Thomond in St. Patrick's time.

[c] *South Eile.*—Now the barony of Eile-Ui Fhogartaigh, anglicé Ellogarty, in the county of Tipperary.—*See Leabhar-na-gCeart*, pp. 78, 79, note [1].

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under the year:

"A. D. 1057. Niall O'Hoghegan, king of Kindred-Luire, a wise person. Fingall O'Dunchas, king of Kenn-ba-Cuchell, killed by Murrogh mac Brien, with many others. Finguine O'Fingone, bayre of all Munster, killed by Melaghlin O'Brin. Eedmarkach O'Kerroy, Airchinnech of Dunleighsis, went in pilgrimage. An overthrow by Rory O'Hanegan, with the Eastmen[2] [Orkneymen], upon Gilchrist O'Feelchen and O'Nehach. Maelrony O'Fogarty, king of Desert-Diy, killed by Dowgh mac Brien. Murtagh O'Flaverty, king of Ferdia, marrows et. Dundaleve O'Cinaeda, Abrahamach of Cone, and Raverteach mac Dowell, Coarb of Columkill, do dormeo dormiorum. Daniell O'Buaidh killed by Donell mac Martimmy

[1] [1] Kinan Lector, the learned, a most learned.

[2] [2] Eastmen.

eepe Ele, do mapbad lá Donnchadh, mac Bpuin. Dubgal, mac Mupcha Ui Domchada, eigfipa Cofanaéta, do mapbad co nopuing oile maraon pip. Cat eatip Domnall Ua Maolpanaid, eigfipa Fep Manach, 7 Domnall Ua Ruapc, eigfipa bpeipne, da 1 ecoiceap Ua Ruapc, co pachadh pomadh dia naipeip imalle pfip. Mópfpeach Lagne la hAod Ua nConcobaip. Op Ua mópain do cop do Chomdiu Ua Maolcachlainn ag cabaipt epéc noi tuipi i nDpom Cuipeb. Diarmaid Ua Dunnchada, eigfipa Cheapl, do mapbad.

Aoip Cpiopt, mile ceacca a hocht. Colmán Ua hAmalgaidh, coimapba Domnaill Ghiadaig, Maolpuanaid Ua Ruapc, anpiapc Dunmaige, Maolispa Ua Plannacáin, 7 pell pluag Inilsacha Iubaip, déc. Inilsib Iubaip do bposcc da leip eicip caimbne 7 clocreach. Cath dfeibe Cpic ap Ingcean Lagnaig la Diapmaid mac Maoil na mbo pop Donnchad mac Mupcha, 7 eroipsip Cuippi Ua Lasda, apdsmacach Inilsacha Iubaip, 7 pfagbaipsin, mac Concobuip, eigfipa Ele, 7 alaing mop oile eamsoiniupne. Faillpne Ua Oibhaill, pfagbaisna Tfmpach, do mapbad la Concobap Ua Maoldeachlainn, epé mealbol. Claideb Cuilenn 7 mupan do pfoisil ap lar do Ifpeir do mac Maoil na mbo na mas pin, ap po bid a ecomaipe pfip. Ceallach, mac Mupcadha, eigfipa Ua Mic Uaip Iyfg, déc. Iyfin Chlocain Oilella do epecain do pfipaib Teamar 7 Cuilenn, 7 po cumpfe pfp Mide ap fsi Tcalba 7 Cuipppi, mac Fiolgail.

Aoip Cpiopt, mile ceacca a seacc[a]d hUa Loganain, abb Cille Imchaid, d[éc]. Omaiglil Oeipeach, e[pscop] 7 anscoipe, déc. Domnall mac Eadopcis,

king of Fermanagh.—Ord. Manuscript, note 19. The Annals of Connaught want this year as in the year 1458.

[1] The Gaedhil without supplicated Grey, written in the profane language.

[2] Inisclothran, i. e. the great stone church.

[3] Clochtuath, i. e. the Round Tower Valley, which was a superior building near the Dominican.

[4] Sliabh Cua.—Now Slieve Grud, in the townland of Cappa Upper, parish of Kilsheelin, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary. The ruins and castle of Dundrod are situated at the foot of the mountain, in the valley of Aherlogh.

[5] Ua Laighleamhnacht.—Now usually without the prefix Ua or O.

[6] Eighbertach.—He was Eighbertach, or Gilbert, O'Carroll, chief of Ely O'Carroll. His father, Owen, was the son of Teigue, who was son of Carroll, the progenitor of whom the O'Carrolls of Ely O'Carroll took their hereditary surname, who was the twentieth in descent from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilill Olum, king of Munster.

[7] Gilleen Ua Gnimhdil.—This would now be

Beas. Dunghal, son of Macraith Ua Dunchadha, lord of Eoghanacht, was slain, with a party of others along with him. A battle between Domhnall Ua Maelruanaidh, lord of Fera-Manach, and Domhnall Ua Muaire, lord of Breifne, wherein O'Ruairc fell, and many of his people along with him. A great plundering of Laighne was made by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. A slaughter was made of the Ui Briuin by Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn, as they were bringing a party from South Leinster by him [i. e. through his territory]. Dunchadh Ua Donnchadha, lord of Cairsil, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1058. Colman Ua hAirmedhaigh, successor of Comhgall of Beannchair, Maelfinnen Ua Guaire, anchorite of Damhliss; and Maelisa Ua Flannelna, a learned senior of Inisheh Idhair, died. Imlarch-Idhair was totally burned, both Damliag and Cluainedh. After the burning of Lusmagh, the battle of Sliabh Crott was gained by Diarmaid Mac Maelnambo, over Donnchadh, son of Brain, wherein fell Carolus Ua Lighdi, archimandrite of Inisheh Idhair; Rightabartach, son of Cuvoirne, lord of Elle; and a great number of others besides them. Gilbert Ua Cuirbrill, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn, by treachery. The sword of Curnu and many other precious things were obtained by the son of Maelsnambo for him, for he was the security for him. Ceallach, son of Muiredhach, lord of Ui-Mic Uais-Breagh, died. Sons Chaluim-Chille was plundered by the men of Teathbha; and the men of Meath made a slaughter of the men of Teathbha and Cairbre, in revenge thereof.

The Age of Christ, 1059. Ua Lorcain, Abbot of Cill-chaidh, died. Domhnall Beirneach, wise man and anchorite, died. Domhnall, son of Eodhus,

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engraved Oathcath O'Carroll. This copy was of the south bi[illegible] not a branch of the O'Carrolls of Ely O'Carroll.

Monument of Dunlavin. This round was carried off from the Down of Dunlavin, in the year 1783, by King Mac Loughlainn. It is where pyramids are remained for who knows how long, but it would appear to have been removed by the Danes in the beginning of the 9th century, for it was turned from town soon after.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1058. Imlech-Ibair all burnt, both Damliag and temple. Imlech mac Gillacomgaire, Archbishop of Scotland, killed by Maelsnambo mac Donncha in battle. The overthrow of Monaxine Gaeil by Diarmot mac Mailnamo, upon Donogh mac Brien, where Carbry O'Lighdy, Archimach of Imlech Ibair, was slayne, son Edwardan mac Cowcowe, King of Ely, and many others. Gowran O'Carroll, heire of Tarach, mortuus est. Cumee O'Mulrechtel, Lector of Connell; O'Flaherty, Archimach of Imlech Ibair, in pace quieverunt. Mac Beathi mac Fin-

apdmuneach Mumpreach bdéi, Aneirlir, mac Uidir, apdmbdíth Lupcai, Eochaid Ua Cionaeda, apdmneac Dêa Thuim, Cosnamh Ua Pamcealláis, apdmneach Droma Lráim, comarba Maedóc la Connachtaib 7 Laigniu, [décc]. Coim na mBocht apdan 7 airdeachur Chuinn mic Néir, déoc iar nsiabhrataib, 7 iar naithrige na raimdéraib, 7 peacdibh. Aedan Ua Duibda, eigfhna Ua nAmalgaid, do marbad lá a cenel féin. Cacal, mac Tigfhrain, mic Néill, mic Aeda, eigfhna Airéir Connacht, do marbad la hAed Ua Ruairc. Duncan Ua hEagra, eigfhna Tedba Sloinnte Laigne, do marbad. Tomaltach Ua Maeilbrenainn, eigfhna Shil Muiredhaig, Maelfhachlainn Ua Brie, .i. eigfhna na nDéisi, do mudad in uaith la Maelfhachlainn mac Fiollabrighde, mic Faelain. Congalach Ua Ruaccain, rigdamna Tfirnach, do marbad lá Murchad mac Diarmada. Fiollacaemgin, mac Fiollacomgaill, riogdamna Laigen, 7 Maelmórda, mac mic Faelain, do marbad do Mhurchan, mac Diarmada iré féill 7 mealbail. Ruaidri Ua Gadra nainm eigfhna Laigne [décc]. Cruach la Mhaoilseachlainn Ua Madadhain i nAirgiallaib, co ruc an déu bág co no marb Fiollamuire, mac Airéadaig, eigfhna Cloinne Sionach. Crích la hArdgar Mac Lachlainn, do Cheneil Eogain i nDail Araide, co truscrat borotha mór, 7 dá céd eter marbad, 7 argdbáil. Mac Brain do dul i rech Aeda Ui Chonchobair co cenncc uiar dó. Madma ria nConcobar Ua Maeleachlainn, eigeanna Mide, for

Irish, Archking of Scotland, killed by Macwheech mac Doundes in battle."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"*In Connaught and Leinster*.....St. Maedhog's successor in Connaught was the abbot of Drumlane, in the now county of Cavan, which was then a part of Connaught; and his successor in Leinster was the Bishop of Ferns.—See note ', under A. D. 1072.

"*Na Amalgaidhibh*": i. e. the inhabitants of the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

"*Ua Maeldoraidh*.....Now anglicised Muldrone, without the prefix Ua or O'. This is the only member of the O'Muldrone family that ever became chief of all the Hi Amhrenaigh.—

See note ', under A. D. 700, p. 361, *supra*.

"*Fiollacaemhgin*.....This is a repetition. See this entry already given under the year 1058.

"*Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra*.....This would be now anglicised Rory or Roderic O'Hara.

The Annals of Ulster and those of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1069. Maelsechlainn O'Madagain came with his force into the East" [Orior], "and carried 300 cows, or a few more, and killed Gilamura mission of Children-Sleaty" [mainn Cloinn Sneaty]. "Maelsechlainn O'Rirca murdered in a cave by Maelsechlainn O'Faelan. Hugh O'Dunday, king of O-nArdgail, a wise

airchinneach of Mainistir-Buithi; Aneslis, son of Odhar, airchinneach of Lusca; Eochaidh Ua Cinaedh, airchinneach of Ath-Truim; Conaing Ua Fairchellaigh, airchinneach of Druim-leathan, successor of Maedhog in Connaught and Leinster, [died]. Conn-ua-mBaeith, the glory and dignity of Cluain-mac-Nois, died at an advanced age. Niall Ua Maeil-maidi, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died after a good life, and after penance for his transgressions and sins. Aedhvar Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhaighiadha, was slain by his own tribe. Cathal, son of Tighearnan, son of Niall, son of Aedh, lord of East Connaught, was slain by Aedh Ua Ruairc. Duarcan Ua Riaghra, lord of the Three Tribes of Luighne, was killed. Tomaltach Ua Maeilbreanainn, lord of Sil-Muiredhaigh, and Maelseachlainn Ua Brie, lord of the Deisi, were smothered in a cave by Maelseachlainn, son of Gillakendide, son of Fedlim. Conghalach Ua Riagain, royal heir of Fernhar, was slain by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid. Gillaeneimhghin, son of Gillamongaill, royal heir of Leinster, and Maelmordha, grandson of Fedlim, were slain by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, by treachery and guile. Ruaidhri Ua Gairbia, heir to the lordship of Luighne, died. A predatory excursion was made by Maelseachlainn Ua Madadhain into Airthera [Oriors]; and he carried off three hundred cows, and slew Gillamuire Mac Aireachtaigh, lord of Clann-Sinaich. A predatory excursion was made by Aridhar Mac Lachlainn, [one] of the Cinel-Eoghain, into Dal-Araidhe; and he carried off a great cattle spoil and killed or captured two hundred persons. The son of Brian [Boruma] went into the house of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, and tendered his submission to him. A visitory was granted by Conchobhair Ua Maelseachlainn, lord of Meath.

Slewed us. An army by Aridhar mac Lachlainn of Kinel-Eogain into Dalaraid, and he brought a great prey, and 2000 men were killed and taken by him. Cathal mac Tighernan, king of West Connaught; Cuduladh O'Flanagan, lord of Tirerrill; Duarcan O'Hagra, king of Luigne; Gillamocholmog, son of Gillaepatrick, royal heir of Leinster, slain; "Gillamanagart O'Conchaille, king of Ui Niallan; Muireach O'Flainn, king of Tirerry; Tomaltach O'Maelbreanain, chief of Sil, in posterity of Murray, slayed also. Donell mac Gilla, Archbeach of Munster; Roelis O'Clinaha, Archbeach of Irrin; Aneslis Mac Flyn, Archbeach of Lusk; Conaing O'Fairchellay, Airchinneach of Drumlehan, slayed also."—*Ann. Ult., Cox. Claruel*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1058. Nesan O'Maeloisiria, prince of Tyrconnell, died. There were great contentions and wars between Meathmen and Lynstermen the year that there were many slain of the Lynstermen's side. Connor O'Keighly, prince of Tarogh, gave a great overthrow to Murrogh mac Hartagh, king of the Deisi. There was another overthrowe given to the Lynstermen in Dowrow the same day by the miracles of Saint Columbkill."—*Ann. Clon.*

Muircheartach, mac Diarmada mic Mael na mbó, righfhear Gall, do t'eroglaoigh le, 7 gabhadh for Loch n-Deirgdheirc Chluana Uisle gus an Fheadha co po lean a nár gus fionnradh Dé 7 Cholaim Chille. Nead nár go Cluain an Bhuicinn é. Corcan mac Cerin Laighe 7 Muiredhach, t'eroglaoigh le é Laighnibh ann sin Rinnfeireadh mac nOdhbha mic Murchadha.

Oen Chaoir, mile, ix^xx. vi. Maolsechlann Ua Rodachan, ardsenedach Sinna Coirnn Uisle. 7 Aibill Ua Maonaigh, ardsenedach Cenéoil Fiacc. dec. Cennetigh no lasgadh nile righ Eirenn. Lasadh Leighlinne go hAr dh'an no go n-an o'eirreach. Bele, 7 hUi Feargna do eachtain for each go Cluain mic Nois, co pucpar gabail a Chaoir na fuarpra, 7 co po marbhsat iad a. Mac Leighinn 7 iad. Do gabh Dia 7 Chaoan Deilbha, co no eighen, a Cas Ua Ruairc, ina nocadhain, 7 po bhiadh fonna, 7 no bathadh ann an eastar. Ua Feargo, espoc po shiabh an mac Leighinn. Bodarcan Deaghaire cpuit agus ap na bápach gur an ngabhail leo gur an tonad ar a puccad. Muircheartach, mac Diarmada, co cai i Mumain, co cpuce cum espoc, 7 co po hoit an mac Razwell. Flaithbheartach Ua Ceallaigh, righfhear Gaileng, decc ina mhiaghe. Amond Ua Lochlann, righfhear Cenannpachta, do éc.

Oen Chaoir, mile, lxxvi. a haon. Muircheartach Ua Maoldoraidh, ardsenedach Oirgiall. Nioclaolann Ua Longarg, fear 7 pagart Cluana mic Nois, Ciarán, pilidhghnó Chlannda, ecclasdn Ghlinnsmóil, Tighearnach Gofraidh Ua Cathasaigh, righfhear Gaileng, do écc.

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[a] *Mochaemoc*.—Now Timahoe. The Annals of Tighernach give the death of this abbot at the year of the Slaughs.

[b] *Cenannchaidh*.—This name is now written Cenannus, which is a barony in the west of the county of Clare; but the territory of this name was originally co-extensive with the diocese of Kilfenora.

[c] *Annals of Tighernach*.—These words are omitted in the Rawlinson MS. B. 502.

[d] *A. D. 1066*. Here ends in Rawlinson B. 502 the Annals of Tighernach, and Dubhaltach adds the following words:—"Annals of Tighernach, Comarbach Ciaráin and Comhgaill, abbot of Ardbraccan, died. All Kells with [sic] Dowling burnt. Leighlin all burnt besides the village." [Here, except the words "Annals of Tighernach," which are in the Book of Leacan, the Dublin] "exhibits

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over Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of the foreigners, wherein many were slain; and the Leinstermen were defeated on the same day at Dearmhach-Cholaim-Chille, through the miracles of God and Colum-Cille. Great frost throughout Ireland in this year. A great war between the Leinstermen and Meathmen, during which many of the Leinstermen were slain, together with Muirchertach, son of Dalibhach, son of Macfirmaidh.

The Age of Christ, 1059. Maelchiarain Ua Robhachain, airchinneach of Sord-Cholaim-Chille; and Ailill Ua Maelchiarain, airchinneach of Eaglais-Beg [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died. Cennannus was all burned, both houses and churches. Lorrha was all burned, except the oratory. The Eli and Ui-Fergusa came upon a predatory excursion to Cluain-mic-Nois, and they took prisoners from Cros-na-screaptra[k], and killed two persons, i. e. a student and a layman. God and Ciaran incited the Dealbhna, with their lord, i. e. Aedh Ua Ruairc, to go in pursuit of them; and they defeated and slaughtered them, killing, among others, the Tanist of Ui-Fergusa, who had slain the student. The Dealbhna arrived at ringphanna on the following morning, bringing the prisoners to the place whence they had been taken. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, went to Mumha[l], and exacted tribute from thence, and defeated the son of Baghnall. Flaithbhertach Ua Ceallagh, lord of Breagha, died on his pilgrimage. Amhaidh Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corcumdhruadh[b], died.

The Age of Christ, 1060. Muireadhach Ua Maelcoluim, airchinneach of Doire; Maeltolum Ua Longaigh, a learned man and priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, Ciaran, doctor of Cennannus, a distinguished sage; Tigbearnach Bourcheach,

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embodying" [Clonenagh was a spiritual school] "of Ireland, and Cenn-a-mhaigh, i. of the poets, i. e. Ciaran and Colman, were one. Maelciaran O'Robhachan, Airchinneach of Swords" [Sword], "Comarb of Colum-Cille, Murtagh mac Gillaberry, lord of Breagh, killed. A dispersion of the Fidhmen and Ossraige by the men of Brogh, viz. by Leinstermen and Meathmen. Flannagan O'Kelly, King of Brogh, died in the pilgrimage." — *Ann. Vit., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1060. They of Ely O'Carroll and O'Fogarty came to prey Clonvicknose, and took certain captives from the place called Cross-na-screaptra, and killed two there, a layman and a spiritual; whereupon the clergy of Clonmacnoise incited those of Inishmore-Boetius, with their king, Hugh O Royack, in their pursuits, who gave them an overthrow, and quite discomfited them, and killed the prince of O'Furne, that before killed the spiritual man, and also brought those captives the next day back again to the place from whence they were so unrighteously taken." — *Ann. Clon.*

Rotchoach, i. e. of Sliemna-Boirche mountains, near the source of the Upper Bann, in the county of Down.

anmchara Epscoip, saxanach, 7 comarba Finneni, Maoilisa mac an Zoilla, deoc do flaith. Oenus Ua Coppmacan, apcinneach Inp Cumperan, 7 Conuing 7 a parp imdeach Opna Macha, déc. Domnall Ua Maoilepuil do mapbad la Naoiseb Ua Canannain i cear. Cumlan mac Congalaig, eagnai Uladh, epc, decc ap neigilchenn. Niall mac Mantaighinn, eagnai Oilig, déc. Saidhcenla hUa Dubdabuin i an Tiu bfinnis, co Cinn cipaid, go pubpaid an dunad, 7 co pumaid an eoghan laigi pa cedoir a an bpiotain, 7 pa loig. Oil Dalua Beag. Muinceps Mupchada do gabail pan Loch Oiphli, 7 an aipdigh ap Aod Ua Concobair. Muinn Finne Pancpatic pia Aod Ua Concobair pop lapcap Connacc, 7 pa mudugud é, 7 pucad a ceann co Cpuachan Chonnacc ap pramenn pop mac Aeda mic Nuanap. Finn, an leabaidh do lopcad cona slúaigh. Plaiz Ua Cealbaig, ambap eagnai Opiap, do mapbad do na Saxanc. Zaidhe Ua Canapaigh, eagnai Opiz, déc. Mac Ua Dúngail, eagnai Ua mópainn Chualann, déc. Niall Niadh mac pi Laigh 7 Fall do dul ipin Muiman la Saxanaig, 50 po la Murchad ipin Oamscoill 7 50 po loipc mac ope na Muman eccip eigill 7 aphap.

Aeap Cpiopt, mile pfscad a dó. Riolla Opope Ua Maoldopuib, comarba Chaluim Chille, eccap Epinn 7 Albain, Maolpuanaid Ua Dingne, ppim cuim ipin Tuaipcipt Opeann, 7 Mupchad Ua Laingéin aipcinneach Pfpna,

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Nas Cruchnaigh.—Now Inchinnerry, near Nevil, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.—See note under the year 1041.

Aedh an Leathanaigh, i.e. Hugh of the Broad Face.

Muinntir Maelcatha.—The race of the patronymic of the O'Malleys and their followers, who were at this period seated in the barony of Murrisk, on the west coast of North Connaught, in the county of Galway.—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's West Connaught, p. 211.

Glenn-Uisdenn, i.e. Parrish's glen or valley. Not identified.

Cluain mic Nóis.—Now Inishcaltra, in the county of Roscommon.

Cassidh.—A celebrated plain, situated about one mile east of the town of Tipperary.—See it referred to at A. D. 1068, 1582, and 1600.

The plain of Magh-Ene.—That, which is otherwise called the Great Plain of Meelick, is situated in the present county of Tipperary, and is bounded on the north by the Abbeny Ochaibhdha (Owenyogher), near Dunkip, and extends thence to the Galty mountains.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1582. Maurice O'Scannail, Archdeacon of Ross; Elissæus mac Inemed ui Heerin, Ogna Ui Cormacan, Archdeacon of Land Cogwy; Thomas Beckett, Dean of Fimore,

chief musicians of Ireland, anchorite, and successor of Bangor; and Mac Roighne Mac ua Brolchain, died of the plague. Ugus Ua Cuirnnain, airchinnech of Inis Lonnscraigh, and Conaing, fosterchinnech of Ard-Macha, died. Domhnall Ua Maeldoraidh was slain by Brandubh Ua Cinaedain in a battle. Cu Duirn son of Conghalach, lord of Uachtar-thire, died after a good life. Nádh. son of Martuinnchuain, lord of Oilneca, died. An army was led by Aedh mac Gilla Brenainnigh Ua Conchobhair to Ceann-coradh [Kincora], and he demolished the fortress, and destroyed the enclosing wall of the well, and cut its two oldest and also sacred Oak-Nuts. Ua Maenaigh-Muirchertaighe invaded Loch Oirbsean, and slew[1] Aedh Ua Conchobhair. The victory of Cluain-Phadraigh was gained by Aedh Ua Conchobhair over [the people of] West Connaught, where many were slain, together with Faidhbhi. O'Faidhbheartaigh lord of West Connaught was beheaded, and his head was carried to Cruachan in Connaught after the son of Aedh, son of Faidhbhi, had been defeated. Dearmaid-mhoir was burned, with its churches. Flann Ua Cellaigh, heir to the lordship of Breagha, was slain by the Saithni. Gaeidhidh Ua Catharnaigh, lord of Breagha, died. The son of Mac Lonphaill, lord of Ui-Briuin Chualann, died. The son of Maelmaedhoc, lord of Leinster and of the foreigners, proceeded into Munster upon Mhidhe-tide, and made a bloody slaughter of the Munstermen at Cnamh-choill, and burned the plain of Munster both houses and forts.

The Age of Christ, 1062. Gilbert[2] Ua Maeldoraidh, successor of Colum-Cille and of Iona; and Aibe, Muirchertach Ua Dardain, chief sage-bard of the north of Ireland, and Murchadh Ua Laidhgnen, airchinnech of Bearna,

[1] *Slew.*—In 1061, Hugh O'Flaherty, prince of Delvin, was treacherously killed. He, O'Connor, king of Connaught, broke down the enemy house of Mac Bric-Bearnas, in Kinnegad, and slew Milleog and slaughtered the Clann-Colmain; were in the Kinnegad mansion at Redmond's there. Begnus, doctor of Kells, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

[2] *Ua Faighlen.*—Now generally anglicised Derry or Derry, without the prefix Ua or O' in the north of Ireland.

[3] *O'Laidhgnen.*—Now anglicised Lynam throughout Leinster.

déec. Caéranneaò ré nOiodh an Zha bearnaiz hUa Conéobair for mac Ruaiòri, in ro marbaò aéthogaé do Clonn Choncaiz. Taòg, mac Aoòa Uí Conéobair, do marbaò lá mac Aoòa mic Ruaiòri, ⁊ la hArcar Connaéc, Cpeach la hAnogar mac Lochlainn i cinneaò Connacht, co tuccpar ré mile do buaiò ⁊ mile do bpaicc. Donnchan Ua Maéamnaé do marbaò la Zhollaéatráin Ua Machamain, eiclipa Muigheon. Ruaiòri, mac Concaipze, tanaiy Phamaige, do marbaò do mac Néill Uí Ruairc. Diarmaid, mac Murchaòa co Laigniò do dol don Mumain, co ro loiscc Luimneaé ⁊ Dún na Tpiucha, ma medraiò,

Ringarcar Laigin Luimnech,
Na daigpi o Orum banbgéch.
Ro pácpac ann an pluag purgéch
Luimneach ua gual guim gainneaé.

Niall mac Eochada, pí Ulaò, ⁊ a mac Eochaiò mac Néill mic Eochaòa, pigoamna an cinneiy, déec in Io Nouembir ma diardain.

Aoir Chiopt, mile phoca a tri. Conaiò, mac Céin, aipcinneach Cip móip Muéuma, Eochaiò Ua Dallain, aipcinneach Conaipe, ⁊ Muiceatan Ua Céleain, pnim Aipa Macha, déec. Ceallach Ua Caoin, eccnaiò ⁊ aigeonpe, decc. Ua Maòaòain, pháéitim do mainip Cluana mic Noip, ⁊ mac Donnguil pelgiuin Cille bapa, déec. Conaing Ua hEagpa, pháéitim Cluana mic Noip, déec. Zopmlaiò, ingin Catail mic Ruaiòri, déec ina

The son of Randal: i. e. of Randal, Rory, or Rodrick O'Flaherty.

Clann-Congaigh: i. e. the race or progeny of Congach; a sept of the Ui-Briuin-Seola, seated east of Galway Bay, of whom, after the establishment of surnames, Mac Aodha (now anglicé Mac Hugh) was the chief family.—"Inri mac Aoda in oroò don ap Clonn Aiopumpuc Chongaiz," i. e. the family of Mac Aodha on the east side" [i. e. of Cnoc-mor and Gnaisge] "over the Clann-Congaigh of the wide plain."—*O'Dugan*.

Dun-na-Trogbaisti.....There is no place now bearing this name near Limerick, or the city of Limerick. It may have been the ancient name of Doon, near Pallasgreen, in the county of Limerick.

Druim-dabh-each: i. e. Oak-hill, now unknown.

The Annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1463. Rory O'Flaherty, king of West Connaught, killed by Hugh O'Conor in battle. Gilchrist O'Mardagary, Coarb of Columbkill in Ireland and Scotland; Maelmaa O'Dugay, chief soule-frend" [ammdpa. *patedrus*] "of Ireland, in Christo dormiens. Teig mac Hugh O'Conor killed by Kindred-Congay. A. by West Connaghe, *per dolum*. An army by Arigal mac Lochlainn into Connaghe,

died. A battle was gained by Aedh an Gha-bhearnaigh Ua Conchobhair over the son of Ruaidhri, wherein eighty of the Clann-Cheareaigh were slain. Tadhg, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, was slain by the son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, and [the people of] West Connaught. A plundering excursion was made by Ardghar Mac Lochlainn into the province of Connaught, whence he carried off six thousand cows and one thousand prisoners. Donncuan was slain by Gilliehanain Ua Machaimen, lord of Mughdhorna-Ruaidhri, son of Carthrigh. Tanist of Fearnmhagh was slain by the son of Niall Ua Ruairc. Diarmaid, son of Murchadh, with the Leinstermen, proceeded into Munster, and burned Luimneach and Dun-na-Trapcharia[a]; of which was said:

The Leinstermen came to Luimneach,
The good men of Druim-dairbhreach[b];
The stately host left Luimneach
One heap of sand-like coal.

Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, and his son, Eochaidh, son of Neill, son of Eochaidh, royal heir of the province, died on Thursday, the Ides of September.

The Age of Christ, 1062. Cinaedh, son of Aicher, airchinneach of Lismor-Mochuda; Eochaidh Ua Dallain, airchinneach of Coindere; and Maeldhan Ua Ceileachain, Prior of Ard-Macha, died. Ceallach Ua Caemh[c], wise man and anchorite, died. Ua Miadhachain[a], lector of the family of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Mac Donghail, lector of Cill-dara, died. Conaing Ua hEaghra, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Gormlaith, daughter of Cathal, son of

from whence they brought 6000 of cows" [ar mbó co buadh] "and 1000 of men. Donncuan O'Machaen killed by Gilliesa O'Machaimen, king of Magura. Eochu mac Neill mic Eochu, heire of the fifth of Ireland, and Eochu O'Laithech, king of Kindred-Duvtare, *in pontonis mortui est.* Rory mac Connaghe, heire of Fereal, killed by Neil O'R[illegible] sonne."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1062. Prince Tely mac Hugh O'Connor was treacherously by the O'Flahvertyes slain. Neale mac Loghrie, king of Ulster, and his son, died. Gillacrist O'Moylemithie, a toch young prince of all Ireland, died. Limbrick was burnt by king Dermot mac Moylenoe, and by Terence or Turlough O'Bryan."—*Ann. Clon.*

[a] *Dun-na-Trapcharia*.—Now anglicised O'Keeffe, and sometimes Keeffe, without the prefix O'. The family descends from Art Carrdi, who was son of Fingunn, King of Munster, who died in the year 362.

[b] *Druim-dairbhreach*.—Now always anglicised Meehan, without the prefix Ua or O'.

[c] *Ua Miadhachain*.—Now always anglicised Meehan, without the prefix Ua or O'.

hoibepe m Ap Macha. Caral mc. Dornhaóil, eighfna Ua nEachach Muman, eighfna Raithine co maighdib a mbeirtin, ana Fhaopchlech Cheanntig Ua Taidg, eighfna Fir Li, mece Uaighi Uloinn Ua Riacrain, paipeann a Oide, in daighre, i Domh Cheanill Feilepeapp Ua Maoilmaichog, coicrigfha na nDamnach, mec Shaidéil mic Ia hAingap, a mac Colium, mic Fhir Shoiple i nap co hiomrip Lunge, i co muam O nAilella, i an gaeoip eighfna Connacc uile ina reach in Aon Ua Conchobair, i in Aon mic Neill i Rompe, i in mac Aipt i Rompe. Dam alle sepe nAipt an eagail an Connacaig pop muinnip Ui Chonchobaip Oiche, i po imeacc ioc i nic co tuaim Inepe, i pan co pepann Connacht apeip. Cuim mac Ia hAingin i Toippdelbaig Ia nAipmin, i Ia Oapmaicc mac Uaip i nAilbe. Tpeagan i cuice Ia Laignib, i go h-ic i pa Cpann. Cpeach mop pop Sciathi pan aghaidh, i cepe eighe i anoime. Cachan Ua hEachach, pi Ulad, occ. Slaighedh la Fhaipcheall mic Uaip i nAilbe i Muman, go pangatap maipe maccaip an Muman ina pein go pupgabh, gabh occa. Tonn mac Ailgain i Mhaelan an pee fipp, a mac an ua Toippdelbaig Ui Aipmin ina pebaipe rein Oapmaicc, pi crepan. Toippdelbach mentu pop Mupchad go po be ap a muinnip. Do hinnis Oairmec iapnaidhi ipin Muma i go cang gaile Muman a aipi pianaip go Cill mhic Enain, go cuig na gall ipin Mum Toippdelbaig a calen. Cuig peach mic Faelain i Ailgeni, eighfna Laigin, co maghub.

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1 *Cuilen, &c.* — *Port-Cuilen*, i.e. the town of the family of O'Cuilen, who afterwards settled near Lough Foyle in Derry.

2 *Eochaidh, &c.* — See note [a], under A. D. 983, p. 668, supra.

The Fraechall-rock, i.e. the Wrasse-rock.

Mac Lochlann. — He was of this period the head of the Norse Danish, or King of Ath-cliath.

Athlone Bridge, i.e. the ford or ferry of the River Shannon, over the site of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon, built under A. D. 1211, p. 316, supra.

The Arch-Bishop of Ard-Macha, i.e. the Lord Archbishop of Armagh, in the county of Armagh.

3 *Now was Mac Lochlann*, &c. This chapter would be translated in English:

"Now was Mac Lochlann, i.e. the Danish chief of Ath-cliath, in the east of the parish of Taboyne, in the barony of Navan and county of Meath. This was formerly a part of the territory of Loarn. Now the town is Donaghpatrick, &c., in the Fraechall, and Index, p. 477.

Mag Rosnacha, i.e. the Rosnaclech-hill, now Knockdoe hill, a high mountain in the parish of Moygawley, barony of Corran, and county of Sligo.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1063. Murchadh mac Finn, king of Ailech, was killed by his own people. Muiredach

Raithbri, died on her pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Cathal, son of Donnchadh lord of Ui-Eathach-Mumhan, i.e. lord of Baithlinn, was killed by his own son, i.e. the Finnshuideach. Cuindubh Ua Tuaiig, lord of Fearnaid, died. Maelmochtaina Ua Maeluidhair, royal heir of Oileach, was slain by the Cinel-Owaill. Gilla-maith Ua Maeluanbhuidh, a young lord [the most promising] of the Gaedhil died. A great army was led by Aedgar, i.e. Mac Lochlainn, from Gleann-Sailghi eastwards to the west of Luighne, and to the [River] Muaidh of Ua-Amhalghaidh; and all the lords of Connaught came into his house with Aedh Ua Conchobhair, with Aedh, son of Niall Ua Finnaine, and the son of Art Ua Maeilsechlainn. The cave of Ailt Gesit in Ceara, was demolished by the Connaughtmen, against the people of Leth-Cuinn-Aedhain [Aedh's], and eight score persons and the jewels of Connaught were carried off from thence. Lismore-Mochuda was burned by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo. The choice and kings provender in Leinster, and also spread throughout Ireland. Great scarcity of provisions for cattle in this year, and scarcity of corn and shoons. Eochaidh Ua Eochadha, King of Uisnech, died. A great army was led by [Diarmaid] the son of Mael-na-mbo, into Munster; and the chiefs of the Plain of Munster came into his house, and left hostages with him. The son of Brian, and Murchadh of the Short shield, his son, came to Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, to attack him after the departure of Diarmaid [son of Mael-na-mbo]; and Toirdhealbhach defeated Murchadh, and slaughtered his people. Diarmaid afterwards proceeded into Munster, and took the hostages of Munster from the Water southwards to Cnoc Breenann, and delivered these hostages into the hands of Toirdhealbhach, [who was] his foster-son. Laighseach son of Faelan Ua Riaillin, lord of Laeighis, was slain.

O'Colegan, Bishop of Armagh, successor of Cathal O'Donnchadha, Archbishop of Cashel-Munster; Cathmil O'Teag, King of the Hy-Fiac, Maelmichaim Ua Maelagan, lord of Ardcarn, killed by the enemyes, viz. Kinaird-Cinell. Great Cess by Mac Lochlainn, from Glen-Amnie westerly to the west part of Luigne, and to the River Muay Gesvalgni, where all the kings of Connaught came into his house, with Hugh O'Connor and Hugh mac Rell O'Rourk, and with Aed O'Neill's power. The cave called Uaig-Ailla, in Ceara, taken by Connacia upon Hugh O'Connor's men, where lost men and women. Built was before, according to Easter, due to the love of Dominica upon Thursday, and in the 16th of [this month]. O'Cassidy and Archbishop of Munster-Mochuda Teaba O'Challain. Assumed to Colmcar, a year dominical. — Ann. Ult. Ord Maeilsechlainn 10.

Mag Craith, mic Feargoc a cheap. Oilgen Ua Sona, ardsmeach Ard-eaglaise. Cosdubhac, ardsmeach Ard-brecain, Eochaid Ua Dorcain, ardsmeach Domnaigh Mor Maighe Ire, an Dall Ua Conain, airchinnech 7 ard-fear leabhar na Hirnaidhe, 7 Foilchumarpaill Ua Maeilmeichi, sui. Dunchadh mac Cerain, airchinnech Muighe, do airgiodhadh, 7 a dul do Roim iarrtha, co ndeachaidh go bfuair airchinneach i mBreifne breitheamhnas. Muircheartach Ua Neill, rioghna Tealach Eachdhe, do marbhadh la hUibh nDunchadha. Aindiasal mac Lochlainn, rioghna Gall, d'ec i nDealbna Eathach, 7 a adhnacal in Ardmacha co mor, 7 co naithmhin i cruaidhaibh na progpaise. Diarmaid Ua Cleirigh, ploy-bhasina Luighi, do marbhadh la Cenel Eogain. Murchadh Ua Follamain, raimhi Mhuighe, 7 a bhreithir, do marbhadh i meadhon. Dubsaidhbe, mac Maeilmuire, comarba Phadraice, déc iar naithrighe eochaidhe an céd bó do Bretnibh, 7 Maeldoma, mac Aindiasail do gabail na haidhmhe.

Aois Criosd, mile, seisedh a cuig. Maeldoraidh Ua Mannaeen, eprog. Dubsaidh Ardmacha, ard-airchinneach Eireann 7 Albain, d'ec, i nAth Liag, do Ui do Dubsaidh go fuasach,

Dubsach duine dhegreach dur,
Rosca an fogus ghaeth gaor.
Nir ghabh as caindeacht an ait,
Ag a sir sior sonn saeth.

Osmaill, ardsmeach Lusdhumain, d'ec. Donnchadh Ua Muiredhaigh, ri Ulad, do marbhadh la hUibh Eathach hardcheirt i nDaimh ag Bhrudaigh. Gilla-espuic,

Ua Donnaile.....*hua suphoisd Poetry and Poets, w'thout the genitive C.C.*

Is sund sis ard Magh Ita.....*Now formerly was a parish church near the village of Castleisland in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal*.....*See Colgan's Trias Thaum. p. 181, n. 13, 163.*

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year.

Aedh, lord, Bishop Ossian, Airchinnech of Ardbraccan; the head of Lismore, pious poet of Ireland; celebrated Airchinnech of Armagh, Scribe of Derry, Archimandrite of Inisglothair in Mac Bile, in Dunlo Ascetical, Murtagh O'Neill, King of Tirconnell, killed by the O'Crotharcans. Dubsagh O'Brien, royal heir of Ormond, killed by Amlaeve. Dunchadh, Coarb of Patrick, 6 Kal. Septembris, in bona penitentia in vetusta ætate. Maelisa mac Amalgaid took his place. Gillaespuic O'Flaid, heir of Leix, was killed by Amlaeve. Aedh mac Loughlin, king of Ailech, died at Tulach Og, and was buried in Ardmagh, in Mausolæo Regum. Malachy, king of Britaine killed by Jacob's sons. Kal.

The Age of Christ, 1064. Dubhtach Ua Sona, airchinneach of Ard-sratha; Cormac, airchinneach of Ard-Breacain; Eochaidh Ua Doireidh, airchinneach of Domhnach-mor of Magh-Itha; the blind Ua Lonain, chief poet and chief historian of Munster; and Gillabuaidhe Ua Maeluidhrith, died. Donnchadh son of Brian, chief king of Munster, was deposed; and he afterwards went to Rome, where he died, under the victory of penance, in the monastery of Stephen the martyr. Muirchertach Ua Neill, lord of Tealach-Og, was slain by his Crecraithnians. Aedhagan Mac Loghlainn, lord of Oilech, died at Tealach-Og, and was buried at Ard-Macha, with honour and veneration, in the tomb of the kings. Diarmaid Ua Lorcain, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the Cinel-Eogain. Murchadh Ua Faelanain, Tanist of Meath, and his brother, were treacherously slain. Dubhdaleithe, son of Maelmaire, successor of Patrick, died, after praiseworthy penance, on the first of September; and Machta, son of Aedhagan, successor of the abbacy.

The Age of Christ, 1065. Maelbrighde Ua Maenaigh, a bishop; Dubhthach Albanach, chief annalist of Ireland and Alba, died at Ard-Macha. Of Dubhthach was said:

> Dubhthach, a strict, austere man,
> Who made the poems, cheap above,
> The friend of souls, thou seest, has obtained heaven,
> [In exchange] for his late, thin-bearded domicile.

Domhnall, airchinneach of Lughmadh, died. Donnchadh Ua Maelghnathuis, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Ulidians themselves, in the Dunch-

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maeloch, king of Ulidia," [of the death of whom] "Ulto. *Hic est primus annus Cycli maxini paschalis a constitutione Mundi, prescripsus non nisi cum magna paschalis ab Incarnatione Domini a Kal. primis, cum Sextilio, et ut accedit cum Indictione*"—*Ann. Ult. Cod Clar.* fol. 14.

The Annals of Clonmacnois notice the death of Donogh O'Brien, at Rome, under the year 1063, as follows.

A. D. 1063. Donogh mac Brian Boroy was king, as I am apt, and was soone deposed again, and went to Rome to do penance, because he had a hand in the killinge of two other princes, Teig mac Brian, Bp. Imagh the crowne of Ireland with him thither, which remained with the Popes until Pope Adrian gave the same to Henry the Second, that conquered Ireland. Donogh mac Brian died in pilgrimadge in the abbey of St Stephen in Promontory."

'*Dubhthach*—" A. D. 1065. *Is Dubhthach Albanus, Archiepiscopus, qui pro pace Dei et amore Hiberniæ et Albaniæ pacem undique in...*

mana Cathail ap Laighe do marbadh na ri a mBinneap, do mharbadh la
cuigsa Dai nAlbane. Domnall Ua Lamghe, cuigsa Dal nAlbane, 7
Muircheartach Ua Riadaighill, cuigsa Gaighre Ghaedheal, do marbadh la
hUa Liathain. Aedhadh Ua hEidirsceoil, cuigsa Ua Fiachrach, do marbadh la
Conall Cogamh. Leodan, mac Gaighren, cuigsa Gaidhel, do marbadh la
Concobar Ua Riaradhaighthe. Oghcar Claireach mac Nial la Cinneidigh,
7 la hUa Briain. Cluana ripen do ergabh la h-aipri haipdi. Imm ra na
cuigi laithi ap in gaimh a Dia mic Neill Ua Raighilligh Chapmaic, mic Tuirg
Ui Cheallaigh, cuigsa Ua Maine. Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobair Dun na ngall,
7 gpianmuighe gaipi cpia gaipeadh Dé, Chapain, 7 Spenainn, ipi ecailse do
ecaipdeas, 7 do cuimneadh a naitpeoin le hOide, 7 paccbaipe a aitpe laip imon
laim ainmneaca é in gaipdeo amap nap lap Comaipe Colaimcille. Tepna Dia
Ua Raighilligh ipi maipgi gan gaipeo ipi cpi gpeadh Chapain.
Do cip an Chapmain mic Tuipc Ui Cheallaig, 7 a mac Corcdelbach in pig
Connacc. In hEdan Ua eCuindlaig pi Cenéoil Bhiatas. Chapcan, mac
Niadhmannig Ui Colupa, comarba Muiscpe Colaip, do marbadh la hUa Con-
chobair a hEdan. Cnu dilp aip an Riaracap, co pa geil pailil do glaipib
7 inan pacpail. Cailén Ui Domnallain, oilipi hpeirtinna hen Ua Pailge,
do mighen i nUib Opmithnaim.'

Aip Cpiopt, mile peapcca a pé. Oiarmaid Ua Damaine, coimgha Cuipe,
Cuanapan, comarba Cainnig, praéa Ua Riacain, aipdinn aeb Cluana hu-
ainn, [&c.] Pogartach, napai pu cape Aeham le, i cére iap pimaicne
cogaine. Pagartach Phom na Ulcaib, ecnaic 7 angaipi, i cére i cOpam
mic Uaip. Fiallchapaic, cigfina Cpeipne, do marbadh la hUa hEicnen. 7
Opiam a dih, ingin Concobaip Ui Mamlyeachaill, i cec. Fiallchapaic mic

Andrewes. Ferdoragh O Dubhthaigh Cudiosa, mor[t]uus est. Annals of Ulster.] Tomaltach, p. 2.

[1] Oilithrenn.—This title was awarded about the 11th or 12th century to the heredi-tary Airchinneach, or Dean, of the Church of Duleek, in the County of Meath. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year.

"A. D. 1608. Barbara Nugent [recte] "Barnewall" [primo-genita] "et Re-land and Scotland, in Arabic, i. galach. Donald O Mahowne, king of Ulidia, killed by his own brother Dowll. Archbishop of Lugmad, and Archdeacon of Down, died. Hugh O'Gal-lery took upon him the name of Kinsgall Owen. Beadle, enemy of Connell, who killed the King of Brefni, killed by Delacres. Toc O'Kelly's son, King of Hy Many, and O'Hagh-erty, king of Hy Connaght, killed by Hugh O'Conor. Donell O'Lagny, king of Delmeny.

ling [stone church] of Beannchair. Brodar, the enemy of Comhghall (it was by him the king was killed at Beannchair), was slain by the lord of Dal-Araidhe. Donnmall Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, and Muircheartach Ua Maelsabhaill, lord of Carraig Brachaidhe, were slain by the Ui-Meith. Echmhilidh Ua hAnradh, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Leochan, i. e. the son of Laidhgnen, lord of Gailenga, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by the Connaughtmen and Ui-Maine. Cluain-Earas was plundered by them on the day following. The chiefs who were there were Aedh, son of Niall Ua Ruairc, and Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine. Ua Conchobhair (Aedh) came against them, and defeated them, through the miracles of God, Ciaran, and Brenann, whose churches they had plundered; and a bloody slaughter was made of them by Aedh; and they left their boats with him, together with the ship which they had carried from the sea eastwards, through the middle of Connaught, to the Shannon. Aedh Ua Ruairc escaped from this conflict, but he died without delay afterwards, through the miracles of Ciaran. Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, and his son, Conchobhar, were slain by the King of Connaught, Aedh Ua Conchobhair, before the end of a year. Duanam, son of Mathghamhain Ua hEolusa, chief of Muintir Eolais, was slain by Ua Conchobhair, i. e. Aedh. There was such abundance of nuts this year, that the course of brooks and streamlets was impeded. Cuien O'Donnhuibhir, chief brehon of Ui-Failghe, was slain by the Ui-Crimhthannain.

The Age of Christ, 1066. Dunchadh Ua Daimheus, comharba of Doire; Gormlaith, successor of Cainneach [i. e. Abbot of Aghaboe]; Flaehs Ua Imagnai, airchinneach of Cluain-Iraraire, died[1] Fogartach, noble priest of Ardsalla-bo, died at a good old age. Fogartach Finn, [one] of the Culdees, a wise man and anchorite, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. Gilla-Brenain, lord of Breifne, was slain by the Ui-Beccon[1]; and Orlaidh, his wife, the daughter of Conchobhar

and Niamh O'Maelduin, lord of Corca-raeidhe, killed by Gilla-Ua Leochan mic Laegh-aire, lord of Calraighe, killed by Flann O'Maelagain. Dalmais O'Flaithi, Chief of Gnimach, killed by Kindred-Owen.—*Ann. 4 M. Ord Chronol.* tom. 49

[1] *Ui Beccon.*—A tribe, descendants of Beccon, who was the seventh in descent from Eochaidh Uaighnech-allaim, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century. This tribe were seated in Meath, probably at Rathbeccan, in the barony of Rathoath.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 13, and *Leabhar na-gCeart*, p. 182, note [1].

mac-ṫoi Domnaill, mic Tigernáin, mic Ualgairg, mic Néill. Ceallach, mac Murċeṫaiġ Ui Cheallaiġ, do marbaḋ. Mac Sinaiġ, tigerna Fairrġe, do marbaḋ. Fiallamonmne, mac Gana, mic Ualgairc, do marbaḋ. Conaṁḋ, mac Oḋamnaiġ, tigerna Conaille, déċe, iar naempaiġe. Fecht do ergnuch hi ṫeċt Culainn Mar dia Mairt, iar Mioncáirp, co nár mó dealaiḋ re folur eter nai a roilsi, 7 ba roḃert do áit uathaiḋ fri é co olum cratcepa nomṡe iarum. Mac Conaing Ui Mhurċaṁáin, aṫḃar tigerna Tíre hEnna, do marbaḋ la hUaṫ Ua Cerċeallaiġ, 7 la Tadg Ua Murċaṁáin. Gaiḃne, tigerna Ui Cerċeallaiġ, ḃáṫ Ui Mhurċaṁáin, déċe. William Conquerer do gabáil rigraiḋe Saxan, an 14 Octoḃer.

Loṙ Crist, mile peaṙċe a seaċte. Celechair Muṙṙoṁnach, eṙṙuc Cluana mic Noir, do ec. Do Uib Ceallaiġ Ḃrefne a cenel. Scoloṡe, mac Inoṙeasaig, ṙi-muineċ Mumaṁ. 7 ṙi-muineċ Gaoiḋiġlaiġ, neċe. Echtġile, mac Flann Mumṙeṁe, aṙḋṡeanċ Mumiṙeṁ uile, ṡec. Mogflaiṫeasaċ Leiṫe Moḋa la Diarmaid, mac Maiel na nḋo, la ṙiġ Laiġin, la Muṙċaḋ, 7 la Tuaṙṫealḃaċ Ua hEṁan, la ṙiġ Mumaṁ, la Cionaeṫaiġ, co ċṙoṙ. Hoḃ Ua Comḋiḃaiṙ, ṙi Conaċt cen ċṙoṙaḋ ṙoṙ a ṙeiṁeṁ ṡo no marbaḋ ann Ua Cerċeallaiġ, tigerna Cṙuṁṙaiġe Cuaṫa, 7 naoṁe ionaṁ

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Ua Mailseachlainn, died. This Gillakeaide was the son of Donnabhail, son of Tighearnan, son of Ualgharg, son of Niall⁸. Ceallach, son of Muircheartach Ua Ceallaigh, was killed. Mac Seanain, lord of Gailleanga, was killed. Gillamochonne, son of Aedh, son of Ualgharg, was killed. Cinaedh, son of Odharuibhe, lord of Conaille, died after penance. A star appeared on the seventh of the Calends of May, on Tuesday after Little Easter, than whose light the brilliance or light of the moon was not greater; and it was visible to all in this manner till the end of four nights afterwards. The son of Conaing Ua Muireagain, heir to the lordship of Teathbha, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair and Tadhg Ua Muireagain Aebhneann. Daughter of Ua Conchobhair, the wife of Ua Muireagain, died. William the Conqueror took the kingdom of England on the 14th of October.

The Age of Christ, 1067. Celechar Mughdh-mach, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, died; he was of the tribe of the Ui-Ceallaigh of Breagha. Sedhighe, son of Imreachtach, airchinneach of Mucnamh, and the airchinneach of Dun-Leathghlaise, died. Echthighern, son of Flann Mainistreach, airchinneach of Mainistir-Buithe, died. The great army of Leath-chuinn was led by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, King of Leinster; by Murchadh, and Toirrdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, into Connaught, and Aedh Ua Conchobhair met an ambuscade for them, so that Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra,

and Orlaith, his wife, died. Paganagh Eyre, an anchorite and exile, died at Glenrickarne. There was a battle fought in England between Harolbh and the Normans and Saxons this year, where there was an overthrow given to the Danes, and a fleet of seventeen ships of them killed."

Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe.—According to the Annals of Tighernach and those of Boyle, which correspond in recording Annals in this year, his name was Hugh. His son, Cathal, carried on the line of the subsequent princes of Kerry, for an account of whom see note to these Annals at A. D. 1164.

Some notice of his predecessors, kings of Kerry, may not be uninteresting here:

Flann Feorna (son of Colman, son of Godley, &c. &c.), their common progenitor in the eighth century, for whose pedigree, with many collaterals, see the Books of Ballymote and Lecan, left several sons, whose names, with those of their posterity, may be found in the same books.

Of these sons, Maeleodhe, the eldest, died, according to the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Inisfallen, King of Kerry, A. D. 782, leaving a son, Godley (Cobtach), who was King of Kerry, A. D. 836, whose son, Hugh, died King of Kerry, A. D. 843, leaving Imchinnach (Imchenneth) who died King of Kerry, A. D. 876, with whom the line of the posterity of Maeleodhe in the genealogical compilations before mentioned ends, having apparently been transcribed from a record contemporaneous with him; but the omission of Inisfallen (Codex Buidh.) give the obits of his son, Congal, and of his grandson, Cormac, successively Kings of

mmaille ppip. Cat Tapluigh Aonaig, eatp Aon an Thae bhpmaig Ua Concobaip, pi Connacht, 7 Aodh mac Aipt Uallaig Ui Ruairc go ppfpaid bpeipne ime, co i tpoigéap Aon Ua Concobaip, pi Cheacd Connacht uaim gaipced leite Cuinn, 7 an chpiap mante Connacht imaille ppip. in Aon Ua Conchtainne, eiptinn Ua mBiatpamuig, 7 co pucaibh iomdail apdha. Ap in pupaicnit bap Aoda Ui Conchobaip, an paoidh an painn,

Sdhe mbliadhan pheacar, ni puaill,
Agus uile mip in Fumn,
O Iosa Criosd, ni puidh in pmacht,
Go tcraoibéap Aon pi Connacht.

Mupchertach Ua Cathasg an bliadain i Loch Coirgtech. Ppuit inme i ppuil Adam Connacht eipide. Tadg Ua Ruairc an, eiptinn Tuathai, an maidm

Kerry, at the years 942 and 948 respectively. With the last-named they disappear from history, and probably became extinct. There seem, however, reasons to have been interrupted after the death of Inreachtach, by the succession of Crimthann or Kinnich Cosgrach, a younger branch of the family, set on the line of the descendants of Dunchad, son of Brian Boruma. The death as King of Kerry is recorded at these Annals at the year 978.

The posterity of Mahon, Murrough's eldest son, or Brian Boruma, then inherited the sovereignty of Kerry. How Murchadh left it, viz., Brian, the father of Donogh, from whom the pedigrees of O'Donoghoe is derived. Be again was the father of Dermot I., murdered 1072, who, namely: 1. Dermot II., † 1118, Murrough; 2. Donogh; and 3. Donnchadh, of the posterity of each of whom there were Kings of Kerry during the following century before the succession was finally settled in the descendants of Dermot, the youngest.

The eldest, namely, Dermot II., was the father of Teigh-mach, the last of the posterity of Murchadh, son of Brian Boruma, that became ruler of the whole tribe as King of Kerry, and whose death is recorded in these Annals at A. D. 978, viz. in those of Innisfallen (Duald) at the year 956; and from whose brother, Murchadh (Murrough), called Crom, or the Crooked, appear to have sprung the chiefs of this line, who are so often called, the name of O'Donoghoe. Nevertheless, Cuan had two sons, Solach and Maelsuthain, both Kings of Kerry (the former had reign, Ulster Annals, A. D. 1047 [Duald, MS.], and a son, whose death is noticed in these Annals, A. D. 1032. The latter, namely, Maelsuthain, left besides the tribe-name the Dames of the Lordship of Imokilly, A. D. 1016. By his wife was, 1. Maelsuth O'Maeldubhaigh, King of Kerry, who died A. D. 1047 (Ulster Annals of Tigernach, A. D. 1048, and latter Chronicle of Mac Firbis, A. D. 1046).

Maelsuthach, son of Dermot I., had a son, Murrough, who died King of Kerry, A. D. 1088 (Ulster, MS., and Comyn, son of Dermot I. had a son, Culmeichte, King of Kerry, who was murdered A. D. 1081).

The succession finally passed to the line of Cuhuidhir, the youngest son of Dermot I., in which it ever after remained. This Cuhuidhir

and many persons along with him, were killed. The battle of Turlach Adhnaighi between Aedh of the Broken Spear Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and Aedh, the son of Art Uallach Ua Ruairc, and the men of Breifne along with him; where fell Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of the province of Connaught, the hubbub man of the valour of Leath-Chuinn; and the chiefs of Connaught fell along with him, and, among the rest, Aedh Ua Conchenainn, lord of Ui-Diamada, and many others. It was to commemorate the death of Aedh Ua Conchobhair this quatrain was composed:

> Seven years, no scanty, not a short period,
> And a thousand, great the victory,
> From the birth of Christ, not false the jurisdiction,
> Till the fall of Aedh, King of Connaught.

Murcadh mor Ua Carthaigh was drowned in Loch Calgaich; he was the chief poet and chief chiamh of Connaught. Tadhg Ua Muireagain, lord of

had a son, Kory, who had Tadhg (or whom, perhaps Cathasach, named by Tighernach the Annalist, a [wrong] chief King of Kerry, A. D. [1092, was one of the brothers who had Hugh, the present subject, for the next, and probably also an elder son, the [elder] O'Conor, who is stated in the Annals of Innisfallen (Codex Bodl.) to have been slain by the Connacians near Loch Nemphit A. D. 1086.

For a different account of the *O'Conor Kerry* family we refer to *Miscellany of the Celtic Society*, Dublin, 1849, p. 111 et seq.

[1] *Tochmarc Adhnaighi* ... [illegible] probably the same place as Turlach Aeri in Ardfert between Moyvore and Kilconnell, near Ballymore, in the county of Galway, mentioned by O'Flaherty (*Hy-Fiach.* p. 327).

[2] *Loch Calgaich*: i.e. Lacus Calgachi. Not identified.

[3] The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1087. Sunday was Inis-bhuy, Archbishop of Mackaeve; the Archbishop of Desleghbhe: Hugh mac Calvagy chief of O-Duvinreibh; Edhagarg mac Flainn, Archbishop of Munster, in Domnach-mor-mor. An army by Tadhg O'Brien to Leighlin, and [there was] killed in that journey O'Conor, King of Kerry-Luachra. Kildare with exceeding great burning. Hugh O'Conor, [namely] Hugh [the seeking" [detective] "spear, archking of all Connaught, who merited reap at Loughrea [in the North half of Ireland killed by Connacians with whom was Hugh O'Mulkeevy, also killed, and many more by Hugh mac Art Uallagh O'Rourke, in the battle of Turlach-adhnaighi." —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the same entries are given in the Annals of Connaught, under the year 1088, as follows:

"A. D. 1088" [*recte* 1087]. "Murtagh mac Carthy, chief Poet of Connaught, was drowned upon Loch Cealgy. Catechar Mageoghegan, Bishop of Innis-Loinn, died. Pagnuse O'Maylemoye, and Tanyere O'Turlach O'Rorke, King of Moylurg, with their horse-

la Muircir Mamán i Maonmaigh. Donnsléibe Ua Gairpi, canaipt Lurcne, do marbad la hUa Briain Ua nEachra. Maolpsichlann, mac Giollabrighi, eiscipa na nDéisi, do erghabail do Thaigdeallaibh Ua Briain go scarad é Mumain i Breis, go po baill risi é.

Aoir Criost, mile fedecha a hocht. Cinaedh, mac Muiredhaigh, comarba Caoimhgin, Angene Mac an Ghoscanaigh, comarba Mochoemoge i Comhgall, Domnall Ua Catasaigh airchinneach Dhuin, i Colmán Ua Crioscain, fhilidh na Arda Macha, déc. Murchadh Ua hEidin, a. an fesé fhir, mac Donnchadha, mic Briain Boroimhe, rioghdamna Muman, do marbadh lá fir a Tearbha a nonuchal a seisrighe, i a noiscne, i a cinn do bheith co Cluain, i a colann go Deaghmagh. Domnall Ua Maoilsechlainn, a. mac Neill mic Maoilsechlainn, eiscipa Odhba, do marbad la maidm Sidhe lá a dhíbhscarp lá hAedh mac Neill mic Maoilsechlainn, i ir aon Domnall sin do gabsat Domnall na mbocht, i arbeara gumba ré ha cpaidhbhe po boi i nEirinn ina réimsi. Flaithbheartach Ua Fhrgail, eiscipa Tealcha Oce, do gabh do cenel mbeinnigh. Maolruanaidh, mac Amalgaidh, comarba Patraice, for cuairt Muman cétna pecht, co tucuc a lán cuairt ecin forsandail, i cobairse.

Aoir Criost, mile fedecha a naoi. Cobdach, pacaipt Cille hAra, cinn oghma i airchinnech Lurcne, déc. Aedh, mac Duibhgaill, pesanach Cluana Fraeha, [pesc]. Flannacán, mac Aeda, peapaimneach Arda Macha, déc iar noeigbliadhain. Dún dá Leglas, Ard ghrada, Lurcca, i Sord Cholumb Chille, do loscadh. Ua hAeda, eiscipa Ua Fiachrae Arda ghrada, déc. Mac mic Gairbi Ui Dunadhaigh, a. eiscipa Shil nAnmchada, do marbad tuas

went to Connaught, where they were met by Hugh O'Connor, king of that province, who gave them a fierce battle, where O'Connor Kerry, with many others, were slain. Some after the Irishmen gave the said Hugh a battle, and drove him thence. Hugh was Ard ollamh and [chief] poet."

Cobdach.—Now Covey, in the parish of Desertcreat, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—Ord. Map, sheet 28.

Screaball.—A screaball was a piece of silver coin weighing twenty-four grains, and estimated as of the value of three silver pennies or pennies. The offerings referred to in this passage meant valuable property, such as cattle, cattle, cattle, &c. &c.—See Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 213, 215.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year.

"A. D. 1068. Dunell O'Cahessy, Archimneach of Dun; Colman O'Crichan, Lector of Armagh; Mardoenagh, Coarb of Comgall; Cinaeh, Coarb of Cronanus, et Cheallach superstitiosus. Precha, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Munster the first time, and invested the full Archiepiscopal, as well overlarge" [recte screaballs] "as other duties.

Teathbha, was killed by Muinir-Tamain, in Mammhagh. Donnsleibhe Ua Gadhra was killed by Brian Ua hEaghra. Maelseachlainn, son of Gilla-brighde, lord of the Deisi, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and he was delivered into the hands of Ua Baic, who blinded him.

The Age of Christ, 1068. Cuasdh, son of Muireadhach, successor of Cainnighin; Aughene Mac-an-Bheanganaigh, successor of Mochuinog and Comaighill; Domhnall Ua Cathasaigh, airchinneach of Dun; and Colman Ua Cirbhain, lector of Ard-Macha, died. Murchadh, i. e. of the Short Shield, Ua Briain, son of Domnhadh, son of Brian Boramha, royal heir of Munster, was slain by the men of Teathbha, in revenge of their having been plundered and preyed; and his head was taken to Cluain [-mic-Nois], and his body to Dearmhach. Domhnall, grandson of Maelseachlainn, i. e. the son of Niall, son of Maelseachlainn, lord of Oilfinch, was killed in the battle of Sidhbhe, by his brother, Aedh, son of Niall, son of Maelseachlainn; and this Domhnall was usually called Domhnall of the Poor, and it is said that he was the most pious that was in Ireland in his reign. Flaithbheartach Ua Fearghail, lord of Tealach Og, was mortally wounded by the Cinel-Binnigh. Maelisa, son of Anbaighaidh, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Munster, for the first time; and he obtained a full visitation tribute, both in screabaibh[a] and offerings.

The Age of Christ, 1069. Cobhlaach, priest of Cill-dara, head of the piety and dignity of Leinster, died. Aedh, son of Dubhghall, Vice-abbot of Cumin-Fiadhna, [died]. Flannagan, son of Aedh, fos-air hiarnach of Ard-Macha, died after a good life. Dun-da-leathghlas, Ard-sratha, Lusca, and Sord-Chonnm-Chille, were burned. Ua hAedha, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Ard-sratha, died. The grandson of Gadhra Ua Dunadhaigh[b], i. e. lord of Sil-Aunchadha, was slain by

Myerough O'Brien heir of Munster, killed by the men of Tebra. Flatherach O'Ferall, king of Tethbaighe, wounded by Rimbed-Boy Donell mac Neil, called the Fox-a Donell, killed by his brother, Hugh O'Melaghlin."—*Ibid. Chronol.*, ann. 43.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain only two of these entries, which are entered under the year 1067, as follows:

"A. D. 1067" [recte, 1068]: "Murtogh O'Brien, prince of all Ireland, was killed by the people of Teaffa for preying them before, whose head was buried in Clonvicknose, and body buried at Derrowe. Donnell O'Maghlin, prince of Ailagh, was killed by his own brother."

[a] *Clann-Fiachra.*—Now Clanfeacle, in the barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone.—See note under A. D. 1063, *supra*.

[b] *The grandson of Gadhra Ua Dunadhaigh*, i. e. of Gara O'Deay. He was Diarmaid, son of Gadadhan, son of Gadhra Mor, son of Du-

maonaim. Sluaigh la Murchad mac Diarmata, go hInse Eogain, go rucsa, 7 cealla a. Gpamain, 7 Fabhar Fheicin, 7 Agh mbreacain, 7 go mard dna, Feccin eipium mic Gnaip do gabh, 7 go marbad deaghmac ap Gaill 7 Laighin do dhamnaibh eramdain. Mac Iaipn mic Dubcind, eighire na cCenann, decc. Paolan a. an Gaill Ua Mópna deca nAchad bó. Gollamain Ua hIpundenna, eighire Rata Taimnigh, decc. Gollamain mac Duib, ylaic Cpinnachain, do marbad la Macpaic Ua Mórda, i nDegap decmaighe Deg Macha, iap comluigi oaibh pon cainnim ap cáp, 7 an cainnim i ppapgaid mic Duib, go bpuil pail mic Duib beop, 7 go mba epe bérpap popp an Cainnim. Macpaic Ua Mórda iapeccna do marbad ag Moilin na ceporán i Fail archad bó, 7 dna. an Cainnim na ppapgaid, i ccecach Fhonnchan Mocain, 7 Colmain.

Gaip Cpiopt, mic peachmaine. Oilill Ua hUppcinnach, apd comarba Ciapain Clunna mic Nóp, dég na oiecpe i cCluain Iopaipp. Do écpca Rinn ceni Oilella. Donogal mac Zoipmáin, apd pgélaigthi Leithe Chuinn, 7 comarba abbaid Cluana mic Nóp, 7 Carapach, mac Capppe, abb Mungairbe, cinn cléipeach Fearn Muiban, decc. Fergal Ua Lanághén, abb Oéna, 7 Maolchpiche, mac Caeláinn, pofgnimaneach Apma Macha, décc. Mac Gnecaine, abb Iae, do marbad Mupchad, mac Diarmata, mic Maoil na nGall, cighina Gaill 7 Laighi pri lámh a athar, dég i nDe cluic, do tomaiz la pede Muige Femhin do fompad. Ap dia écoaime no páid an file na pannpi.

Gaill-Gall. The ancestor of the O'Maddens of the barony of Longford in the county of Galway.—See Duald Mac Firbis's Genealogies, p. 143.

Eochaidh, &c. [i. e. Ua Fidhra].—He was the son of Dunlaing, who was slain A. D. 1052, son of Muredhach, son of Cumeidhigh, son of Madhm, the progenitor of the O'Muirs of Iveagh.

Linda.—He was the ancestor of the family of O'Linda, now Doyle or Dowey, seated in Ulster from time out of mind, the heredity of East Maryborough in the Queen's County.

Cumenn, &c.—Cumeidhan. This was the name of some relic, but it is now unknown. The latter is of opinion that it was the crozier of St. Machoe of Iveagh-Machoe, or Timahoe or Fertagh of Clonenagh in the Queen's County.

Mailsechnaill na Cinnaigh, &c.—The Killi or Cinnaighs. This will now be called from the family of Mac Cinnaigh, one of whose branches very distinguished in the reign of Charles II., and took the name of Crosby, as appears from a letter in the handwriting of the great Duke of Ormond, preserved in the State Paper Office, London. The family of Crosby of Ardfert, in Kerry, are the present representatives.

The Annals of Ulster contain the following notices under this year:

"A. D. 1070. Gothrach, priest of Kildare & Christ's guest. Dunlaing Ua hAirmedha, Lector, and Records of Columkill, ab ipse designatus

Ua Madadhain. An army was led by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, [son of Mael-na-mbo], into Meath, where he burned territories and churches, namely, Gnamai, Fobhar-Feichin, and Ardinracain; but Feichin slew him, face to face, and a great destruction was made among the foreigners and Leinstermen by various distempers. Maelsirn, son of Dubhthach, lord of the Comanns, died. Fachan, i. e. the Blind, Ua Mordha[a], died at Achadh-bo. Gillamolua Ua Brasideadha, lord of Rath-Tamhaighe, died. Gillamaire, son of Dubh[c], chief of Crimhthannan, was slain by Macraith Ua Mordha, in the doorway of the oratory of Teach-Mochua, they having previously mutually sworn upon the Caimmin[d], which was in the possession of the son of Dubh, that the blood of the son of Dubh is now and ever will remain upon the Caimmin. Macraith Ua Mordha was afterwards killed at Muilleann-na-Crossan[e], in the vicinity of Achadh-bo, having the Caimmin with him, in revenge of Finnan, Mochua, and Colman.

The Age of Christ, 1070. Aibill Ua hAirretaich, chief successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, died on his pilgrimage at Cluain-Iraird. Aibill was of the tribe of Corca-Raidhe[f]. Donnghal, son of Gorman, chief lector of Leath-Chuinn, and Lamentation of Cluain-mic-Nois: and Cathasach, son of Cairbre, Abbot of Mungairit, head of the clergy of Munster, died. Fearghal Ua Laidhgnen, Abbot of Othain; and Maelbrighde, son of Cathassaigh, fossirchinneadh of Ard-Macha, died. Mac Baethine, Abbot of Ia, was killed. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid[g], son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of the foreigners and of Leinster, under baptism, died at Ath-cliath, privately on Sunday, the festival of Mary, in winter. It was in memorandums of him the poet composed these quatrains:

son of Niall, King of Ui Fiachra Ardsalla; Hugh mac Duvgall, Scenap of Clonfacrina; Flannagan mac Hugh, steward" [perapcunach, i.e. attendant, or resident archimandrite] "of Ardmagh, in possession mortui sunt."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but one of these entries, which is given under the year 1069, thus:

"Cuchagh, priest of Kildare, flower of all Leth-Cuinn, died."

[a] *Corca-Raidhe*: i. e. the race or progeny of Fiacha Raidhe, son of Fiacha Suighdhe, son of Feidhlimidh Reachtmhar.—See *Oggygia*, p. 333. This tribe was seated in and gave name to the present barony of Corkaree, in the county of Westmeath.—See notes under A. D. 807 and 1185.

[c] *Murchadh, son of Diarmaid*.....He is the progenitor after whom the Mac Murroughs, or Kavanaghs, of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. The death of this Murchadh is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1069, thus:

"Murrough, son of King Dermot, king of the Danes of Ireland and Leinster under his father, died."

Cuiṁa aṗuṁ i nUr cliaṫ
Ní ba paṗbṁach co bṗáṫ mbaṫ;
Polaṁ an úiṁ cen ua nDuach,
Luaṫ ṗo gonaḋ luṫ a luach.
Tuiṗṗeach ceṫ uiṁ ṗ in úiṁ,
Imó eṫiu nap caomṗeach ṗluaṫ,
Aṗo ceol cách coṗṗ an ṗiṫ,
Na ṗil ceṫ oíc co bṗáṫ nduan.
Muṗchaṫ mac Diaṗmaiṫa béṁ,
Iomda maṫṫṗa na Eiaṁ,
Cṫá i nḃṗoṫ ṫo báṗ an maiṫ
Ceṫ ṗloṫ ṗo ṗaoiṫ gnaṗ ḋon ṗlaiṫ.
Oṫbaṫ an béṁ nach buan e,
Cuc ṗe ṗa ṫṗuaich aṗa ṫí
Nach ṗo mach ṗo ḟoṫ ṗeaṫ ṫe,
Neach nap é ṫo ṫoṗ a ṗṫí.
Maṫ ua ṫṗuḋ hUi Maoil na mbó,
Na bṗuiṁ ṗṫaṗ, ṗ ṗo ṗcaiṫ bó,
Ap cino ṗe na nuṫ co Dia.
Cio ṗiṫ ṗa ṗeaṗṗ ṫo ṫṗuḋ é.

Diarmaid, mac Diarmata, mic Maoil na mbó, do marbad dreapaid Muige, i a cur go hanamail le nDiarmaid Cláman. Concobar, mac an Leagha Ua Cleirigh, a ghabhaltas Connacht, do marbad do Connachtaibh eiter feall. Murchad Luchtna h. mac Leoda Ui Concobair do marbad i meadhon a muinter follamain. Maelan mac nDonnchaid Ua Ruairc, i mac Aibh Ghuim rop riogh Tire, ri Eroicean Conn mic mic Cuinn, eighthe Tigeas co hoiread oile. Gio na Gearda Ua Cuirrdi, eighthe Cairpre, do marbad meadhail. Muiredhach Ua Concobair, eighthe Ua Fiadge do millead la a nhiughraidh Connacht. An clocan o chuir Ardcro co hIrros Cha-

Ancestors of Enach.—The only Enach in the royal line of Ireland is Enach Loiglach, who was monarch of Ireland A. M. 4462.—See p. 68, supra.

[a] *Dubhlit Fallon, &c.*—i. e. the O'Fallons of Clann-Uadach, in the present barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See note [a], under A. D. 1262.

[b] *The causeway.*—See note [b], under the year 1076. The Annals of Ulster record the fol-

There is grief for a chief king at Ath-cliath,
Which will not be exceeded till the terrible Judgment Day;
Empty is the fortress without the descendant of Dunch.
Quickly was the vigour of its heroes cut down.
Sorrowful every party in the fortress
For their chief, against whom no army prevailed;
Since the body of the king was hidden from all,
Every evil has showered ever constant.
For Murchadh, son of Diarmaid the impetuous,
Many a fervent prayer is offered;
In sorrow for the death of the chief is every host
That was wont to defeat in the battle,
Great the sorrow that he was not everlasting:
Pity that death hath attacked him.
Too early it was that he removed from him his complexion,
That he removed one like him from his body.
Liberal of wealth was the grandson of Maeil-na-mbo:
He bestowed horses, and he distributed cows,
For the sake of his going to God.
Who is it to whom 'tis best to give fleeting wealth?

Gluniarn, son of Diarmaid, son of Maeil-na-mbo, was killed by the men of Meath; and he was buried at Daimhliag-Chiarain. Conchobhar, son of Cathreach Ua Conchobhair, was treacherously killed by the Comhaltoch. Murchadh Listhanach, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was treacherously killed by Muintir Eolaighaire[a]. A battle was gained by Donnchadh Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin over the men of Teathbha, in which Eman, grandson of Conn, with others, was slain. Aedh-na-Dearbha Ua Cardha, lord of Cairbre, was treacherously slain. Muirchearach Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, was blinded by his brother, Conchobhar. The causeway[b] from the Cross of

lowing events under this year:

"A. D. 1070. Cathesach mac Carrtre, Airchinnech of Mungarit, died. Murchadh mac Dermot, king of Leinster and Gaedhil [Irish Gaels], died, and was buried in Dublin. O'Eolaim, king of Dalnaray, killed by his own. Farrell O'Maynes, Airchinnech of Uthta, mortuus est. Gilpatrick O'Maelodhar, died of an untimely death. The Abbot of Ard [Down], with the Breyton, killed by Innarat O'Maelmoray's sonne.

gáin do benaṁ la hUaṫan mac Néill Maoleaṗáin mac Cuinn na mbuiḋe, 7 an eloċáin o Cṗoṁ Coṁġall co hUlltaiḃ na nTṙi nGṙeṫ, 7 uaiṫ ṗaṗ go bel na ṗṙaiḋe.

Aoiṙ Cṙiosṫ, mile ṗeaċtmoga a haon. Fiollaeṁoṙ Ua Clocheáin, ṗṙi Feṁenn Cṙeḋa Macha, 7 aṗo ṗaoi na nGaoiḋel, déċc iaṙ ṗṙaeṫaiṁ. Domnall Ua Cathaiṁiṙ, uaṫaiṁneaṙ Cluana hUamaiṫ, déċc. Ruaṁoṙ Ua Canannáin, eiġṁe Cenéoil Conaill, do maṙbaḋ lá hUmġuṙ Ua Maoleṗuanaiḃ. Aeġneḋán Ua Muṙġaiṙ, eiġṁe Uíḟḟa, do maṙbaḋ la Connmaeneḃ. Mac Riġbaṙdan mac Conċoiṙne, eiġṁe Ele, do maṙbaḋ a ceaṫ ṙo ṙoċaiḋiḃ ele i maille ṙṙiṙ lá Donnċaḋ Ua Ceallaiġ, eiġṁe Ua Maine. Rí Ulaḋ i. Cú ulaḋ Ua Flaiṫṙi, do aiṫṙiġeaḋ 7 a ionnaṙbaḋ iaṙ nGaiṙneḋ lá hUa Maoleṗuanaiḃ, 7 lá hUlltaiḃ, 7 ṙo maṙbaḋ an eUa Maoleṗuanaiḋ ṁ ṙo ṡéṅóiṙ hi ceaṫ lá Donnṡleiḃe Ua hEaċṫaiġ. Mac Fiollaḃṙiġde Ui Maoilmuaiḋ, eiġṁe Ṙṙ nGeall, déċc. Donnċaḋ Ṁóṙ, ṙíġṫaiṁa Tṁuiṫaċ, do maṙbaḋ la Conċoḃaiṙ Ua Maoilċhiaṁáin. Inṡa Sailén i. Fiollaṗáṫṙaiṫe, eiġṁe Ua Feaṙġa, do maṙbaḋ hi ceaṫ lá Conċoḃaiṙ Ua Conċoḃaiṙ, ṫoṙaiṁ aṁa leoṙ Miaṫaṁaiṁ Ua Uaṫmaṙáin, 7 Loṙcáin mac Fluinnṡi Ui Ouiḃ, eiġṁe Ua Cṙeiṫeṁáin go ṙoċaiġiḃ ele. Ceall naṁa, Sliḃe dá locha, 7 Cluain Doiceáin, do loṙcaḋ. Finnaċta mac Eaċnaċáin hUi Cuiṫ, 7 Donn mac Foġaṙṫaiġ hUi Chuiṁ, do maṙbaḋ la Connaċtaiḃ a ṙill. Caṫ eṫiṙ Domnall, mac Muṙċaiḋ, 7 Donnċaḋ, mac Domnaill Reaṁaiṙ, go ṙo maṙbaḋ aṁa Tuaṫ Ua Riain.

Aoiṙ Cṙiosṫ, mile ṙeaċtmoḋa a dó. Maoilmuṙe Ua Muṙeaḋaiġ, aṙṁ-eaṙpaiġ Tuaṁa, 7 Duḃṫaċ, comaiṙba Bṙeṫan, déċc. Diaṙmaiṫ, mac Maṫaiṁ na mbó, ṙí Caiṙṙi, Zall Aṫa cliaṫ, 7 Loiṙe Moġa Ruiṫeaṁ, ṙapaiṁ

Cathvair O'Maoilchay killed by Mac Iaruerge by murther. Murtagh O'Loingsy killed by [illegible] people]. "Aidh Ollamh, Coarb of Bratan, quiet. Mac Dermot, Lector of Ardd and chief learned of Ireland" [illegible]. "Iarum Devorg ruled by Rory O'Canannan, a wonderful thing a Dawny ante primum annum. Gilla Iesu[illegible] Iron knee, mac Diarmat, killed by Boys of Imaine be the s pray they had from Iarnaine. The King of Ulidia and the King of Fertay, killed. Maelisie mac Gilsany mac Imarva Swede" [illegible] "et Ai magh. killed."—*Chron. Scot.* [illegible].

[illegible] *Ua Odhasa*.—A. D. 1049. *O'Gilloghan* Lector of Ardmach, and one known throughout the kingdom, died."—*Ann. Ult.*

[illegible] *The son of Eighbarder*.—Now Eighbardan, the son of Corcrane, not a son, Donnell, the ancestor of O'Carroll or Kly O'Carroll—[illegible] to death recorded under the year 1052.

[illegible] *Ua Fiaich*.—This name is now usually anglicised Leary, or Devoy, without the prefix

Bishop Etchen to Tidom-Chiarain was made at Chain-mic-Nois, by Maelchiarain Mac Cairan-na-nBocht; and the causeway from Cros-Chenadhaill to Uiadh-na-nTri-gCross, and thence westwards to the entrance of the street.

The Age of Christ, 1671. Gilleiscirst Ua Cloth-neas', doctor of Ard-Macha, and chief doctor of the Gaedhil, died after penance. Donghal Ua Cadhlaen, noble priest of Chain-Iduneach, died. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by Aenghus Ua Maeldoraidh. Aenghus Ua Murecagain, lord of Teathbha, was killed by the Connaughtmen. The son of Righbhardan', son of Cucoirne, lord of Eile, was slain in a battle, with others along with him, by Donnchadh, lord of Ui-Maine. The King of Ulidia, i. e. Cu-Uladh Ua Flaithri, was deposed, and expelled into Leinster, by Ua Maeltuanaidh and the Ulidians; and that Ua Maeltuanaidh was slain in battle unmercifully after by Donnsleibhe Ua hEochadha. The son of Gillabrighde Ua Maeltuanaidh, lord of Fearn Ceall, died. Donnchadh Got, royal heir of Tuathair, was killed by Cucuchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn. Hua Sibhlen, i. e. Gillaphatraig, lord of Ui Uaitgne, was slain in battle by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, where Maelpatraicin, Ua hUathmharain; Lorcan, son of Flaithnadh Ua Duibh', lord of Ui-mBreathnach-Uadh, with many others, were also slain. Ceall-bara Ghleann-da-locha, and Cluain Hosnadh, were burned. Finnachta, son of Riocsachan Ua Cuirn, and Donn son of Fogartach Ua Cuirn, were treacherously killed by the Connaughtmen. A battle between Domhnall, son of Murchadh, and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Reamhar, wherein Tadhg Ua Riain was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1672. Machnaire Ua Muiregain, airchinneach of Tuilnidhia', and Dubhdil, successor of Brighid, died. Finntan son of Maelnambo, King of Leinster of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and of Leath-Mogha

[illegible] of O. The Ui Conchobhairnaigh were seated in the barony of East Muntercrough, in the Queen's County. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1671. O'Flaherty, King of Ulidia, deposed by Ulster and by O'Mulrooney, but that O'Mulrooney was soon killed in battle by Hugh Mac O'Hagan, Collector of Dromiskin, Lector of Ardbraccan, & Christ-church Kildare, Chancellor of Clonfertmulloe, & many more." — *Ed. Clonmel.*

" *Tuilnidhia* ....Otherwise, written Tuphlonia. This place is mentioned in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at 30th of August, as the church of St Finche. It is the place now called Tynan, situated in the county of Armagh, near the borders of the counties of Tyrone and Monaghan.

Inansaid, son of Maelnambo ....Cambdenius has "Dermitius *Maelnambo*, dignissimus et optimus principum qui unquam in Hibernia regnavit." But he is wrong in stating his death to have occurred in 1698."

rang Laigen fri Leth Cuinn, do marbad. 7 do écaibrecan hi cCan Odba ua Maire an an la Pesin, ingen maidm in deirc pan lá Concobar Ua Maeleachlainn, .i. ri Mide, 7 po marbad ana, deirdre do Ghillamh 7 Lagmann imalle fri Gnimacc ri in cuic sin. Ro marbsat ina. ann Gollapádraicc Ua Flaithile, rigfine na Fortuat, 7c. Ar do bar Gnimma do sudh.

A dé fóc noech ar mbe,
O ísu Criost ce co fithe,
Fop an nibtiadaip céo fil,
I ecopcap Gnimmo Laigin,
Gnimmo domglan go nemen mocc,
Ri no congbad cleé Locrann,
Oup fuce hi paoi fuin gam fé.
Dirh loech Laigenn co loingsi
No ecpetan ane adbe ann,
Im cétu Clóthe, 7 Cualann,
Don taip hi fuan gaip nach fainb,
Dir fig Riamain co no baig,
Co ecopcap co Muiltonn Chuil
Rurri fopfain ap fap nás
Fop bid in dpeo bane cind dunt,
Ni fuit laoc leó no lamfadh,
Odbal an ecet no cet mope,
Ap cpet e cpo na cpithe comnupe
Don eplaig a Cinnfaind nip chie,
Dir ap fnep laim dap oilgi dc.
No mudh a mfuman co món,
Gnimmo nengup go cend bliadn,
Ni fuil ona laip fuit na fith,
Ni bia fish ni ba fepfid.

Laithean, &c. And Leithean.—See note [1], under A.D. 1013. The heroes of Leithrenn were the Hy-Cinnseleigh.

Head of Claire and Cualann.—By this is meant King of Munster and Leinster. Claire was the name of a hill near Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath, and Cualann was the name of a celebrated territory in the present county of Wicklow.

Nuadhat, was slain and beheaded in the battle of Odhbha, on Tuesday, the seventh of the Ides of February, the battle having been gained over him by Conchobhar O'Mackachlann, King of Meath. There were also slain many hundreds of the foreigners and Leinstermen, along with Diarmaid, in that battle. It is it was killed Gillaphadraig O'Fearghaile, lord of the Fortuatha, &c. Of the death of Diarmaid was said:

Two, seven times ten above one thousand
From the birth of Christ is reckoned,
To this year, in which Diarmaid,
First man in Leinster, fell.
Diarmaid, of the ruddy-coloured aspect,
A king who maintained the standard of war,
Whose death brought scarcity of peace.
The loss of the heroes of Ladhraun[1], with their ships.
Comely youths were cut down there,
Together with the head of Clare and Cualann[2].
It caused in the breeze a noise not pleasant.
The loss of the King of Kinds[3] of great valour
Until at Muillenn-Chuil[4] was slain
A brave chieftain of a strong fortress,
Until the furious fire-brand fell by treachery,
They found no hero who dared with him contend.
Great the loss, greater than all deaths,
It is a red wound through my firm heart:
For the host from Caindruim[5] it was not just
To destroy our noble chief they had no right,
It has quenched their spirit greatly,
Diarmaid of the laughing teeth, under violent sorrow;
There is not on account of his dumb banquet or feast;
There will not be peace there will not be armistice.

[1] *The King of Fingal*, i. e. the chief of Moghlinsha, i. e. of Lusghmor Lein.

[2] *Muillenn Chuil*: i. e. the mill of Cul.—There is no place now bearing this name near Navan in Meath, where this battle was fought.

[3] *Caindruim.*—This was one of the ancient names of Tara in Meath, and the host from Caindruim here means "the men of Meath."

Cuduḃ hUa Flaṫṁan, ri Uiḃ, 7 Mac Aṁra, a ḟolmaṁan, eṗsbṗa Ua nDaḃla, do loṡcaḋ do ṗigaḋ Muṁe i ṫṁṡ ceṫa, 7 do ḣuaṁ mon do ṫaṁaiḋ uile ṁaṗi. Tṗeṫ cṫaṁuiṡ la Murcaḋ mac Conċoḃaiṙ i slṡoiḃ Cḣeṗḃáin, 7 ṗoṗṗ na Cuḃ Oé, go ro maṗḃaḋ ṗeṫṫṗe na nḃocṫe ann, 7 ono ne ṫucsaḋ Niaṙ Núṗa do na ḃocṫaiḃ. hUa Flaṫṁa, eṗsbṗa éle do ṁaṗḃaḋ la hUa nḂṙiain.

Oṫ Cṫṙiṡt, mile ṡṡ.ċ.ṁ.ṁ.ṫ.ṙi. Muiṙḋeṙṫaċ, ṙi Innsi Gall, do ṫeṫ ṙa ṙeiṁ ṙa ṫṙeiṫ i nḂṙiġiḋ, 7 ṙa ṫṙi ṙa ṫṙeiṫ i nUltaiḃ, 7 ṙa ṫṙi ṙa ṫṙeiṫ i Laiġniḃ, 7 ṙa ṫṙi ṙa ṫṙeiṫ i Mumaiḃ, 7 ṙa ṫṙi ṙa ṫṙeiṫ i Connaċtaiḃ, 7 ṙa ṫṙi ṙa ṫṙeiṫ i Mi Eṁṫiġ, 7 ṙa ṫṙi ṙa ṫṙeiṫ i Mi Maine, 7 ṙa ṫṙi ṙa ṫṙeiṫ i Mi Conaill Gulaiṁ, 7 ṙa ṫṙi ṙa ṫṙeiṫ i Mi Eṁaiṫ, 7 ṙa ṫṙi ṙa ṫṙeiṫ i Mi Cṙuṫṫṙiṙe, 7 ṙa ṫṙi ṙa ṫṙeiṫ i Mi Ṙuṫṙaiġe, 7 ṙa ṫṙi ṙa ṫṙeiṫ i Mi Ṙoṫṫa, 7 ṙa ṫṙi ṙa ṫṙeiṫ i Mi Cṙuṁṫaiṙ Niṫṫṙiġe, 7 ṙa ṫṙi ṙa ṫṙeiṫ i Mi Cṙuṁṫaiṙ Bṙeṫan, 7 ṙa ṫṙi ṙa ṫṙeiṫ i Mi Cṙuṁṫaiṙ Ḟeṙṁaiġ

Amhalgaidh Ua Flaithna, King of Uibh Fhailghe, and Mac Aedha, i. e. Gabhlachan, lord of Leinster, were burned by the men of Meath, in an ignited house, and a great number of other persons along with them. A terrible defection was taken by Murchadh, son of Conchobhar [O'Maelseachlainn], at Lead Chuarain, and from Cell Ite, so that the imprisonment of the poor was killed there, for which Maghnus was given to the poor. Ua Fogarta, lord of Eile, was killed by Ua Briain.

The Age of Christ 1073. Mathgamhain, Abbot of Inbocch-Ithair; Cormac Ua Maeldoin, the Doctor and most learned senior of Ireland; and Gillacaisse Ua Cuirnin, successor of Finbarr, died. Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, was killed, in violation of the Eachaidhes, through treachery and guile, by the son of his brother, Murchadh, son of Flann; and Meath was afterwards divided between Murchadh, son of Conchobhar, and the Murchadh son of Flann. Cluain-Iraird and Cruaidhnia, with their churches, were all burned in one month. The head of Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn was that day carried off by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain on the night of Good Friday; but it was brought back from the south again, with two rings of gold along with it, through the miracles of God and Ciaran. A great disease

were under the year.

[illegible] Mac Murchadha, Chief of Hy-Felimy, was killed by Art Mac Murchadha, and Murchadh, chief of Hy-Felimy, came contrary to Jean Cross staff sworne before, and the said present. Donell mac Teigeag, chief of Dartraighe, Cucaille O'Flinn, king of Farrelle, Donnell O'Heis, Teigeach O'Heis, Art O'Heis, Gilpatrick O'Heis, Shane mac Art, Shane mac Donnell, and Murchadh O'Flinn, to Kilkenny, where they were received, and killed Mathgamhain O'Dubhagain, King of Hy-Many, Art O'Heis, and two O'Bryens, killed in the house of [illegible]. *Book of Clarendon*, tom. 49.

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1070, as follows:

"A. D. 1070" [read, 1073]. "Torlogh mac Teigue O'Bryen, son of prince Teig mac Bryen, succeeded to the next after King Dermot, and reigned but nearly ten years. Connor O'Melaghlyn, King of Meath and South Bryen, was very hastily and unhappily slain by his own nephew, Murtough mac Flynn. Meath was wasted and destroyed betwixt them. Towers and Kells were burnt with their churches in one month. King Terence O'Regan did violently take from out of the church of Clonvicknoe the head of Connor O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, then was buried therein, and enshrined in it. Dromond. A mouse came out of the head, and went under the king's mantle, and immediately the king fell sick of a sore disease by the miracles of St. Keyran, that his hair fell off, and he was like to die, until he restored the said head again with certain gold, which was taken up three years, and sent back the day of the resurrection next ensuing."

gabar mór do gabáil an ríg Toirrdelbaig, uar roéur a ríde 7 a rronnfad ena rogtaib Dé 7 Ciaráin, uar an tan ruccad an clám na ráthmire do rgémd lué a cind Concobair ro cum Toirrdelbaig gur bolc rocunn a galar. Dédiu, ingin Dhrian, déce ina laithre i nArd Macá. Domnall, mac Ualgairg, toiseach Ua nDuibindrócht, 7 Cúcailli Ua Finn, eighna Rig Rorr, déce. Slógcoh lá Toirrdelbaig illíc Chuinn, co mbúna cpeach imarmbe for Shailgaiñ, 7 ro marbad Maolmorda Ua Catéarnig, eighna Orig.

Anr Criorc, mile pechtmogha a cétoir. Dunán, airdeasrus Áda slaiñ, Diarmaid, mac Maoilbrenainn, comarba Brénainn, Maolmaedoc, comarba Cilli, Cobthach, abb Dirge Diarmada, Cúcairge Ua Cerillaig, comarba Múrn, [déce]. Aprmacá do loscad ina Mairg iar mbélcaine co na ailibh cimlorb, 7 clocaid eiccir rainn 7 eprain. Cumuscach Ua hOrdan, eslm beóir Eireann, déce iar naeigélmaim 7 iar naitrige. Raghnall Ua Madadain, canaiñ Ailech, déce. Domnchad Ua Ceallaig, eighna Ua Maine, do marbad la a bráthar, lá Tuog, mac mic Concobair Ui Cheallaig i comp Loca Cardain. Aodh Mageraich, ri Ulad, do loscad Ardmacha, no i Loch Eachach.

Anr Criorc, mile pechtmogha a cúice. Cumascach Ua Ercain, abb Arda Macha, déce. Domnchad Ua Cassarnaig, eighna Cenéoil Conaill, do marbad. Amalgaid, mac Cacail, eighna Iarthair Connacht, déce. Lagnan do loscad co na teampull. Cluain Iraird do loscad co na tigernaig. Domnall, mac Murchada, ri Laigen 7 Áda slaiñ, déce do galar trí noidche. Cumaoi Ua Conbrean, toiseach Cenel mBinnig, déce. Domnall Ua Cumeallain do marbad do Airgiallaib. Dá mac Augairg i Loscáin a. Domnchad 7 Fiollacaemgin do marbad lá mac mic Fiolluconghaill i Thuaiscert

[illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [

wasted the king, Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, which caused his hair and beard to fall off, through the miracles of God and Ciarán, for when the head of Conchobar was brought in his presence, a mouse issued from it, and went under Toirdhealbhach's garment, which was the cause of his disease. Bebhinn, daughter of Brian, died on her pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Domhnall, son of Uaithnéy, chief of Ui-Duibhinnsealbh, and Cuchaille Ua Fiain, lord of Fearn-Boirc, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach into Leath-Chuinn; and he took countless preys from the Gailenga, and slew Maelmordha Ua Catharnaigh, lord of Bregha.

The Age of Christ, 1074. Donnell, Archbishop of Ath-cliath; Dermaid, son of Maeltommaine, successor of Bennain; Maelmordha, successor of Ailbhe; Cuddihach, Abbot of Dearg-Dhaimhe; Cuasigre Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Mura. [Died].

Ard-Macha was burned on the Tuesday after May-day, with all its churches and cells, both Rath and Trian. Cumascach Ua hEradhain, head of the poor of Ireland, died after good penance and repentance. Raghnall Ua Maeldoraidh, Tanist of Airtech, died. Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, was killed by his brother, Tadhg, grandson of Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh, on the island of Loch-Cuilinn[a]. Aedh Meranach, King of Ulidia, was drowned at Inimneach, or in Loch-Eathach.

The Age of Christ, 1075. Cumasgach Ua Erodhan, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died. Donnchadh Ua Cumaumin, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was killed. Amhalghaidh, son of Cathal, heir of West Connaught, died. Lughmhadh, with its church, was burned. Clonmacnois, with its oratory, was burned. Domhnall, son of Murchadh, King of Athcliath, died of three nights' disease. Cinaedh Ua Conbeathadh, chief of Cinel-Binnigh, died. Domhnall Ua Cuinnfeabhain was slain by the Airghialla. The two sons of Aghaire Ua Lorcain, namely, Donnchadh and Gillaeoinbuidhin, were killed by the grandson of Gillachonh-

[a] "Tuesday after the day were all temples, bells and all other implements consecrated to Christ, burned in the house of [illegible] Nemhidh [illegible] boys of Ardeth, except [illegible]." MS. Cucond., fol. 19.

The Annals of Clonmacnois, copied from one of those entries under 1073 and 1074, have:

"A. D. 1073" [recte, 1074] "Conlagh, abbot of Derry-Dermot, died. Donnell, Archbishop of Ireland, both of Irish and Danes, died. Ardmach, with two churches, was burnt."

"A. D. 1074. Donnagh O'Kelly, prince of Hymoe, was killed by his own brother, Teig, grandchild of Connor O'Kelly, at the Island of Loghderyvoe."

ag cuprad roiléimp Ua Maeleclainn ann sin. Slóccfe la Toirdelbach Ua mBriain co prfraith Mide co Connachtaib, co nGallaib, Lagnib, Ossraigib, 7 Muimnechaib imme co panzacrap. co hUa Fhiaich do cungid gall fop Osraillaib, 7 fop Ulaid. Do pancatrap muire an cuiced ina nacchaic. Lucap ingé in tochaid pein pein, co pfil. tainiphe ael Ua Mocain ecip Osraillaib 7 Muipchertach Ua Briain, 7 pirsamna Muman, 7 po cpecaib fop Mhumchu. co na pochaine, 7 po léig a cpicha a muincipe, 7 po cuaip an muice fin ina cenzib gan giall, gan ecnipe don cup fin. Ocht cheé do gallaib la Mhuipchertach Ua Briain.

Cop Cpoce, ubi peacbemoon ecpe. Oche mac Donnacain, ainfiadh na nFaoiléne, a cuplog laigen, deg lap mbaiphfiadh i nDiun cé la hu Maeldoin, mac Flainn Ui Maeldoraim, do maphad, i cetna cecpe rainic cana bubh na ngenad pop'cinaip Tuaipi, i colaimh each Chinaipe epe péill la mfgha Faeldga la hUlmaeib, mac mic Maeldoin, 7 a mnaoi, i mac Maeldoin, 7 a cpi ingena léip, cpia phecad De 7 Cholaim Chille, la Maelpadhaim, mac Cosnamhan. Kalpeip Ua Rimpeccaig, eipiph Ua Méic, do maphad la pliuh Mec. Foldapgan Ua Dubcapa, eipiph Pip Manach, do maphad la Piapa Manach pupra i nDamnaig. Donnabh Ua Cpicain, cenn ech Ua Pinnacta Cpua Cpaich, do maphad co cén, mac la Mac Tuipip, 7 la Conel mbaipp slúag. Slogadh la Toipdelbach Ua mBpiain tap Connachtaib, co tpánaic Damnaig Ua Conchobain, pi Connacc, ina fiadh. Slogam dedne pe Feilm Ua Maelpfdhuain 7 pe hUlaidh Muaghe. Hicfe pop Ulaid.

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[a] *The province of Ulidia shall* .... His wife (Orbhlaith) Domhnuan, son of Gilla-na-naemhdin, son of Gilla-bearbhaigh O'Tuathail, the senior of all the Culdees in Ireland, died the year 1061.

[b] *Ui Maeldoraidh.* — This is a mistake, for O Maeldoraidh.

[c] *Ath-da-fherta.* — Now Ardee, in the county of Louth.—See note [a], under A. D. 941, p. 517, supra.

[d] *And Monaco.* — Not identified.

The Annals of Tigernach record the following events under this year:

A. D. 1078. Century nut left. Raghnall, king of Dublin, and Cuilen ua Cosnamha, chief of Kinnel-Eirc, slayed each other. In the battle of Leth and Sruthair into Leighean slept Aedh, son of Gilla-bearbhaigh O'Tuathail, the senior of Ardmacha, in Nuadh Orbhar, where many were slayed. Donnell O'Lochlainn, king of Cinneil Eiogh, died. Death of Murtagh, king of Dublin, died at the ending of three nights. Dubh O'Malchon killed by Angaile.[e] — [f] Carrowmore, &c.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice only one of these events, namely, that relating to O'Brien's expedition against the Ostmen, which is entered under the year 1073, as follows:

ghaill Ua Tuathal, in contesting the chieftainship of Ui-Murchadha for their father. A hosting of the Meathmen, Connaughtmen, the Fergusians, the Leinstermen, the Osraighi, and the Munstermen, was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and they marched to Ath-Fhirdiadh, to demand hostages from the Oirghialla and the Ulidians. The chiefs of the province came to oppose them, and when they were face to face, a battle was fought at Ard-Momann between the Airghialla and Muircheartach Ua Briain, i.e. the royal heir of Munster, where Muir-heartach and his forces were defeated, and a bloody slaughter made of his people, and his chiefs returned to their houses without hostage or pledge on that occasion.

The Age of Christ, 1076. Gelasius, son of Donnegan, chief scribe of the Greatchill, and bishop of Lough Derg, died at Cluain-da-locha, after a good life. Murchadh, son of Flann Ua Maeleclainn, at the expiration of three days and three nights after he had assumed the supremacy of Tara, was treacherously killed by the [lay-vassals of Connaught, by the lord of Gailenga, i.e. Amhlaibh, the grandson of Maelan; not the latter was himself soon slain by them in revenge through the miracles of God and Colum-Cille, by Maelsech Mac-Gillaruanaidh, lord of Ui-Meith, was slain by the men of Meath. Gillachrist Ua Duibhdara, lord of Fera-Manach, was slain by the Fera-Manach themselves, on [the island of] Damhinis. Donnell Ua Ferghail, chief of Ui-Meith-Ardsratha, was slain, with a slaughter about him, by the Ui-Tuirtri and the Cinel-Binnigh of the valley. An army was led by Donnell Gilbach Ua Briain into Connaught; and Euaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, came into his house. The battle of Belaithe was gained by Aedh Ua Mochtighearna and the men of Magh-Itha over the Cunachta, of

[a] A.D. 1076. [Now Tuesday, Bissextile, Dominical Letter B.] "Kings Ferghal O'Regan, with a great army of Meathmen, Connaughtmen, Fearns, and Leinstermen, with all the forces of the Munstermen and Osraige, went to the north of Ardmagh to get hostages of the Ulstermen, and returned from thence defeated, any one, with great slaughter and loss of his army in those parts."

[b] *The Churchmen of Clonmacnois*: i.e. the Steeple or Round Tower of Kells.

[c] *Clonfadagh-Dalla-mac-Roighi*, anglice Dorvey O'Rafferty.

[d] *Inishmore*, i.e. Mouth of the Pool. There are many places of this name, but no evidence has been adduced to identify the one here referred to.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1076. Murtough O'Flaherty, King of Ormond, by the race of Noath; Gillachrist O'Donovan, by them of Fera-Manach, made away. Donell

mac Eoin, king of Dun-mor-Aedhnaba, killed by the Ui-Briuin and Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne. Murtagh mac Flann O'Maelsechlainn, king of the entire kingdom of Ireland, by the people of Meath was killed by Murtagh's sons, Lorc, or Godfrey, in a battle by Belach Lethit, in company with Roderic king of Connaught, and Lorc, his brother. The overthrow of Belach by Hugh O'Malaghlin and by the men of Meath upon Lorcan, that they got their bloody slaughter [who was Roderic's chief counsellor in Christ to guard. Gregorii Decretalium. Thomas O'Birdir was killed. Mac Liag (Donogh) was killed.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise in the form of their copy in the years 1075 and 1076, as follows:

"A. D. 1075" [recte 1077]. "Murtagh mac Flyn O Melaghlyn, that reigned king of Meath three days and three nights, was killed by Arkyll Mac Loghlen, prince of Tyrone, in the house of Lyssaie. He was killed in the temple of Kells, and afterwards the said Arkyll was killed immediately by Melaghlin mac Connor O'Melaghlyn in the marches of Ardcainth, where Port-a-chaol is now."

"Donogh O'Mannyn, Lord Abbot of Clonmacnoise, of Kilmore, and Tomy, in the county of Armagh. This is an instance of a married woman being successor of St. Kyaran."

"Corbmacach Ua Cathasaigh, i. e. Corbmacach Fox. He was the ancestor of Ui-Catharnaigh, or Foxes, who were city lords of all Fotla in Westmeath, viz. twenty lords of Muinter Thadhgain, or the barony of Rathconrey, in the present King's County, and the Muinntir of

whom a slaughter was thereon made. There was scarcity of provisions in this year. An army was led by the clergy of Leath-Mogha, with the son of Maeldalua, to Cluain-Dolcain, to expel Ua Ronain from Cluain-Dolcain, after he had assumed the abbacy, in violation [of the right] of the son of Maeldalua. It was on this occasion that a church, with its land, at Cluain-Dolcain, was given to Caidhen for ever, together with twelve score cows, which were given as a mulct to the son of Maeldalua. A slaughter was made of the people of the son of Gillachoniglaisi, by Ua Loscain; and he carried three score and three heads to the hill south of Disert-Diarmada. Gillachrist, son of Cathasan, chief of Ui-Echra, was slain by the son of Mac Tuathail.

The Age of Christ, 1077. Maelmaedhoc Ua Nesaihar, learned senior of Desertbuadh; Maelmaedhoc Macan Curtin, learned senior of Cluain-mic Nois; Lonargan Ua Conaire, learned senior of Munster, died. Feardachrich Ua Coitchenngain, a learned man and a priest, died. Colcu Ua hEroidhan, head of the poor of Ard-Macha. Ailbhe, wife of the lord of the Airtheara [Ossory], and successor of Nicholas, [died]. Ua Longaigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the Dal-Araidhe themselves. Gillaphadraig Ua Ciardha, lord of Carbre, died. Ua Cuirin, Taoiseach of the Airtheara; and Ruaire Ua Catharaigh, were slain. Maelsechlainn, son of Cumhdhiar Ua Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Meath, was slain by the men of Teathba and Cathasach Sinnach. Armagh burned and

the Irish Sea, [see p. 134 to this year].

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1077. Amalgaid Ua Tirtigh, abbot of Clonard, and Flaithbertach Ua Brolchain, lector of Clonard, were [wrongly] killed by Mac Coisdenbe, king of Fir-Li. O'Longaigh, king of Delvacay, killed by his own. Murcha O'Melachlainn [Clonmacnoise] died at Tebra. The devastation of the [Isle of] Patrick by Kinadh-mac-Irgalaigh, [Lord] of Dalaraide, where many fell. Colcu O'Herdin, head of the poor of Armagh, in poor guard. Aibh, Neachtanvas, wife to the King of Leinster [Osbore]. [Church of Monasterevan, and Kilpatrick] burned. Gillachrist O'Mordha, king of Carbre-Riata, in pedestrio motu mat. O'Teagan, lord of Kinsella, and Rourk O'Cahasey, killed."—*Ord. Chronol.* vol. ii.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise relate some of the same events, under the year 1076, as follows:

"A. D. 1076" [recte, 1077]. "The scarcity of victuall continued for this year. There was also great pestilence of all the beasts of religious belonging to Kinkhuse. The people of Teffia for envy and by accident murthered Murrough mac Cosnie O'Melaghlin. Gilpatrick O'Kerwan, prince of Carbry, now called Barrowe's country, died. Morleigh O'Nowan, sentient and ruler of Derrowe, died. Gorman, daughter of O'Fogerty, queen of Ireland and wife of King Teiligh, died, and bequeathed much riches and a cask of gold to the church for her soule."

Ua Brain i nUib Cennselaig, go ro ewbaig mac Domnaill Riabaig, rigfhear Ua nGennselaig. Egnidhan mhic Ua Fogarta, ben Cathaoiling Ui Bhrain, déc, i muime iomda eineoil di ar Leathlaib i Eoganaib, i ar bfuiread an domhnaigh do paé a laime. Teisce mor oan, gur mbuaileadh i nglinn fur feadhaib Cluana mic Nois do lucead uile gcumdaigh a creachaibh Fiann uirir gona mbiadh do lorcadh.

Aon Chorp, mile feachtmoga a haois. Cathasach Ua Brain, comarba Cainnig Tuama Graine, i Cathasach Uiread comarba Imlecha Iubhair déc eilm egnamh Eireann egna. Conchobar Ua Brain, rigfhear Ceneoil nEogain i Tealach Oic do mharbad la Cenel mBinnig Bhrae. Ualgharg Ua Caingean, rigfhear Airgiall, do marbad la Ruaidri Ua Ruairc. Cathal mac Donnaill, rigfhear Cenel Enna, do marbad la Cenel nEogham na hInsi. Domnall mac mic Tigernain, rigfhear Connacht, déc. Maura ingen Uidhrin, eineasa na nGaedheal ingine Aedha Finn, i creideam Gall Clapance i aguis amaille pris. Ap ron Conaillib na nUib Meic, i creideam mac Ui Cheallaigh, rigfhir Conaille. Lorcan Ua Brain do lucc. Conchobar Ua Domchadha, progamma Caiph. [mere]. Cheapadan Ua Dungalaig, rigfhear Ilay i ergne epe apran i episcop Riaman, déc. Cinneidh Ua Brain do gabail rigfhlaitheasa Gaidhel.

Aon Chorp, mile feachtmoga a naoi. Maelcaráin, mac Cuinn na mbocht, comarba Crapáin, do lucc. Da cinneadh eprain i aguisneas Cluana mic Nois. Ceallach Rihoir, comarba Brighnain Enagha i Crapáin Saighre. Ua Gadhamhna Ui Corcáin, rigfhear Fir Maighe, déc. Ceallaé Ua Bnaeain apr ollam Eireann ina aimsir, déc. Cinnan, mac Lorcáin, rigfhear Fhirmaighe, déc. Fir Tíre i Caighe for eprechtain in hUib Fortge, go

The Cenel-Eoghain of the Island: i.e. of the island or peninsula of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1078. Connor O'Brien, king of Dalriada, a tree of festival, killed by Kindred-Bye-Glasse. Lorcan O'Brain died. Lethlobar O'Loignen killed by Roty O'Haugan. Inderes Nyn Amalgan [daughter of Amlaibh] Conch o Petrick, and wife to the king of Rostrevor] [query?] died. Dwill, scribe to the Tuaman king of Connaught. Cahal mac Donell, king of Kindred-Eoan, killed by Kindred-town of the Island. Cosny O'Dromma, Lord of Cinell-Cosny and O'Cronillagan discomfited by the men of Fermacy at Slevfoad, where soldiery, and many more, were slain. A slaughter of the Cenells by the O'Neills, wherein Treolan, king of Cenells, fell."—*Cod. Clarend.* num. 49

malice. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain into Ui-Cuinnsealaigh, and he fettered the son of Domhnall Reamhar, lord of Ui-Cuinnsealaigh. Gormlaith, daughter of Ua Fogarta, wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, died; and she had distributed much wealth among cells and churches, and the poor of the Lord, for the welfare of her soul. There was great scarcity in this year also, and persecution of churches. Cluain-mic-Nois was all burned, except the churches. Gleann-Uisean, with its yews, was burned.

The Age of Christ, 1078. Cormac Ua Beain, successor of Creman of Tuaim-Greine, [died]; and Colbhdheasach, i. e. the Ulidian, anmchara of Inisleach-Ibhair, died. He was head of the piety of Ireland. Conchobhar Ua Briain, lord of Cinel-Eoghain and Tealach-Og, was slain by the Cinel-n-Binnigh of the valley. Leathlobhar Ua Laidhgnen, lord of Airghialla, was slain by Ruaidhri Ua Ruaircasain. Cathal, son of Domhnall, lord of Cinel-Enda, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain of the island[a]. Domhnall, son of Mac Tighearnain, lord of Ceannanactus, died. A victory was gained over the Ui-Creamhthainn, by the men of Fearnmhagh, at Sliabh Fuaid, where Gilt Cleraigh and others along with him, were slain. A slaughter was made of the Conaillı by the Ui-Meith, in which the son of Ua Trodaian, lord of Conaille, was slain. Lorcan Ua Briain, died. Conchobhar Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Caiseal, [died]. Ceannfaeladh Ua Donghaileigh, lord of Muscraighe-thire, the glory and ornament of Munster, died. Cennetigh Ua Briain assumed the lordship of Gaileanga.

The Age of Christ, 1079. Maelchiarain Mac Cuinn na mBocht, successor of Clonan, died. He was the glory and veneration of Cluain [mic-Nois] in his time. Ceallach Reamhar, successor of Brenainn of Birra, and of Ciaran of Saighir; Mac Gilladhidhe Ua Lorcain, lord of Fearmhagh, died. Ceallach Ua Ruanadha, chief poet of Ireland in his time, died. Cumidhe, son of Lorcan, lord of Fearmhagh, died. The men of Teathbha and Cairbre set out upon

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Connaught at the year 1077, as follows:

"A. D. 1077" [recte 1078]. "O'Laighnen, archprince of Uriell, Conner O'Bryan, prince of the Eoanought of Cashell, Dearbh mac Tiernan, prince of the Breney; and Roevaghen mac O'Monaghan, young prince of Meath, were all killed this year. Ceallach O'Ronane, archpoet of Ireland, died. Moylesaghlyn mac Connor O'Melaughlyn came to Tesilla, to a place called Kwaan, now in Brewyn" [now Cuaune, on the margin of Lough Ree.—Ed.], "and there made a great prey, and broke captives by the virtue of Saint Kieran, because the inhabitants of Kwaan aforesaid" [had] "robbed

gabhar bá iomda, co ruccsat hUi Fhaelán forra lá Cluain fhota Molua, co ro cuiredh ár fri Tréta 7 Cairpre innas ré .i. Mac Congeinle. Oenach Carman la Concobar Ua cConcobair Faelán. Aed Ua Flaithbheartaigh, rí Iarthair Connacht, do mharbadh lá Ruaidri Ua cConcobair. Foilte cléirigh, machaire an Chaimsenaigh, do muirbhedh, 7 a aénach la cCluain mic Nois. Mór ploighedh lá Toirrdelbhach Ua mBriain i cConnachtaibh, go ro meabh Ruaidri Ua Conchobhair a rige Connacht. Toirrdelbhach Ua hEidhin do dol for Leth mhóghdhorn, 7 for Iarthar Mhóir, 7 airgead na Cruimtire leis.

Mag Oiligir, aite oilemana. Murchadh Ua Muighin, príomhfeinnidh Cluana mic Nois, decc. Donn Ua Céilechair, eighsi Fhirmaighe, do marbhadh do Uí Créch i Sléibh Fuaire. Oilithreamhail, uasal mic Ighnaidh, bhí Diarmada mic Maeil na mbó, decc. Cochaidh Ua Meglidh, eighsi Fhirmaighe, do marbhadh. Dompléidhe Ua hEochadha do dol isin Rinn an an maoil. Uair iar ar cáin cuaigeoil. Maonas aéu tuaisgal lá rioch Cloccair iar fhiadh Muaidh for nDomnall Ua Lochlann, 7 for a bhfuair Mogs Liatha i creapparcan ngranndaine Aird Maca i. Sitric Ua Cathain, 7 mac Neill Ui Shirraigh, 7 maoine iomda aile. Ar doc cairpthine an crera fan ro fairbeccredh,

Aed Eirgal, in drong nercclach arfhlaith,
Sochaide bair gan ronnaim, do innsaim Aéd Eirgal.

Maelfhlaim, mac Concobair, do thochraim i cTréta, co ninnsi inopeccup, mer .i. episcop Chuanfad a hainm eisin bú 7 bratt do bhrot air, 7 buaine an tsaighdeo cpia proicaib naoin Chuanfad, uair do cpecsit fri Teasda Cluana mic Nois co na cepteach ir in mbliadain sin. Sochaide do fhaith-

the church of Clonfinlough the precedent year."

[1] *Cluain-foda-Molua.*—This is an error for Cluain-foda-Sochaine, now Kilcloncher, in the barony of Lower Philipstown, and King's County. Cluain-foda-Sochaine is mentioned in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* at the church of St. Colman. Some relics of the church are still visible, and near them the well of St. Colman, corruptly called Clonah's well.—See the Ordnance Map of the King's County, sheet 16.

[2] *The Fair of Carman.*—The last was held at Wexford. Carman, or Carman Fely, by celebrity, this fact, claimed the highest authority in Leinster.

[3] *Lord Rossclare.*—i. e. the Lord of Rossclare. This was the ancient name of Belleek Bay, in the west of the county of Mayo.

[4] *The Crozier.*—i. e. the Book now usually called the Book of St. Patrick, or Cronehy struck a remarkable mountain in the barony of Murrisk county of Mayo.

plundering excursions into Ui-Failghe, and took many cows, but the Ui-Failghe came up with them at Cluain-fearta-Molua[s], where a slaughter was made of the men of Teathbha and Cairbre, with their king, i. e. Mac Congeimhle. The fair of Carman[t] was celebrated by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair Failghe. Gillacennaighe, son of Iarnan, [one] of the Comhaicni, was slain, and he was buried at Cluain-mic-Nois. A great army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and he expelled Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair from the kingdom of Connaught. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain went upon Loch-Beannchair[u] and Inis-Modh, and plundered the Cruach[v].

The Age of Christ, 1080. Muireadhach Ua Maghroin, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Donn Ua Leathlobhair, lord of Fearnmhagh, was killed by the Ui-Laithen at Sliabh Fuaid. Dearbhforghaill, daughter of the son of Brian, and wife of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, died. Eochaidh Ua Meraigh, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. Domnsleibhe Ua h-Eochadha went into Munster, with the chiefs of Ulidia along with him, to serve for wages. The battle of Ath-Erghail, or the site of Clochar, was gained over the Fears-Manach, by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn and the men of Magh-Itha, where fell the plunderers of Ard-Macha, namely, Sitric Ua Caemhain, and the son of Niall Ua Scarraigh, and many other persons. To predict this battle was said:

> Ath-Erghail people shall hereafter be there dispersed;
> Numbers shall be without affection, by the combat of Ath-Erghail

Mac Lochlainn, son of Conchobhar, came into Teathbha, where he made a great prey (called the Prey of Cuasan[w]), both of cows and prisoners, which he carried off; and persons were killed through the miracles of Saint Ciaran, for the men of Teathbha had plundered Cluain-mic-Nois, with its oratory, that

[s] *Cluain-fearta-Molua*, i. e. Molua's bush. This was the name of a ford near Clogher, in the county of Tyrone; but the name is now obsolete, and its exact situation has not been determined.

[t] *Carman*: i. e. the Small Cave of Events, now Dunamon, a townland on the east margin of Lough Ree, about two miles and a half to the north of Athlone, in the barony of Brawney, and county of Westmeath. There is an old castle here, which was erected by the family of O'Breen, the ancient chiefs of Brawney.

[u] *Loch-Beannchair*, i. e. Lough Ree.

[v] *Cruach*, a mountain in the county of Longford, near Granard.

[w] *Cuasan*, a name still preserved in that of the townland of Cuasan, in the parish of Kilmore, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1079. Gelasius O'Ruanada, archpoet of Ireland; Cumia mac mic Lorkan, king of Feramoy; Mac Gilligain O'Lorkan, bishop of Ardmagh; Mac Guirn, head of the poets of Clonmic-Nois, mortui sunt."—*Cod. Clarend.*, num. 49.

Cléṫa, ⁊ do Mhaonaṁ Ghrenáin, ⁊ do Cairpiḋ do ṫeacṫ ar ṡeiṫ i nUiḃ Failge, co ṗaiṫeaṫaṁ Teaṁraiṁ Cille hachaiḋ. Taṁaṫaṁ Uí Failge iar, ⁊ ro ṁarḃṫaṫ Giollamaire Ua Cappṁa, eṗṡḟna Caiṗṗe, ⁊ Aeḋ, mac meic Duḃgaill mic Fiaṁḋaṁṗa, eṁṫeach Maṁaiṗe Féṙaḃáin, ⁊ aṗaill do ṗaoṗḋaṁaiḋ ceṫ mo ṫáiṫ ṡíḃe. Eochaiḋ Ua Longṡiġ, eṗṡḟna Uaiṫne eṫṗe, déġ. Maġnaḋ Ua Toṗṗḋealḃaiġ Ua méṁann go hAṫ cliaṫ ⁊ go ṗiaṗa Uíṫe, go ṫeṁne Maoilṡeḃlainn na reacṫ la bacaill Iṗa, ⁊ la comarḃa Ṗáiṫṙeṗaiġ, ⁊ la cleṙeaḃ Muman.

Aon Cṁaṗ, aoile a ceṁaṁa a haon. Mac meic Corṁaiḋil uaṗal ṗuġaṗ Aṗṁa Macha. Poṙḃaṫ hUa hAille, aṗḋ aṁṁaċaṗ Cluana mic Noiṡ, ⁊ Ceiṫ Cinn. Flann Ua Loṗcáin, uaṗal ṗuġaṗ Lṡṁaiġ. Ua Roḃaṙṫaiġ, aṗḋéaṁaċ Lṡṁaiġ, Oiliolla Ua Cinneiṫiġ, comarḃa Colaim mic Cṙuiṫṁeann. Conṙaoi Ua Flann, comarḃa Ḃṙeṫan Cluana ṗíṙa, ⁊ hUa Ḃṙuic, comarḃa Sḟuṁ Inṙ Cuṫaiġ, déċ. Cṙíoċaḋ maṗ Muṁan do Ḃṙeṫnaiḃ eiṫiṙ eṗṡḟnaiḃ ⁊ eṗuṁlaiḃ. Ceall co lua do Ḃṙeṫnaiḃ. Mac Aṅgeṙṙaiġ, eṗṡḟna Cuaṫaill, do ṁarḃaḋ la ḟiṙaiḃ Ṗḟṁuiṁṫe. Macṙaṫ Ua hOccain, eṗṡḟna Ceṫṙi Ṗḟṁuiṁṫe, do ṁarḃaḋ. Maolmiċeil Ua Maolṙuanaiṁ, eṗṡḟna Ua nDṁṫṙṙe, do ṁarḃaḋ la Cenél mBuiṁiġ Ziṁṁe. Ḟiollaṗaṁnaiṫ mac Amalgaiḋ, mic Ṗiaṁ, eṗṡḟna Calṙaiġe, do ṁarḃaḋ do Mhiliḋ ṗéiṁiṁ eṁṫa ṗuṗṙaiḋ. Cṙiṫáṁ, uṁṗa ṗo aṫṫeoċṫe Ḃṙeṫnaiḃ Cluana mic Noiṡ ṁa Ḃeṙaṁ ṗin. Aṫa ṫo aṗṙaṁ do Ṡaṫḃaiḋ Mac Amalgaiḋ mic Ṗíoṁ.

Mac Flaithbertaigh.—Now locally pronounced in Irish Maolfabhairt, and anglicised Gaynor. The name became a number of times several times who lived towards the close of the last century, is given in a MS. of Keating's *History of Ireland*, in the possession of N. Herbert Ingram, Esq. of Trinity College, Dublin, as follows:

"James, son of Cormac, son of Cormac, son of Felix, son of Redmichie, son of Peter, son of James, son of Cormac, son of Felix, son of Feidlim, son of Cathal, son of Cathal, son of Cuvoyocal, son of Cormichal, son of Gillamuiredh, son of Diarmaid, son of Cormichal, son of Awley, son of Niadhtaig, son of Iadhg, son of Donnchadh, son of Aodh, son of Niadhtaigh, son of Cionnmuighe." [*Sic.*] Probably "a quo Mag Flainbhairt, son of Gormghal, son of Gostadhan, *a quo* Muintir Gaynorshon."

Maighin Gerraidhin—anglice Mageraghan, a territory situated on the west side of Lough Gowna, in the north of the county of Longford. See the published inquisitions Longford, Nov. 2 and 3 Jac. I.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1160. Fyan O'Lachtnan, king of Fernery, killed by O'Laithbertaigh in Sinnaid. A. a mountain. O'Carra, king of Cairbre, was slain. Gillaoh, Comh of Patrick, came as Imnargaill Nyne Mic Lenn, wife of Dermot mac Mellmanbo, died at Imlech Fechin O'Mealy.

year. Numbers of the men of Teathbha, of Muinter-Geradhain, and of the Cairbreanaigh, came upon a plundering excursion into Ui-Failghe; and they arrived at the Termon of Cill-achaidh. The Ui-Failghe overtook them, and slew Gilla-mure Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, and Aedh, grandson of Dubhghiall Mac Fhinnbhairr, chief of Muinter-Geradhain, and others of the nobility besides them. Eochaidh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Uaithne-thire, died. An army was led by Toirrdhealbhach Ua Briain to Athcliath; and the men of Mag Iseachlann came next his house with the staff of Jesus, and with the successor of Patrick, and the clergy of Munster.

The Age of Christ 1081. The son of Mac Conduibhrain, a noble priest at Ard-Macha; Eochaidh Ua hAedhe, chief sumchara of Cluain-mic-Nois and Leath-Chluine; Uilen Ua Lorcain, noble priest of Lughmhadh; Ua Robharaigh, airchinneach at Lughmhadh; Cellachain Ua Cerinneidigh, successor of Colum, son of Comhghann; Colmeagan Ua Flainn, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-ferta; and Ua Iomar, successor of Seanan of Inis-Cathaigh, died. Corcach-mor in Munster was burned, both houses and churches. Cill-Dalua was burned. Mac Amlaibh, one of the lord of Gaill, was slain by the men of Fearnmhagh. Magrath Ua Brolgain, lord of Cinel-Fearguss, was slain. Mathghamhain Ua Mathgamhna, lord of Ui-Tuirtre, was slain by the Cinel Binnigh of the valley. Gillaisaiah, son of Amhaighaidh, son of Flann, lord of Calraighe[1], was slain by Mathgamhain, through the miracles of Ciaran, for he had plundered the oratory of Cluain-mic-Nois in that year. Ara[2] was plundered by the foreigners.

king of Feraaney, killed by delight. Donslevy O'Hoolies went into Monster with all the good men of Ulster with him to bring wages for the restitucon of Aderyall, i. e. forde acon Oholus, upon Fermonach, by Donell O'Lochlainn, and by the men of Magh Iths, that they fell in the vallyes of Armagh" [recte, that killed the plowmen of Armagh]; "i. e. Mahuck O'Gowan, and Nell O'Scrayg's sonne, and others"....—*Ord. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The attack of the son of Teffia, upon Cill-achaidh, in Offaly, now Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County, is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1078, as follows.

"A. D. 1078" [recte, 1080]. "The people of Teaffe came to the Termys land of Kilmainham in Affalie, and preyed and spoyled the whole Termys land, and also killed williamson O'Keyrye, King of Offaley, and the son of Mac Fynbare, chief of the Obrynans, with many others."

[1] *Lord of Calraighe*: i. e. of Calraighe-an-chais, in the parish of Ballyloughloe, barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath, the territory of the Macoeleys.

[2] *Ara*: now the Island of Aranmore, or the Great Island of Aran, in the bay of Galway.

eaglasa Cailraighe, do marbadh la Macdeachtain mac Conchobair. Cucaera Ua Coimdin, ecc.

Aoir Criost, mile ceithre fichit a sé. Cionaedh Ua Riadain, tánaiste abbad Cluana mic Nois, fir ⁊ oide aicenntaighe, Conchobar Ua Uathrade, fer leiginn Finnia, Ruaidri, ⁊ Dúnchadh Ua Cáirpre, tá fhuil fhir uasail Laighen ranaise, ⁊ a nert. Giollacrist Ua Maoilchiaráin, eaglasa Carpreadhnachaire, Donnchadh mac Gilla Gasra, coarbe Cloinne Cuilenn, Fearghus Ua Maoilcobha, eaglasa Lusmaighe, Uaithne Ua Riadaighre, easpoc Ceneil Fearghaile, [decc].

Domhnall, mac Tairdh Ui Chonchobair, flaithemh Connacht, do marbadh la dilsibh a athar, id Carol mac Aeda Ui Conchobair, gan nach cion archena do tabairt, acht ar eitir ⁊ formad. Carol Ua Conchobair do marbhadh id Nua dar Ua nConchobair i cceart co fochaide mor maille. Dream mor dianfhear Mide, do Dealbna, ⁊ Cairpre do marbadh fon Loch Rib la Domnall, mac Flainn, mic Maoilsechlainn, ⁊ maithi na hEreann uile an muime euccan fappa. Reflaice Chailleach Cluana mic Nois co torcair co na comlitaibh, ⁊ gur an eman aifesach don dil sin. Domnall, mac Conchobair Ui Ghlunn, do marbadh.

Aoir Criost, mile ochtmoga a cui. Murchertach Ua Cuirill, airchinneach Duin, fear breithemnais ⁊ riaghla Erenn, Gullamuire, airchinneach Lugmaid, Macraith Ua Baillen, comarba Cronain Roscha Cré. ⁊ Tuathal Ua Tarsi, comarba Flannain Cille Dalua, decc. Domnall Ua Cavanain,

Lord of Coltraighe.—This entry relates to the same event as that just given, but it has been evidently taken from a different authority.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under the year:

"A. D. 1166. Mahon Mageoghegan, king of Conella, killed by the men of Fermanagh. Murrough O'Brien, prince of Kinsale-Fergus [recte, head or chief of Hinel Fergus]; Mac-mulhy O'Mulmuay, king of O-Torny, by Kindred Bimy-Gluns; O'Maelmoran, king of the men of Li, west sea. O'Mahon, king of Ulster, killed by Dunsive O'Hanchan, at Dundalgan. Gillemore, high priest of Armagh; O'Mawney, Archdeacon of Connor; Flann O'Lorkan, high priest of Lugan, mortui sunt. Cork, with its churches, and Kildare, ab igne deflagrarunt."

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period, notice two of the preceding events under the year 1165, as follows:

"A. D. 1165 [recte, 1167]. "Gilleyrnan Magawley, prince of Calye, was killed by Moylosephyn O'Mulvaghyn, for robbing or reaving the goods of the church of Clonvicknose the precedent year. Cork and Killaloe were burnt."

Cathal.—The copy in the Royal Irish Academy adds that this was done "i mesgaibh mathiu Domnaill, ⁊ ar ecboradh aile gan anmaigi, .i. in revenge of the death of Donnell, and for other reasons without doubt."

The son of Amhaighaidh, son of Fiana, lord of Calraighe[1], was slain by Maelmaeluisin, son of Conchobhar. Cuasbha Ua Colmain died.

The Age of Christ, 1082. Cinaedh Ua Rusaidhin, Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, a senior and head of counsel; Conchobhar Ua Cathghaile, lector of Gleann-Uisean; Dubhdaith Ua Cotfadha, two learned seniors of the west of Leinster, died. Gillachrist Ua Machtabraill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe; Finn-sbach Mac Aedhagbadha, chief of Clann-Breasail; Faithbheartach Ua Maeldaun, lord of Iarg; Uidhrin Ua Maelmaire, chief of Cinel-Feardhaigh, [died]. Donnabail, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by his father's brother, Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, without any reason known to man except envy and malice. Cathal Ua Conchobhair was killed by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair in a battle, and a great number along with him. A great number of the people of West Meath, Dealbhna, and Cairbre was slain on Leath-Ailbh by Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maelseachlainn; and the battle in which they were defeated was called the "Breach of the Beasts." The oratory of the Nuns of Cluain-mic-Nois was burned, with its stone church, and with the eastern third of all the establishment. Donnabail, son of Cuanda-bhar Ua Flann, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1083. Muirchertach Ua Cardli, archbishop of Daire, the most learned judge and historian of Ireland; Gilla-mochtee, archbishop of Inis-Gluaire; Maelruain Ua Baillen, steward of Cenan of Ros-Cre; and Tadhg Ua Tadhg, successor of Flannan of Cill-Dalua, died. Domhnall

[1] The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1082. Gilchrist O'Beolvail, king of Conor-Kinsalagh; Finn-mac-Aedagan, chief of Kinel-Farcall, [was murdered]; Barry, Maelcorath O'Maeldun, king of Iarg, [and] two Maelruains, chiefs of Kinel-Farcall, [were] also Maelmaire, chief of Kinel-Feargus, [and] Donnell mac Roy O'Connor, [died]; Donnell, heir of Connaught, was cruelly murdered by Cahal O'Connor. Cahal O'Connor was killed [in turn] by Rory O'Connor, in battle, with a great number about him."—*Ann. Ulton.*, tom. iii.

Some of the events recorded by the Four Masters, under 1082, are to be found in the Annals of Clonmacnois under 1080, thus:

"A. D. 1080 [recte, 1082]. Donell O'Conor, prince of Connaught, was killed by his own people, Cahall mac Hugh O'Conor, without any other cause, but only for envy and malice. A great part of Westmeath, viz., a Belvo, Clonkeny, and others, were sacked by Donell mac Flynn O'Mulmyhye, king of Meath, on Lughny, and also the houses in the church yard of the house of Clonmacknose, [and] they with their church was burned."

[2] *Archdeacon of Inis-Ua Beamain*, or Inis-Antair, Clonmacnois, now Inishcaltra.

eagḟna Cenéil nEoghain, do mharbadh la Cenél nConaill iarsin. Domhnall Ua Lochlainn do gabáil rige Cenéil Eogain, i roighidh rioghraidhe nConaille, co cruaidh bodhma dhó, i co tranaise tuaisgeal don eclusgló im an sgiath Phátraice. Aon Ua Maoileclainn, eagḟna Oilig Néill. Congalach Ua Cuirnn, eagḟna Cairpre, do mharbadh la Connaccaibh co rochraidh imdha ifrin. Domhnall Ua Loscain, easpuig Leighi do marbadh domnaigh Nodlaigh Moire Fholtchaisse, ri Innsi Gall, iarsin.

Aonghus Ua Cuirc, mic ordnidhe a clerigh Gallaibh[a] ceathrar, eppscop Gleanndara do bádadh. Muirchertach Ua Cerbaill, airdrigh Cluana hEoraird, iarsin. Niall Ua Séghain, ipsin gabáil na Mumhan, [iarsin]. Ceall Dalua, Tuama Greine, i Mucc mic Nuadhaire do loscadh do Chonnaccaibh. Fithil na leas do na cuimhnibh do loscadh. Cedach Fuinche a Roiss ardesbuic, sruighthe. Slaneadh la Gilla Pádraic, ri Ulad co Dromdi ath, co tranaise tuaisgeal do Domnchad, mac Cathail Ui Ruairc. Cpeach la Domnall Ua Loclainn cap a ep a nUltaibh, co ruccsat bruite i bodhbha mór. Slaneadh la pipga Mumhan a Muic. i ar pop an gabála sin atbert Cuchoigh Ua Cleirigh, apsin i sruighe Mumhan eirde. Da Gilla mac Cormaic i Tuathmumhan cap a muir, co po loscsedh dóine, i dingnama iomda, i no lésedh esbaidhe daibhse. Domnchad mac an Cathaig Ui Ruairc co partéis Connacht co Cuilgnidh, i gabhsait do eter a Cairpre i Conaig ranic[b] Gaill, Lagen. Oppaire, i gu Mhaighen in Murchadh Ua nDubain, i pécan peanadh pulenach partéis fregha ara Mian Opaimeacha an aisdreamain Cuilenn na Naemabap, i co ssiar le fregha aria i anall. Tainic na ana Domnchan Ua Ruairc, Cennetig Ua Briain, i mac Taidg, mic Ui Chon-

[a] *Gallaibh*.—This is the first occurrence of this name, which seems Danish in these Annals.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1084. Fergal O'Canannan, king of Kenel-n-Conaill, a wise man, etc. Hugh O'Maelseachlainn, king of Ailech; Murtagh O'Cerbaill, archbishop of Dun, an excellent judge and Chronicler, Teig O'Teig, archbishop of Kilmacduagh, in pace quievit. Gillachrist, Airchinnech of Tuaghaig, ab. Hugh Maranach slain and at Limerick. The king of Kinel-Eana killed by Donchad O'Maelseachlainn, king of Ailech. Donell O'Loughlainn, heir to the over Kinel of Owen. A fleet came with Norsemen and brought great hosts, wherefore he gave their wages to the men of Normandy."—*Cod. Clarend.* tom. 49.

[b] *Gilla Isa hoisly*.—For some account of this Bishop Gillachrist, or Patrick, who was a Dane, see Harris' edition of Ware's *Bishops*, pp. 686–689.

Ua Sedachain.—Now usually anglicised Seaton.

Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill themselves. Domhnall Ua Lochlainn assumed the kingship of the Cinel-Eoghain, and made a royal hosting into Conaille [Muirtheimhne], whence he carried off a great spoil of cattle. He took the men of Fearnmhagh into his pay on this expedition. Aodh Ua Maeleachlainn, lord of Ailech, died. Conghalach Ua Cardha, lord of Cairbre, was slain by the Connaughtmen, and many others along with him. Donnsiona Ua Lorcain, Tanist of Leinster, was killed. Sonmairle[s], son of Gillabrighde, King of Innsi-Gall, died.

The Age of Christ, 1084. Gillaphadraig[1], Bishop of Ath-cliath, was drowned. Muireadhach Ua Ceithaen, airchinneach of Cluain-Eois, died. Niall Ua Seasnain[2], learned senior of Munster, [died]. Ceall-Dalua, Tuaim-Greine, and Magh-nen-Northraighe[3], were burned by the Connaughtmen. Gleann-da-locha was burned, with its churches. The monastery of Fiuche, i. e. Ross-airthir[4], was founded. An army was led by Domhnchadha, King of Ulidia, to Droichtenata, and gave wages to Domhnchadh, the son of the Caltach Ua Ruairc. A predatory excursion was made in his [Domhnchadh's] absence into Ulidia by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, whence he carried off prisoners and a great spoil of cattle. An army was led by the men of Munster into Meath; and it was on that expedition Conchobhar Ua Cetfadha, the dignity and glory of Munster, died. In their absence [i. e. while the men of Munster were absent from their own province on this expedition] the Connaughtmen went into Thomond, and burned enclosures and fortresses, and carried off innumerable spoils. Domhnchadh, son of the Caltach Ua Ruairc, with the people of East Connaught, the Cairbri and Gailenga, proceeded into Leinster, where the foreigners, the men of Leinster and Osraighi, and the Munstermen, under the conduct of Murchearteach Ua Briain, came up with them, and a fierce and bloody engagement took place between them at Mala Cruinneoige[5], on the fourth of the Calends of November, where many fell on both sides. There fell there Domhnchadh Ua Ruairc, Cuinneoigh

[1] *Maighe-nen-Northraighe*.—Now Mayne, an old church giving name to a parish on the margin of Lough Derg, in the barony of Upper Tulla, and county of Clare. This church is mentioned in the *Cosdrain Tuaidsalbhaigh*, or Wars of Thomond, at the year 1118, as the hereditary tomun of the Ui-Blood.

[2] *Ross-airthir*.—Now Rossory, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 263.

[3] *Mala Cruinneoige*.—Now Monerconnek, near Lusk, in the barony of North Salt, and county of Dublin.—See Inquisitions, *Lagenia*, Kildare, 7 Jac. I.

coṁarp Phinlaṫgh, ⁊ orong mór ele do fwopclanwaiḃ ⁊ dwopclanwaiḃ naċ airmiṫir. Comad ceṫre mile corṗórarar ann, ⁊ fuġaḋ ann Domnchad Ua Ruairc do Cuinneach. Domnall Ua Faġnaiṫṫiġiḃ do marḃaḋ do Domnall Ua Laiġnen.

Oar Criṁ, mile ċeiṫrioḋa a cúicc. Aod Ua hOiṫir, coimarba Iarlaiṫe, ⁊ airdesp coir Cuama, décc. Finn, mac Furṫráin, mic Forannáin, epscop Cille mar dheċe i nOil acaiḋ. Fillu na nann Laiġin, uarail epscop Finne mic Iomgna, ⁊ rí na mumaċ uir fri in Uairṫiurp, décc an Iuar Aṁuil. Uġaire Ua Laiġnéin, airdmeaċ Pḟinn, Forannán Laiġneċ, coimarba Regleṫa Ċiaṫġe i nDún Finn a fuot in ecmais, ⁊ espaḃaiṁ. Neaċtain mac Neaċtain fir epscop Rop ailiṫre, Mac Soilig, airdmeaċ Iṫi rainn Ofga, [décc]. Cleireaċ Ua Seaḃdaiġ, aṫo comarba Ċuaṫṁe, oiḋan ⁊ eccnaiṁ Ofmumain, do ṫoṁlaḋ a ṫeiġeḋaiṁ ipin ċimeaṫ, ⁊ Foḋaḃarṫaiġ mac Cuinn mic mDoċa, mic cleiriġ an ṫíṁ laiṫ in Cuinn ma penṁ, airdeap Cluana mic Nóir, mórt. Ceall cainnġ do ḟoġcaiṁ ṫapṁ. Murċaḋ Ua Maeloṁnaiṁ, rígḟina Cenel Conaill, ṫuiṫ ordain, amaċ, ⁊ ingnaḋa ar cumpeṫne oṫaṁail Iair. Uaṫgarṫaċ Ua Ruairc, ṫoiseaṁna Connacht, décc. Gilla na Naeṁṫan Ua Cendcalḃaiġ, rígḟina Laiġsiṫ, décc. An ṫall Ua Fhaoláin, i mac Foḋlaḋġaile, rígḟina na nDéiṁ, [décc]. Murċaḋ mac Duiḃ, ronṫuiḃ Muṁan Gelaṁ uile do ġṫaḃail la Toirrḋelḃaċ Ua Mḋṁain, ⁊ Muṁu Gelaṁ uile do ordain dó. Cpeach galáiṫ la Connaċtaiḃ ṫar Sliaḃ

Da Gamorghadh.—Ib. "now annihilated O'Kennedy and Gerald," without the name Hugh O.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1093. Donnchadh O'Maelsechlainn, prince of Ardmacha, killed both body and soul by the men of Ireland. Gerald, with the chivalry of Ireland. Diarmaid, son of Murchadh, [died]. Archbishop of Armagh, and Assembly by Donnslebe, King of Ulster, to Tredagh" [Drogheda]; "where he gave wages to Clay O'Kearbh's sons. Donnell Macfaelain, with his people behind him, into Ulster" [Ulidia, or Eastern Ulster], "and brought a great prey. The heads of Monester into Meath, and Cormac O'Cellan died on that journey. Connaci went into Thomond to bind them, and burnt towns and churches, and brought a prey. The overthrow of Munster was by Leinstermen, in Munster, upon Dunagh O'Rourk, where Owney O'Magh mac Coilgi, and Kennedy O'Hiarn, and many more, were killed. Donell Oskirmedy killed by Donell Macfaelain. Gilpatrick, bishop of Dublin, drowned."—*Cod Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The defeat of O'Rourke by O'Brien is noticed in the Annals of Connaught under the year 1092, which is the only entry under that year:

"A. D. 1092" [recte, 1093] "Inasmuch as Roydech O'Royrk, accompanied with the rest of Connaught, the Cadagen, and Galiongs, proceeded into Leinster, where they

Ua Brain and his son, Tadhg, and the son of Ua Conchobhair Failghe and a great many others of the nobles and plebeians not enumerated. Four thousand was the [whole] number slain; and the head of Donnchadh Ua Ruaire was carried to Luimneach. Domhnall Ua Gairmleighaidh[1] was killed by Donnsraile Ua Lochlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1085. Aedh Ua hOisin[2], successor of Iarlaith, and Archbishop of Tuam, died. Flan, son of Cuasan, son of Gormgan, Bishop of Cill-dara, died at Cill-achaidh. Gilla-na-naemh Laighen, noble Bishop of Uisneach-Leathain, and afterwards head of the monks of Wirtzburg[3], died on the seventh of the Ides of April. Ugaire Ua Laidhgnen, airchinneach of Fearna, Gormghal Longargach, comharba of Beglee-Buraighde[4] at Ard-Macha, a paragon of wisdom and piety; Nenchtan Mac Neachtain, distinguished Bishop of Ros-ailithir; Mac Nolfirbis, airchinneach of Inis-meic-Deaghra, [died]. Clerech Ua Scaithaighil, chief ecclesiastic of Bairre, the glory and wisdom of Uibh-Fiachrach, completed his life in this world; and Gillachrist Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, the best ecclesiastical student that was in Ireland in his time, the glory and ornament of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Ceall-Cainnigh[5] was for the most part burned. Murchadh Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, pillar of the dignity, hospitality, and bravery of the North, died. Tadhg Ua Ruaire, royal heir of Connaught, died. Aengus Ua Caindelbhain, lord of Laeghaire, died. The third Fa Farlain, i. e. Gillabrighde, lord of the Deisi, [died]. Muiredhach, son of Dubh, chief of all Munster-Loigis, was taken prisoner by Foirbisbhach Ua Briain; and all Munster-Loigis was plundered by him. A pandering excursion was made by the Connhaicni over Sil-Anmchadha, and they killed

were made by prince Murtagh O'Brien, son of King Toirdelbach, who was likewise accompanied with the forces of the Danes, Munstermen, and Leinstermen; and died the 22d of Cremmagh-na-bothe, also Fedelmy O'Flynn, and the son of O'Connor of Affaly, with many other noblemen, were killed of the prince's side."

[1] *Ua Gairmleighaidh*.—Now anglicised Mac Sally.

[2] *Ua hOisin*.—Now anglicised Mac Sally.

[3] *Wirtzburg*.—Latinized *Herbipolis*, Wurtzburg, a town on the River Main in Germany.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 328, 331.

[4] *Beglee-Buraighde*.—i. e. Bridget's abbey church.

[5] *Ceall-Cainnigh*.—i. e. the church of Canice, or Kenny. This may be intended to denote the church of St. Canice, in the city of Kilkenny, or it may be any other church dedicated to that saint, as at Aghabo, in the Queen's County; Kilkenny West, in Westmeath, at Drumshaw, in the county of Longford; but the probability is that St. Canice's church, in the new city of Kilkenny, is here alluded to.

nAmhchadha, co ro maidhrat an Comhgan Finn mac Ualacráin, 7 co tucsat eala bó. Ar moidhe 7 meile ina mbiadhaibh, gur bó hé a méd co mbfuarr aithreabhaigh dia roilb taoinibh raidhfidh innte. Oenghus Ua Cassedháin, eighfna Caeghaire, do marbhadh la hOlvann Ghrimo iar mbel 7 eclésfecht dó, lá mac meic Cuirrén Ui Mailepuain, eighfna Dealbna móire.

Iarr Chríst, mile ochtmoga a sé. Maelcoimhgin, uasal eppuc Uiadh, Ghréab Ua Maeltuzmain, airdeppuc Connacht, Maelisa Ua hIpolcáin, fruit fhóir Eireann, raon i neaccna, i ecnadaib 7 in pilidhcht an bejla oferenda. Da he méd a aeona, 7 a ghna go ro reprobhai péin luidha 7 ealanna lána uaisleara, 7 druncleaöc. Ro faoid a fpprat do éum naithe ina fsermaid déc Callann Febfo, amail aithbhar,

In reprocum Callann Fealbra,
Aröe pele Punfa finn,
Orbaö Maeliopa Ua hIpolcain,
Aét eöcaö nip thom tam tinn.

Fiaéra Ua Ronáin, airdmneach Cluana Dolcáin, déc. Maeltfhlaithin Ua Fualáin, ardsoch cocaide, déc. Maidm ro nAirtfhraiö for Uib Eathach, i ttorcáin Donnsiöa Ua hAirtrió co nguing ole. Maidm Eothaile ro

Mac Uallachain. The word should be Mac Ui Uallachain. The name is still extant, and now anglicised to Uallahan, the Mac being dropped. It is written O'Uallachain in O'Dugan's Topog. and Poem.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 108.

Were cut to mushrooms, i. e. the poet, or sillers of the oil, became so severe, that the rich were obliged to absorb their own wealth, and owe the people.

Inis Eathach now, i. e. the great heavin, now the barony of Iveagh, in the county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1086, Malcolm, Archimach of Inispatrick; Cyprus O'Lavgain, Archimach of Ferns; Daniel Inisowth, Poets of Bregia's Eoyles, a Religious, in Ardmach, excellent in learning and prayer. Maelsechtai mac Imay, king of Murch; Cirroi O'Selvay, Archimach of York, ended his life happily. Murchu Macdavay, king of Kindred-Conell; Donell mac Neloanly, king of Scotland, Murtach mac Rory O'Hagan, heire of Connacht, and Aengus O'Kyndivan, king of Lavcaire, rested in Christ."—*Ibid. Ulstered*, 1087, &c.

"*Bishop of Uiadh*", i. e. of Down. At this period of Kells, and in records of the twelfth century, both native and Anglo-Norman, the Bishop of Down is designated by his territorial title of Uiadh, in the same manner that the Bishop of Connor is by his title of Inispatrick. At an earlier period, however, Uiadh and Dalaraidhe were not so limited or applied.

"*Maidm Ua Brudchais.*—See Colgan's *Ac-*

Cenngin Finn Mac Uallachain, and carried off many cows. There was destruction of men and cattle in this year, to such an extent that certain rich people were made husbandmen[a] in it. Oenghus Ua Caindelbain, lord of Laighnive, was slain at Cluain-Iraird, after he had entered into religion, by the grandson of Oeirbin Ua Maelruain, lord of Dealbhna-mor[b].

The Age of Christ, 1086. Maelmaedhoge, noble Bishop of Uisiil,[c]; Eochaidh Ua Maeltloghmhaic, Archbishop of Connaught; Maelisa Ua Brolchain, learned senior of Ireland, a paragon of wisdom and piety, as well as in poetry and both languages[d]. His wisdom and learning were so great, that he himself wrote books replete with genius and intellect. He resigned his spirit to heaven on the seventh of the Calends of February, as is stated [in this quatrain]:

> On the seventeenth of the Calends of February,
> The night of fair Furse's festival,
> Died Maelisa Ua Brolchain,
> But, however, not of a heavy severe fit[e].

Fiachra Ua Ronain, airchinnech of Cluain-Iraird, died. Maelseachlainn Ua Freslain, a distinguished old hero, died. A battle was gained by the Airthera over the Ui-Eathach, wherein Domhnall Ua hAirtdha was slain, with

[a] *Husbandmen*, at Feb. of January, p. 108, where Colgan has published all the notices of this remarkable man that he could find, and adds, nos. 3 ... *Rebus penes me quosdam fragmenta, quæ vetusti, et cujus ubi plura in patria asservantur, magno habite pretio.*"—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Irish Writers*, p. 67.

The family of the O'Brolchains are still numerous, but in reduced circumstances, in Islandbawn, in the county of Donegal, and in the neighbouring county of Londonderry: but the name is now generally anglicised under the modernised form of Bradley. They descend, according to the Book of Lecan, from Suibhne Meann, who was Monarch of Ireland from A. D. 615 till 628, and from whom Maelisa was the seventeenth in descent; but in Colgan's time they were reduced to poverty and obscurity. Colgan writes: "Extant hodie multi prædi apud quidam ex hac familia in eadem regione, sed qui primum ejus splendorem [quo eorum progenitores olim abundarunt potiusquam retinent]."—*Ibid.*

It appears, however, from Dr Lanigan, Dr. Reeves, that there were many learned ecclesiastics of the same race, England's time. The Editor has several of this family in the province of Ulster, where they are remarkable for being becoming and active intelligence, but many above the rank of tradesmen, gentlemen, or small farmers.

In both languages: i. e. *in Irish and Latin*. "*Ludus Scholasticus*" *erat*, *studium*."

[c] *Uisiil*.—Nulla eorum [episcoporum] exercitia [sedes], &c., nulla occidisse, &c.—Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. [illegible], col. 1.

Ulcaib for Airgiallaib 7 for Ua Ruanadáin, i ressraib Cumascach Ua Lactáin, eiscop Ail Daiberge, 7 Gellamogáire Ua hEccarda, eiscop Cloinne Sionaig, 7 psalmaide oile amaille friu. Amalgaid, mac Ruaidri Ui Ruanadáin, do marbad do fraiḃ Fhinnaige Torpdealbaig Ua hIvain, ri Eperan co fressabra, nap mbeiṫ i ngalar cian roda, uasp nir bo fion fein do cac fuigsi eisi. Cheneidigh Ui Maoilsheachlainn ó Chluain mic Nois, go nesbail la cCinn Coradh iar sin for Bhreagaib a fiadṫa, 7 iar lesan a uasi la Fiaṫ. Is hé so roimraidh, nap maṫgamain fada, 7 nap saerṫige discra na peacaṫ, 7 nap cuireḋh cuige Criosd 7 a ṙoda, 7 Tang Ua hIvain, a mac, deg ri na Gaeḋel. Ar nfoquimsiu báir Torpdealbaig do ránaḋh.

Ochmoḋa bliaḋain gan ḟiḋeċ,
Aṡus mile na naṁ neiṫ,
Sé bliaṫna ó gein mic Dé ḋil,
Fo lar Thorpdealbuis roiṁiṡ,
Cuice Hiarr in Fiaṫ in tsaiḃ,
Bia feil Lucoib co nglan gnim,
Isé noi fiṫḟe arbarb,
An runaṁ ri rinn Torpdealbaiġ.

Maelsechlainn, mac Concobair, do ḋul co hAth cliaṫ, 7 maṁa roṁ fri Gallaiḃ, 7 fri Connaċt a marcaiḃ na Cruiṁṫi, co i ndorcair Maelcraṁain Ui Caraṫaiġ, eiscuiṁ na bairre, 7 Tuar Luiṡne, 7 psalmaire oile cenmoṫaiḃ in Maelmuain, eiscuiṁ Fhir ḟeraiḃ. Ar siomaṫ Fhinn a Tuaiġ Ua Caraṫaiġ, eiscuiṁ Tíreḋa, 7 Cinaeoḋ a mac, 7 Ua Muiṙḋaiġ, coṁarbae Niumeṙa Naṁaiṫ, do marbaḋ la poll la Maelsechlainn, mac Conchobair occ Loċ Maiġe Uaṫa le ocsan Bimchuan mic Cois ḋeiṁ, co marbaḋ la

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

some others. The battle of Eochaill[a] was gained by the Ulidians over the Airghialla and Ua Ruadhagain, where Cumaigneach Ua Laithen, lord of Sil-Duibhthire[b], and Gillamoninne Ua hEochadha, lord of Clann-Sinaigh, and many others along with them, were slain. Amhsighaidh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Ruadacain, was killed by the men of Fearmanagh. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Ireland with opposition[c], after having suffered from long illness (for he was not well since the head of Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlann had been brought from Chuaich-mic-Nois till this time), died at Cenn-coradh, in the thirty-second year of his reign, and in the seventy-seventh of his age, on the day before the Ides of July precisely, after long suffering, after intense penance for his sins, and after taking the body of Christ and his blood; and Tadhg Ua Briain and his son died in the same month. In commemoration of the death of Toirdhealbhach was said:

Eighty years without falsehood,
And a thousand of great extent,
And six years, from the birth of the dear Son of God,
To the death of the modest Toirdhealbhach.
The night of Tuesday, on the fridie of the Ides of July,
Before the festival of Jacob of pure mind,
On the twenty second, died the
Mighty supreme King Toirdhealbhach.

Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar, went to Athcliath, and was defeated by the foreigners and the Leinstermen in a battle called "The Breach of Crichaidh," in which were slain Maelchiaran Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne and Tuaisi-Laighse; Maelmhaodhi, lord of Feara-Ceall; and many others besides them. The Sinaach Finn, i. e. Tadhg Ua Catharnaigh, lord of Teathbha, and Cuasedh, his son, and Ua Murcadhaigh, chief of Muintir-Tiamain, were treacherously slain by Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar, at Loch Maighe Cutha', in revenge of Murchadh, son of Conchobhar, having been slain by Ua Catha-

[a] A. D. 1086. Maelisa O'Brolchan, ex-eminent in learning, prayer, poetry, and in any language" [*gnéd*, in either language], "*uasus agendarum erat*. Maelsechlainn O'Faelan, a chosen old man; Mac Bethaig, king of Kerry of the O'Conorys; Eicha O'Maelfabma, Archbishop of Connaght; Maelcorgia, gentle bishop of Ulster; Flaithna O'Ruaic, Archbishop of Ulidia, *in pace dormivit*. Armhgus mac Rory O'Flaiugen killed by the men of Fermanagh. Ua

[b] Sil-Duibhthire, now Silvertown, in the county of Londonderry.

[c] Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Ireland with opposition. This is a very remarkable statement, and is not to be found in any other Irish authority. It is, however, fully confirmed by the Welsh Chronicle of the Princes, which says that Trahaiarn ap Caradog, King of Gwynedd, was slain by the Irish in the year 1081, and that Gruffydd ap Cynan succeeded him in the government of Gwynedd. Gruffydd ap Cynan was the son of Cynan ap Iago, by Ragnhildis, daughter of Olaf, King of Dublin, and was born in Ireland in the year 1054. He was brought to Wales in the year 1075, and was crowned King of Gwynedd in the year 1081, as stated in the Welsh Chronicle of the Princes. He died in the year 1137, and was buried in the church of Clynnog Fawr, in Carnarvonshire.

Ua nCarmaic Sionnach. Ua Gaibellain, espuc Cuguill, do écmais la Connachtaib. Mac Beacain Ua Conchobair, espuc Cuapraige, do marbad [re na cach].

Cath Opuine ule aderemus a phoic. Muirgheilmach, mac Conchobair, pi Tuaisceirt, do marbad la Cairil mac Muirgeis, 7 la pliaid Tíre h-Aeda h-Ua nEachdach Cuprup Mel, epic peill 7 meabail. Domnall mac Giollaiarnaine, espuc Opuine, decc ap mbeit i nesaip poa. Cairil Ua Cassain do marbad la Laignib. Cuplann Ua Cuapta, espuc Cuapta, do marbad. Domnall Ua Lachtna do marbad la Domnall mac mic Lochlainn. Maolpatraic Ua hEicir, a do Chloinn Tuathail, espuc Tíre h-Eicc, decc. Cath eturp Raamp Ua Concobair, pi Connacht, 7 Aod mac Aeda Ui Neraip, espuc Connacht 7 hEpenn, la cCinneidi la cCloinn, 7 po meabaiod leo Ui Neraip. Uimecap e Loclann, 7 Muirchad h-mic Duib, coiperc Muisceipe hEolais, 7 mac Taig pia Ui Shuiplenn, 7 mac Cumpidhe Ui Pipgail, 7 maiste Cumaiscne ap ua eturp [sin] 7 caoi, repoperrap ipin cuic pin Cogamh la Nepaip. Ap po pogpaidhir an dara po cepbhaid,

Slúaigh midhmis ip oemacan an,
Aiaip nilc eccm coplas,
O no zlinn Cpuic gan coll,
Co cuic cocad la hi cogaim.

Cuc Idaig Cuinn eturp Laignib 7 [Muma]n, ap pacaib pia Muipchertach Ua mBpiain 7 pé hi [Ua]ib Briuin [co Loch]lann 7 pia mac Domnaill

[ua Maile]achlainn, king of Ireland, also in Lismore, after great battle and slaughter on both sides [as we also] "Ballymoate, Slievenamon, and Kells" [vol. iv, p. 968] "of kindred blood, and many others" — *Gal. Chronicle*, tom. iii.

The annals of Connaught give, under [1086 and 1087], some of the events related by the Four Masters under 1086, as follows:

"A. D. 1086. The ship fell sick at a precious or known time, and was so ill thereon that all the best fell ill."

"A. D. 1084" [read, 1086]. "Moyle-na-O'Brolchain, the elder and judge of Ireland, was in greatness and piety, and with all so well learned, that he wrote all great volumes, con-

maigh Seanadh. Ua Baighealláin, lord of Airgialla, fell by the Conaillí. Mac Beathadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe, was killed, or died.

The Age of Christ, 1087. Muelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, King of Temhair, was killed by Cathal Mac Muirigen and the men of Teathbha, at Ard ochaile-Epscoip Mic', through treachery and guile. Domhnall Mac Gilla-phadraig, lord of Osraighe, died after long illness. Cathal Ua Ceallaïgh was killed by the Leinstermen. Cuindidhe Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was killed Domhnall Ua Lachtnen was killed by Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn. Muelemaidh Ua hArtt, i. e. of the Clann-Diarmada, lord of Teathbha, died A battle was fought between Raighne Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and Aedh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, lord of Conmaicne and Breifne, at Conaehaill, in Corann, where Ua Ruairc was defeated and killed. There were also slain in this battle at Corann, by Raighne, Maelruanaidh Mac Duibh, chief of Muintir-Lolais, the son of Geoffrey Ua Sraidhi[1], the son of Cosh Rithe O'Fearghail; and a hundred men of the Conmhaini, both noble and plebeian. In commemoration of this battle was said:

Seven years and eighty full,
And a thousand, fair, complete,
Since Christ was born without a stain,
Till the battle of Conaehaill in Corann.

The battle of Bath-Edair[2], between the men of Leinster and Munster, where Muireadhach Ua Briain and the men of Munster defeated the Leinstermen

tenancy, many great Bardic and ecclesiastical works were also written and devised by him during that year. Teilgh O'Regan, King of Ireland, in the 25th year of his reign, died quietly in his bed, and his son, Tiag, died the next month. Melaughlyn went to Ireland, and was encountered and overthrown by the Danes, where Kelagh O'Kelaghe, prince of Iveagh, with the most part of the land of Leynie, were slain. Teig Shemanagh O'Cahanie, archprince of the land of Traffe, with his son, Kennedy, and the clerke of Kenry-Tiernan, were killed treacherously by Moylenaghlyn mac Conner O'Melaughlyn, in revenge of his brother, Murrogh mac Connor, that was slain by Kathernagh Shemagh. Of this Teig, Murry O'Regan, in a rythm verse Gaelick, or the countrey of Kilkonney, tooke the name."

[1] *Sraidhi*.—Recte *Sraighi*, i. e. Armagh, of which family Mel is the patron.

[2] *Cosh-Rithe*.—Now Coagrill, a townland in the parish of Athenry, barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

[3] *Ua Nialláin*.—Now always anglicised Sheridan, without the prefix O or Ua.

[4] *Bath-Edair*, i. e. the Ford of Edar. This was probably the name of a ford on or near Binn Edair, the hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin.

mic Maoil na mbó,[y] ap Diarmata Ua mbriain,[y] ap Enea mac Diarmata co ro lad ap mór anmic for Laignib in mac Murchada Ui Domnaill na eiscna hUa nDroma, [y] im Chonall Ua Ciarmaic,[y] im Ua Néill Maige vá con, xiii. Kl. Sinaigeap la mac Lachtnn, co ro loirc Tuaic inbir [y] mbriccaib,[y] co ro lá ár for a muincir. Niall Ua Ceinneidig dec. Cazal Ua Cerbaill do marbad lá Laignib. Mear mór,[y] iomarc coraid,[y] bó ár,[y] arcaile rin mbliadnaip, acus zaeć mór co ro bris tainge [y] esnpia. William Ruf[a] do zabail rioghachta Saxan, [y] Septembep.

Gofp Cpipt, mile ochtmoga a hocht. Cosbmac Ua Fnna, árpoipleiginn Dal cCais, dec. Caelán Ua Foipréid, pi[o] a nicne [y] seneabeć, dec da doinnaig Innse hEoghain i nInis Mátha i nInisloch Iubair, comá dó do ráidi.

Caelán an éradaid éir,
ba fnut ráthaid, ba sníor,
Fop slúa ipin gnianán gle,
Luid i réil Chaipáin Saighe.

Tigepnach Ua bpacain, aipdeapba Chiapáin [y] Chamáin, dec i nIomdaid Chiapáin. Suí leiginn [y] pínchuipa éipde. Maolmopa Ua Maoilgpice, aipd-

[a] *Ua Ciarmaic*.....Now sometimes anglicé of Kenmark; but the name is almost universally cleansed to Kirby.

[b] *Ua Néill of Magh-da-chon*.....The exact situation of this territory of O'Neill of Leinster, appears from a certificate of commissioners appointed for Irishry the county of Wicklow (published in Erck's *Repertory of the Chancery Inrolments*), dated 10th January, 1606, in which its position in relation to the barony of Shillelagh is given as follows:

"And having viewed and surveied the Irish territories called Killelagh, bounded on the south side by the territorie of Kilcadle, *alias* Mac Mourche's countrie, in co. Wexford; on the west by the countrie of Feeren O'Neale, and the lordship of Tully, in co. Catherlagh; on the north and east side by the lordshipp of Crumcore, and the territorie of Cosha, &c. &c."

The name *Magh-da-Chon*, i. e. Plain of the two Hounds, is now corrupted to Moyscoun, which is applied to a parish lying partly in the barony of Shillelagh, in the county of Wicklow, and partly in the barony of Rawlly in the county of Carlow.

[c] *Inaith-Iubhar-na-Breagha*: i. e. the district of the inver or estuary. This was probably the ancient name of the tract of country lying between the river anciently called Iubhar-Amge, now the Nanny Water, and the estuary of the Boyne, anciently Iubhar-Colpa, in Magh Breagh, in Meath. It is to be distinguished from Fuaith Iubhar already mentioned under the years 951 and 953, and from Inaim-Iubhar, which occurs at the year 910.

[d] *William Rufus*.....This assumes that William Rufus commenced his reign immediately after the death of William the Conqueror; but Sir

and Domhnall, son of Mael-na-mbo, and Diarmaid Ua Briain, and Enia, son of Diarmaid, and where a great slaughter was made of the Leinstermen, together with the son of Murchadh Ua Domhnaill, lord of Ui-Drona, and Conall Ua Ciarmaic[a], and Ua Neill of Magh-da-chon[b], &c. A hosting by Mac Lochlainn, and he burned Tuaith-inbhir in Breaghe[c], but his people were slaughtered. Niall Ua Coitidha died. Cathal Ua Ceatfadha was killed by the Leinstermen. Great abundance of nuts and fruit, murrain of cows, and dearth, in this year, and a great wind which destroyed houses and churches. William Rufus[d] assumed the kingdom of England on the 9th of September.

The Age of Christ, 1088. Cormac Ua Finn, chief doctor of Dal-gCais, died. Cathasach Ua Forreidh, a paragon of wisdom and piety, died on Shrovetide Sunday the third of the Nones of March, at Imlach-Ibhair; of whom was said:

Cathasach of true piety
Was the sage of a congregation, was senior;
To heaven into the bright palace he passed,
On the festival of Ciaran of Saighir.

Tighearnach Ua Braein[e], chief successor of Ciaran and Comgan, died at Imlaithi Chiarain; he was a paragon of learning and history. Maelisa

Harris Nicolas thinks it is most probable that the reign of William Rufus began on the day of his coronation, Sunday, September 25th, 1087, not only because this is presumed to have been the case, but because, being a younger son, he did not possess any hereditary right to the crown.—See *Chronology of History*, 2nd edition, p. 266. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1087. Donnell Mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossory, died. Cathal O'Conor killed by Leinster. Cuscro O'Clery, king of Carbry, died accidentally. Machnaghtan mac Connor, lord of Tirach, killed by those of Tethba, by falsehood in Ardcrina. Donell O'Lothen killed by Donell O'Loghlainn. A battle at Corsun between Rory O'Connor, king of Connaght, and Hugh O'Rourk, king of Connaught, and Hugh, king of Connaught, with the best of that country, were lost. A navy by Magnus[a] [Sonus], "and by the king of Ulster's sons, into Manann, i. the Ile of Man, where the Manxmen were slayne. Great fruite this yeare. *Frondatio ediporum & Nuculæ hoc anno.* 7 *Id Maii*."—*Ann. Ulton.* ann. 49.

Two of these events are noticed in the Annals of Connaught, under the year 1084, as follows:

"A. D. 1041" [recte 1087]. "Moylesaghlyn mac Connor, King of Meath, was soone after" [the killing of O'Cullanan] "slain by Cahall Mor Morgan, and those of Teaffe, in the towne of Ardagh. Rowry O'Connor, king of Connaught, and the son of Art O'Royrk, encountered in Leitir with each other" [wherein] "at last O'Royrk, with the most part of his family, were slain."

[a] *Tighearnach Ua Braein.*—He is the celebrated

pile 7 apoallam, déc. Dubdábaill, mgfi Aeda Ui Conaobair a Cen ua Flaic bfreag, bfi pi Muman, déc. Máp, mgfi Toippdealbaig Ui Chpiain, bfi pi Connacr, déc. Ap daib pin arbepc Murpéfpeac Ua hOpain,

Map ragfi an Tang anaid,
Upmóp rec nérenn imnubam,
Dubdábaill oc dul do Chluain,
I mawain pocharp pompuyp.

Nuadpi Ua Conchobair co fpiaid Connacr do gabail lapi mbpeipeg pia hfpiaid Muman ap na po loiccead a reabhar peda pan fuaf, 7 do pacsad macdm pop Mhurpéfpeac co praeconnáp a ma imrpe ann. Ro laid and ap pud dóbhal an pip céna iapna treacht timcell énaf pop an pfamhpge ad iompan Connacr. Inopfo dip Copco Mocpuad o Ruanaip po epi 7 ap mbeichean ma po pfaid cfepa ná daoine gan maitpe don cup pin 7 no padhaipeap rpia hiarpfi epiap co mbeith Connacr 7 Dalla cappre, mac Cearail Ui Hiarpam, comarach Cloinne Cathail 7 Cúpnma, mac Murchada Uasp comarach Cloinne Tomaltaig, 7 mac Fhlaithbeapta, mic Echtigfn comarach Cpeca Cualann. Ap mop pop Fhailmh Aedha dicc, Loca Gapmain, 7 Pinpe Cuinge pia nAilt Eachdach Muman ipin lo po tompaipfe Corcach Muman na aghaid. Slóigfi lá Domnall, mac Mic Lochlainn, la pig nAilig, co tpuaipcepc Epeann imme in eConnachaib, co trapic Ruanaip Ua Conchobaip, pi Connacr, fiallá Connacr uile dó. Do beachaid uilliam co na pochpannaib ip in Muimain, go po loipcpfe Luimneach, 7 po mopaipfe

annalist whose work has been edited by Dr. O'Donovan. For an account of the different copies of the Annals of Tighernach, the reader is referred to the Stowe Catalogue, p. 102. Tighernach was one of the writers of all the most ancient documents that are in Ireland, and makes the true historical epoch begin from Cimbaoth, and the rounding of the palace of Emhain Macha, about the eighteenth year of Ptolemy Lagus, hence these MS. "Omnia memoranda Scotorum aeque Pictorum inscripsi." His quotations from Latin and Greek authors are numerous; and he is among those authorities against each other manifests a desire of criticism unknown in the rest age in which he flourished. He quotes Eusebius, Orosius, Julius Africanus, Bede, Josephus, St. Jerome, and others. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, at A. D. 1088, that this remarkable man was of the tribe of the Ui Maine-chaigh, and Dr. O'Conor boasts to a date that he was of the same race as the O'Conors of Connaught, who were the principal family of the Ui Maine-chaigh.

"Now all the death of this Rod is entered under the year 1088 in the Annals of Ulad-

Ua Maelgire, chief poet and chief Ollamh, died. Dubhchaibhlagh, daughter of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, i. e. of Aedh of the Broken Spear, and wife of the King of Munster, died. Mor[a], daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and wife of the King of Connaught, died. Of these Muircheartach Ua Briain said:

> Mor, daughter of the son of Tadhg from the North,
> Reached the marvellous house of the dead;
> Dubhchaibhlaidh went to Cluain
> On a cold autumnal morning.

Raighlin Ua Conchobhair, with the men of Connaught, took Inis Adhareach[b] before the men of Munster [1] to prevent their door from advancing further up; and Muircheartach was defeated, and a slaughter was made of his people there. The [forces of the] same man's door were slaughtered, after they had sailed round westward, on the sea, to plunder Connaught. Corco-Mathruaidh was then plundered thrice by Raighlin, and it is wonderful if he left any cattle or people without destruction on these occasions; and three of the chieftains of Connaught, being left in danger, were slain, namely, Gillacoirpthe, son of Cathal Ua Murchadha, chief of Clann-Cathail, and Cuinnia, son of Murchadh Odhar, chief of Clann-Donnchaigh, and the son of Gillachrist, son of Echthighern, chief of Corca Achlann. A great slaughter was made of the foreigners of Ath-cliath, Loch Gabhann, and Port Lairge, by the Ui Eathach-Mumhan, on the day that these [joined] attempted to plunder Corcach-Mumhan. An army was led by Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Ireland, and the people of the north of Ireland with him, into Connaught; and Raighlin Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, gave him the hostages of all Connaught. Both proceeded with their forces into Munster; and they burned Luimneach, and plundered

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maccoise. "A. D. 1068. Dubchaibhlaigh, the King of Connaught's daughter, and Queen of Munster, died. Mora, daughter of King Toirdelbach, and Queen of Connaught, wife of Roory O'Connor, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

[b] *Inis Adhareach*: i. e. the Island (now Nuns Island), an island in the River Shannon, belonging to the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See the Old Map of the King's County, sheet 23. See this island again referred to, under the name Inis-Aidhneach, at the year 1157, *infra*.

Corco-Aidhne.—A territory in the east of the County of Roscommon, the ancient inheritance of the family of Mac Egan, comprising the parishes of Bonilin, Kilteraton, Clonfinlough, and the western half of the parish of Lisonuffy.—See a note, under A. D. 1066.

Machaire na Muman a co himleach Iubair, 7 Loch Garr, 7 Eanaċ Airġi, 7 Our Ceeo, 7 co hAim Ua Cleirech, 7 puaras cloin mic Cailigh Ui Ruairc o cnocaib Sinnech, 7 ro creathsat, 7 ro thuitsat Oide saeath, 7 ro gabsat aer Iphir laech arop Feidh, 7 Faobeala i ngallnar a nerenn, 7 tangatarap na crigh iarum. Urian peacht an naertire pin Mac Maonaċain Ui Cinneidi, mic Congalaig Ui Ceellaig, 7 mac Eachtaich Ui Longsig. Do gabail leis an t-ua. eglar, 7 capra eap a cend o Muirċhiuch Ua hAirm ina ppuplacend. Dilmain, eagla hUi Mailpeachnaill, &c.

Aoy Cpiopt, mile ochtmoga a nao Seollapaetpeac. Ua Celeadin pleasy (.i. pfuip) Upa Macha, Concobap, mac Pozapraig hUi Maoleoduin pi Cenel Cluana mic Noir, 7 Pizhi hUa Meiteabaig, pepleigind Imlecha Iubaip, &c. Marbtha ina nUib Eathach Uladh pop pota Pfinnenge, id e eogan mac Aeda Ui Chpiocain, eagluis Pfinnenge, 7 da tadarp &c. pop pior Connacht, go pochaneb iomdaib aile. Domnall mac Domnaill Reamuir, eagluis Laigen (no Ua nCenpelaig) do marbad do Chonchobap Ua Concobaip Pailgi ona haenfaid. Caech ap umpa po lam ma ampir, cup cara ap Colmanaig eprde. Domnach Ua Seollapaetpeac, a. mac Domnaill,

[illegible] Iubair.—Now Baily, in the county of Tipperary, see note [illegible], under A. D. 1311, p. [illegible], supra.

Loch Gair.—Now Lough Gur, a lake, or marsh, at the ruins of various ancient forts and Anglo-Irish habitations, situated in the parish of Kilmeedy, barony of Small County, and County of Limerick.—See note [illegible], under A. D. 1578.

Rinn Airgi.—i. e. the Fort of the Keen, now Rinnie, a small village on the west bank of the river Bargie, in the barony of Upper Cornelle, and county of Limerick. There are extensive ruins of earthen forts, said by tradition to have been erected by Irish Danes, and occupied till about the period of the English invasion by the descendants of the Normans.—See Leabhar na gCeart, p. 77, note [illegible], and p. 86, note [illegible], supra, note [illegible], under A. D. 1574, p. 701, supra. The Danes were driven from this place, as well as from Croom, about the period of the English invasion; but they would appear to have reoccupied them, and to have maintained possession of Rinn Airgi down, at least, to the end of the fifteenth century, when they were finally expelled by Maurice Fitzgerald, who was Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1523.

Eanach Airgi.—This is probably the remarkable tract now called Turnagh, situated near Croom, in the parish of Dysart-Tiral, barony of Coshma, and county of Limerick.

Airm-Ua Cleirich.—i. e. O'Clerigh's ridge or Long Hill. In the Inquisitions and the Annals of Innisfallen, and the Chronicon Scotorum, it is called Druim-na-Ui-Cleirchin, which is the form of the name still retained. It is now anglicised Formanin, and is the name of a townland and parish, in the barony of Coshma, and county of Limerick, about three miles south of Kilmallock.

the plain of Munster, i.e. as far as Inlecch-Dobair[s], Loch-Gair, Brugh-Righ[t], Dun-Aidhedh, and Druim-Ui-Cleircheis[u]; and they carried off the head of the son of Gulcoch Ua Ruairc from the hills of Sangeal[v]; and they broke down and demolished Geann-coradh; and they obtained eight score horses, both foreigners and Irish, as hostages and pledges, and then returned to their homes. The chief of these hostages were the son of Madadhan Ua Cennmidhigh; the son of Conghalach Ua hOgain[w]; and the son of Eochaidh Ua Longaigh. Cows, horses, gold, silver, and flesh-meat, were [afterwards] given in ransom of them by Muircheartach Ua Beolain. Dearbhail, daughter of Ua Maelmaelmhaidh[x], died.

The Age of Christ, 1689. Gillaphadraig Ua Cebcinain, Seanaidh (i.e. Priest) of Ard-Macha; Conchobhar, son of Fogartach Ua Machdain, Seanaidh of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Boarghal Ua Mordeadhaigh, lector of Inlecch-Dhair, died. A battle was gained by the Ui-Fathach-Uladh over the men of Fearnmhagh, wherein fell the son of Aedh Ua Crichain, lord of Fearnmhagh, and twelve Tanists of the nobility, with numbers of others. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Reamhar[y], lord of Leinster (or of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh), was slain by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair Failghe, by unfair advantage. He was the most illustrious hero that lived in his time, a prop of battle for bravery. Donnchadh, grandson

Sciagad.—Now Shrigland, a townland in the parish of St. Patrick's about one mile south-east of the city of Limerick.—*Sciagaid Pata S. Patricii*, part. ult. c. xliv., in Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 58, col. 1.

Uas Cinnsaighe.—Now anglicised O'Kennedy, and more generally Kennedy, without the prefix Ua or O.

Uaithne.—Now always anglicised Hoyne, without the prefix. This family was seated at Ardkenny, about two miles to the north of Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary.

Ua Mael-eochaill.—Otherwise written O'Mailmoy-Moore, and anglicised Melaghlin, now corrupted to Moo Laughlin.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1689. Cathasius O'Farrey, chief in learning and orders. 2 Nov. *Kalends* in Inlecch Dair, Shrovetide Sunday *in quo quærit*. An army by Lemil mac Lochlann, king of Ath Cliath in Connaght, that they gave him the hostages of Connaght, and" [they] "went back[ed] into Munstir, and burnt Limerick and the Machaire to Dunadhad, and brought with them the head of Mac Dathy and broke down Cruachan, &c. Tomaltach O'Rogan, Airchinnech of Clonmacnoise, *Cecinit*. Great mortality of the Gaills of Dublin, of Wicklow" [recte, Wexford], "and Waterford, by the O'Beirnes of Munster, the day that they entered to storm Corke. Maelisa O'Mulconry, Archpoet of Ireland, died. The poet Farigal O'Rogan, king of Ireland, was borne."—*Ann. Clonmacn.*, rem. 69.

[y] *Donhnall Reamhar*, i.e. Donnell, or Daniel the Fat. He was certainly brother of Art Mac Murchadha, who died in the year 1675.

rigfhna Oirgiall, do marbad ná macaid mic Lyam hIre. Tollachmoir Ua Flaithrith, rigfhna Deiseadh Hfera, do marbad lá a bhraithrib féin. Cobhlach fír Eirenn i mBruighiu Ua mBriain, co tucadar fón Gaedhlaibh, 7 fón Lagnibh co ro aitreabsat cealla an locha, i. Inis Cloithrann, Inis bó finne, Inis Draignen 7 Cluain Caimin, co ro ghabsat Oirgiallaibh, 7 Realtanaibh uppu dus a neit lá Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, lá fír Connacht. Tangatarrasdh arnaidi iarum co Cluain, 7 ro fanadsat oppa fuar ina fferann co hUa Cuim, da hainm Inis Ua Maeilfeblaim i. Domnall mac Flainn, fi Tíre Fiach in ecclaise for a cenn, go fhfaghaibhfir ex a long 7 a nbat as Ua Maeleachlainn amuigh, 7 do beadaradar fén fon a comairce, 7 ro hosnaidsi romhán iarsin iarum co fonn Muman. Dunchadh Ua Concobhair 7 Domnall Ua Maelsechlainn do dol illesgaibh 7 mbreath co ro airgsit Mumu co Cluain cuan Mionóimég Cond ar maeadaibh fogartaigh mhoir in aghaidh fin lá each braiter do thiagsat leo. Cpich fóir la Domnall Ua Maeleachlainn, fi fir Tíre Fiach, co fuair bhfad cind fgarta go ro airgsit fogha Fhfuinneadhe, Conaille, Muighoma, 7 Ui Méith, 7 go ro loisc Conaille uile. Iccall iarum do dhénadh ar bilir do Cophmac Mac Cuinn na mbocht ó Ua Flaithén, 7 ó Dhomnall mac Flainn Ui Maeilsechlainn ó fhfr Mumhe. Cogamh Inisleathlubhain. Upofi ea, 7 Ceall mipa, do loscadh. Lapcca do loscadh la fogha Muman, 7 secht fgiuir caire do loscadh ma dtuinidh.

[1099.] Cpich la Muircertach Ua Briain co Cluain Eidhnech, co ro airgset Ua Maeilsechlainn, 7 Ua Maeilmordha, 7 Ua Maeilfeblaim, 7 Ua Cathasaigh, 7 Ua Cuirc, 7 Ua Cuinn, 7 Ua Maeilbrighdi, 7 Ua Maeilfhabhaill, 7 Ua Maeilbrenainn, 7 Ua Maeilfhinnen, 7 Ua Maeilbh

of Gillaphadraig (i. e. the son of Domhnall), was killed by the grandsons of Domhnall Brese. Gillacaimgh Ua Fiaithfhileadh, lord of Dealbhna Beathra, was slain by his brother, Aedh, son of Cochlan Ua Fiaithfhileadh. The fleet of the men of Munster, under the conduct of Mairtheartach Ua Briain, arrived on the Sinainn, and upon Loch Ribh; and they plundered the churches of the lake, namely, Inis-Clothrann, Inis-le-finne, Inis-Aingegain, and Cluain-Fambuin[a]. But Aidhrceasch[b] and Rechraith[c] were blocked up, after their passage, by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught. They afterwards came down to Cluain[d], but they were repulsed back to Ath-Luain, where Ua Maeleachlainn, i. e. Domhnall, son of Fiann, King of Teamhair, was in readiness to attack them; and they left all their ships and vessels to O'Maeleachlainn there, and placed themselves under his protection, and they were afterwards conveyed home in safety to Munster. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn went in ships and boats, and plundered Munster as far as Cluain-cain-Modimog[e], so that they scarcely left a single head of cattle so far [as they penetrated], and besides carried off captives. A great predatory excursion was made by Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, until he reached Ibhar-China-trachta[f]; and he plundered the men of Fearnmhagh, Conaille, Maghdhorna, and Ui-Meith, and burned all Conaille. Inis Cluanain[g] was purchased for ever by Cormac Mac Cuirn, as [a block] from Ua Fiaithfhean, and from Domhnall, son of Fiann Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. Cornaeth, Imleach Ibuair, Ard-fearta[h], and Cill dara, were burned. Lusca was burned by the men of Munster, and nine score persons were burned in its [granite church]

county of Down.... See *Dublin P. Journal*, vol. i. p. 105; and Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, p. 182, note[1].

[a] *Cluain-Fambuin*.—This was the name of St. Ciaran's hospital at Clonmacnoise.—See note under the year 1552, *supra*.

[b] *Aidhrceasch*.—Now Ardkeen, in the barony of Clonmacnoise, and county of Kerry, where St. Brendan erected a monastery in the sixth century.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 430; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 299.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1099. Lusk burnt, with the Dewbring" [and one score men therein], "by the men of Munster. Ardbraccan also burnt this year. Donell mac ui Donell, king of Leinster, murthered by his own. Murtagh O'Laythan, king of Dunlaire, died. The battle of Crenside, gained over the men of Fermoy, and many were also killed by the O'Mordhas, and by Ulster, in Slewfuaid. Donchu mac Gilpatrick, king of Osserry, murthered of his own. Gilpatrick O Kellgan, Scenap of Ardmagh, died on Christmas eve."—*Ord. Chronicle*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of

Cinp Cpiopt, mile ocec. Niaoibhin Ua Beolbacan, comarba Bioébeca, 7 Cian Ua Gnacalla, comarba Caimg i nDiamaicca, decc. Ingnaim, ppi heagna Cluana hEpann do marbad. Niaoipeann Ua Cerpellan, eagpa Cluana Dalmuirra 7 Flaibeapcac Ua Cuing, eagpa Cenel Eogain, do marbad in aon la la Gorlaib Ua Lochlainn. Comal mop eop Domnaill, mic Uilleic Lochlainn, pi Gilig, 7 Muipcheapach Ua Cpiain, pi Cenel, 7 Domnall mac Flainn Ui Maoilechlainn, eagpa Eipe, 7 Paolan Ua Concobaip, pi Connacht, 7 an pappe uile gpaiffe do pig Ulaib, 7 an peappe pa pfol 7 pa eolaipe. Muipcheapach Ua Cpiain do rumoip la hEipe pop cpeach iapam, 7 ploip tainiope eipep Domnall, pi Eipe, 7 Muipcheapach Cpian a plocaib i Mag Cpua. Do meabuil pop Muiscan 7 po lui a mil an Maipdechtan Ua Flaitbeapcaig, 7 an mac Cuma Ui Dubdaca, 7 an mac Niaolaupa Ui Domnaill mic pig Ua Ceinneidig. Oaili plumeiri la Domnall Ua Maoilechlainn ipin Muman, co po loipc Oáit an preach. Opich oile do ap Domnall co ceoil, go po ipipt Upmuiman uile. Pacnap Ua Cinaeaip do lopcao Cluana Cpeite. Muipcheapach Ua hEpic, eagpa na nDeip do marbad. Maig Cpeach Ua hEpann do tuit ap Cech Niadh epi hEogain. Cinaeaip Ua Riapbpeapa Ua mBpiain, 7 la pliocc Hiffian, 7 la

the same were under the year 1067, as above.

"A.D. 1067. [1069]. Now between Easter and Whitsuntide, the town of Kyrkby-in-Kirkland, and with the people of the country upon the island of that town, as it is called, [Kirkby-Thore, in Westmoreland] and with the people of Kirkby-Stephen, and Brokelbank, and with the people of Appleby, and Hoffelands, and Kirkbride, in the end they agreed to go in liberty, to pass the said passages to their profit, and were certain sure to Alfdun, and many were overtaken by bodily misfortune, Gospatric, king of that country, Edwin, Siward's son, Siward Barn, and all their great shipps and boats to be disposed of at his pleasure which he secured, and many a mother with them until they were left at their native place of Monkcaster. Gospatric, Prestgarth, Edgar Kedan, as called by his name [rather, Hugh mac Eachdan. Donough mac Duncan Beaver (in English, the fair), King of Lennox, was slain by Gillecolum, prince of Alban; and afterwards [in March] mac O Heyrtich, prince of Oirgiall, was killed. Bill Rowan, or the bishop of St. Bryan, was plundered by Connacht Mac Connmeadha from O Flaithbh and Donnell mac Flyn O'Maelsechlainn at Ardagh, [or rather]

"*Ua Beolbaisa*.—Now anglicised Bolton, without the prefix Ua or O.

"*Cinaedh Ua Hartacain*.—Now anglicised Conaghy; a Kildare surname, in the barony of Naas-side, and county of Lord-liberty.

Ua Carmaicean.—Now anglicised Carran, Corran, Garland, and Carleton, without the prefix Ua or O. Nothing further is known of the saint

The Age of Christ, 1080. Maelduin, successor of Mochuda, and Cian Ua Baechaills[a], successor of Caimneach, in Clonrichie[b], died. Ingaidan, rector of Cluain-Iraird, was killed. Maelmaeadh Ua Cairellain[c], lord of Clann-Diarmada[d], and Gillachrist Ua Luinigin[e], lord of Cinel-Moen[f], were killed on Sunday by Domhnall O Lochlainn. A great meeting took place between Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Aileach; and Muirchearrach Ua Briain, King of Cashel; and Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maelseachlainn, lord of Meath; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught; and they all delivered hostages to the King of Aileach, and they parted in peace and tranquility. Muirchearrach Ua Briain afterwards went into Meath upon a predatory excursion; and a battle was fought between Domhnall, King of Meath, and Muirchearrach, with their forces, at Magh-Lena[g]. The Munstermen were defeated and slaughtered, with Mac Gruchlainn Ua Dunghaileigh, Mac Gouin Ua Duibhgin, and Maelmaedha Ua Donnabhain, son of the King of Ui Crimsceinigh. A plunderous army was led by Domhnall Ua Muirchertaigh into Munster, and he burned Dun-na-n-gedh[h]. Another predatory excursion was made by the same Domhnall, on which he plundered all Ormond. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair burned Dun-Aenghus. Muirchearrach Ua Briain, lord of the Dessi, was killed. Muirchearrach Ua Briain went upon Loch-Riach[i], by taking an unfair advantage. A hosting was made by Muircheartach Ua Briain, the hero of Munster,

[a] *Ua Baechaills.*—A sept of the *Ui Fiachrach*, now the family name of Mr. Bagwell, of Marlfield, near Clonmel, etc.

[b] *Clonrichie.*—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain, seated on the [illegible] of the River Foyle, in the barony of Raphoe and county of Donegal. The name of the townland is now preserved in that of the parish of Clonleanet in this barony.

[c] *Ua Luinigin.*—Now Looney, without the prefix Ua or O'. The mountainous district of Mountjoy, in the barony of Strabane, county of Tyrone, took its name from this family, who were afterwards driven into it under [illegible], under A. D. 1178.

[d] *Cinel-Moen.*—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain, at the period under the present barony of Raphoe, county of Donegal, but afterwards driven across the Foyle by the Cinel-Conaill.—See note [illegible], under A. D. 1178.

[e] *Magh-Lena.*—Now Moylena, otherwise Rathtubbe, a parish comprising the town of Ballymore, in the barony of Ballycowan, and King's County.—See note [illegible], under A. D. 1600, p. 665, and p. 665, col. 1.

[f] *Dun-na-n-gedh.*—Now Donaghmore, a townland in the parish of Rathlynin, barony of Clonlisk, and county of Tipperary.—See note under A. D. 1063.

[g] *Dun-Aenghus.*—See note under A. D. 1856.

[h] *Loch-Riach.*—Now Loughrea, in the county of Galway.

Fallaḋ Uí Eḋra eiseḋ, go ro marbḋ eiseom Laiġin, ⁊ fuga ḃreaġ go hÁṫ Cliaṫ buiḋe, ⁊ go bfeṗṗaiṫ na cceiṫre dUa Ceṫaiṁ a Domnall, ap a naiseal é ⁊a fin fiaġ.

Aoṁ Cṁoiṫ, mile xc. lxxx. a haon. Cúṁaiġeṁ Ua hOccáin, comarba Ciaṗáin moiṁ, ṫuiṫ. Maṫġaṁain, mac mic Domnaill Ruaiṙ, do maṙbaḋ i maiḋiuṁ la hEmain. mac Cuaṙáin. Mac mic Aoḋa mic Ruaiḋṙi, eiṫiġṁa Laiġean Comaiṫ, ṫuiṫ. Cionaeḋ UaMaṙáin, eiṫiġṁa Laiġen, ⁊ mac Maolṗuanaiḋ, mic Concoiṁne, do coṁáineam i ṫeiṫ Ui Ḃṙiuin hi cCaiṫṙeal. Ceaṫaḃall Ua hEiḋin ṗiġṫiṙ Cloinne Colmain, ṫuiṫ. Laiġnen i an Ḃuiḋeaḋ Ua Duiḃeaṙġuiṙ, eiṫiġṁa Fáilġi, do maṙbaḋ oḋ Ḃṙiuin. Slaiġiḋ la Muṙċaiṫṙeaċ Ua mBṙiain, co ṙo aiṫiġ Iaṫṙaiṁ Muiġe. Slaiġeaḋ la Conaċaṫaiġ, co ṙo laṫaiṙ ṙiaṁ ṫoṁ Muṁain. Ḃṙaṫ Ua Cannaiḋṁ do maṙbaḋ do muiṫ Ui Caiṙeáin. Opeaċ do naiṫiṁneaḋ do cṙéuṁ Ua Mbuiṙċṙeaċ Ua Ḃṙiuin, anuaṙ Ḃoṙṫiaṁ móṙ, ap Uaḋ Paiṫṙe ⁊ ap maṙaiḋ muiṫ Ḃṙiuin Ḃṙiṫ. ag ṫo ḋeaṁain do Muṙċaiṫṙeaċ ⁊ do macaiḃ Taiṫṙ Ui Ḃṙiuin, ⁊ Tuaiṫeaṁain do ṁaiḋ ṫa ṙeiṫiḃ, ⁊ ṙeall do muiṫ Ṫuaiṫ ṙoṙṙa, ⁊ a naiṙeann do Chonnaċtaiḃ. Uṁaṙ Opeaċ Ua Ḃṙiṫ, eiṫiġṁa ṫo nOiṫiṙ, do maṙbaḋ. Ua liġiṫ ṫaiṫeaṁail ṫo ṙiaṫ Uiṁe Ṫiaṁa ṫo Ṫiṫeaṁaiḃ. Uṁaiṁṫiṙa, coṁaiṫiḃ Ṗaṫ-

Ua Eidhin, i.e. the Archdeacon of Kildare, now Archdeacon of Glendalough, and Prior of Holy Trinity, Dublin.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year.

"A. D. 1091. Machumus i Rotsman, Castellan of Northmuma, Earl Hugo Bellus, Constable of Normandy, and Osbern, governor of Montmidi (Montgomery), and Osbern, son of Richard Scrob, and many other knights, were taken prisoners by Robert, son of William, at Rhuddlan, in Tegeingl, and Richard de Morvil, killed on the day, per dolum, by Griffith O'Lochlann. The Danishmen of Dera burnt, with a hundred houses about it. A meeting between Donnell Mac Lochlann, Murtagh O'Brien, King of Oriell, and Hugo, O'Melaghlan's name, King of Tatara, where they did surrender to one hostages to the King of Ailech from them all. Northmen were taken prisoners [illegible] Del Chonaill [illegible].

The battle of Magh-Lena is noticed in the Annals of Connaught, at 1092, as follows:

"A. D. 1092. [illegible] Maelmorda, chief King Tellach Rein, succeeded to the throne, and reigned after him eleven years. The king came with his host into Meath, and took a prey there, but was overtaken by Donell mac Flynn, King of Meath, at Mallow, in Tyrconnell, where many of King Mailmorda's army were slain, as Maylesoppan O'Dogaily, the son of Owen Ormoyan, and the sons of Mahowny O'Donell, prince of Kinel-Moyedhy."

"Murtagh Ua Brian, [illegible] Leighlin, and the Kings of Mayo [illegible]...

Mailmorda, &c.—This Maelmorda was the head of the O'Carrolls of Ely-O'Carrol.—He is [illegible] under A. D. 1154.

Of Galloway.—[illegible] of Galloway, in the diocese of Kilmory, in Connaught.

and the foreigners of Ath-cliath; and they plundered a district of Leinster, and the men of Breagh, as far as Ath-buidhe; and they delivered two hostages to O'Lochlainn, i. e. Domhnall, for protecting them towards the west.

The Age of Christ, 1091. Cearnachadh Ua hOgain, successor of Senanus, died. Murchadh, grandson of Domhnall Reamhar, was treacherously killed by Enda, son of Diarmaid. The grandson of Aedh, son of Randal [Ua Flaithbheartaigh], lord of West Connaught, died. Cuaeth Ua Murdha, lord of Laeghaire, and the son of Maelruanaidh, son of Cucoirne', mutually fell by each other in the house of Ua Briain, at Cathrad. Cucchaill, grandson of Aedh, senior of the Clann Colmain, died. Laughnen, i. e. the Dubhdunnach Ua Dunnsleibhe, lord of Uaithne'agh, was slain by the O'Briains. A hosting was made by the Connaughtmen, and they burned a great part of Munster. Bran Ua Cumhelltham was slain by the son of Mac Corrcu. The prey of the fire-wards made on Great Christmas night, by Muirchertach Ua Briain, upon the O'Farrells and the grandsons of Bran Breac. A peace was made between Muirchertach Ua Briain and the sons of Taidhg Ua Briain; and the men of Thomond returned to their homes, but the sons of Taidhg acted treacherously towards them, and they were plundered by the Connaughtmen. Murchadh Ua Beoll, lord of the Deisi, was killed. The western half of the fort of Ard-Macha was burned. Maelisu, successor of Patrick, died, after penance, on the

"Ab . . . . . A. D. 1091. *Malchus Connactanus S. Patricii successor, Archiepiscopus Armachanus, post longum præliminium, die 29 Decembris, ejusque locum occupat primus Imarachius filius Amalgaidi. Unde cum Malchus vixit ab anno 1068 vocatus fuit Amalgaidi, videtur hic Domnaldus fuisse ejus frater.*" — *Ware's Bishops*, p. 572.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year.

"A.D. 1091. Murchu, grandson to Donnell Gott, killed by treachery by sons of Diarmait. The west half of the fort of Ardmach burnt. Donslebe O'Heochus, king of Uaithne killed by the Leinstermen's sons and by the king of Ailech, at Inbeth port-an-tsleibhi, in battle. Kerry mac Hugh his sonne, king of West Connaught, died. Maelisa, coarb of Patrick, 9 Kal. Januarii, in penitentia quievit. Donell mac Amalgaid ordained in the abbacie of his place peacably. This yeare a happy fruitfull yeare."—*Ann. Ulton.*, vol. ii.

A few of the events noticed in the Annals of the Four Masters, under 1091, are given in the Annals of Innisfallen under 1089, thus

"A. D. 1089" [*recte* 1091]. "Donslebye O'Heochoye, king of Ulster, was killed by Leinster men [Leighlin, prince of Aillwee, Cynaed O'Heerey" [O'Hea], "and Mailmoil, mac Cucoirrie, fought hand to hand in the king's house in Cashel, and were both slain. Murtough, prince of Aileach, died."

The reader should note in what this King of Ulster here means King of Ulidia, as that part

eprue, usque ultra hyemem ad Decembr., i Domnall, mac Amalgaid, comarba na tonsur iam d'fhuasc do cfoam. Diarmaid, mac Gillabrighde, do marbh i medhal.

Aimh Criost, mile, nochat a dó. Connmach Ua Caipill, epscop, i praeb-bur noguma, Coplmac, abb Mainistreé Fuaid Fhóir naoi, cino ecnai i enedhuib na nGaoidhel. Muiredhach, mac Longsech, comarba Fheidlimidh Chuinn ke. magn., i Maeltura Ua hUgnachdin, comarba Ailbe Imlach, d'ecc. Ua Cruadhach a Fiachrach Ua Follumain, paccairt do Chonnacraibh, do bathadh i Loch Cuipgin. Raith Aeda Muicha co na timpaibh do loscadh an eidrimidh Cailenn do Septembr., i pert do Thruim Mor i pert do Thruim Beccain. Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir a. Ruaidhri na rodle dicta, airdri Connacht, co dutlas dia Fiachrach a. do Fiachrachaib, a aroxarcach Ua Fogartaig cpai peill i cpa meadhail. Da cairpet Criost do feit Ruaidhri dia Fiachrachaib. Domnall, mac Carpeic, tigherna Eoganacta Caipil do marbadh la Cathalan Caipil. Enda, mac Diarmata, tigherna Ua nEmpeolaig, do marbad la cenntelachaib peirin a. do mac Murchadh, mic Diarmata. Cpeach mor la Connachaib rap fiol Muiredhaig, co po paxtsat Mag nAoi leo gan mailc. Domnall mac Ui Chonchobuir Failgi do marbadh la hUaitnib peirin. Re[n]o mor i ard ui mbinnaigh, co po peorpt boa i adhe Cpeann, co nuingsit daoine i eich eorail cuprach tar na loimib, i po fhac pi[n]a bia mor na daoi[n] sin. Slóighead la muiredhach Ua mBpiain i nConnachtaib, go pug giallu uadhaib. Diarmait Ua hEnain d'ecc marbh i nIlliaib. Muiredhach Mac Carpeic, tigherna Eoganacta, d'ecc. Domnall mac Amalgaid, comarba Phádpaice pop cuairt Cenel nEogain, co

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Aimh, east of Longh Neagh and the River Bann.

Loch Cuirgin.....Now Carrick's Lough, near Fenit, in the county of Roscommon.

Truim Mor; i. e. the great third or terrul inclosure of Armagh.

Trium Beccan; i. e. the Third of the Saxons; that quarter of Armagh, in which the Saxon students resided.

This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:—"A. D. 1172. *Ara Ardmachanæ eam sub Ecclesiæ suæ pace S. Patricius, et aliarum Provincia, incendio vastatur quam Calendas Septembris*."—*Trias Thaum.* p. 249.

Cailleachan Caipil; i. e. Callaghan of Cashel. He was the ancestor of the O'Callaghans of Munster. He was the son of Donnell, who died in 1031, who was the son of Murchadh, who died in 1013 (from whose brother Brodhchertach, the Mac Carthys of Munster are descended), who was son of Donnchadh, who was son of Cathaluan Caisil, King of Munster, who died in the year 954.—See *Chronicum Scotorum* ad hunc Ann., p. 61.

26th of December; and Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh, was immediately installed in his place in the abbacy. Bitric, son of Gillaiwnide, was treacherously killed.

Tn. Age of Christ, 1092. Connmhach Ua Cearill, a bishop, and an excellent moderator; Cormac, Abbot of Mainistir [Buithe], a learned and holy senior, head of the wisdom and piety of the Gaedhil; Muiredhach, son of Longsech, successor of Finnen of Cluain Iraird; and Mardha Ua hArmchadha, successor of Abbán of Imleach, died. The Daroise, i.e. Fuchra Ua Follamhain, a priest of the Connaughtmen, was drowned in Loch Gaurgin. The fort of Ard-Macha, with its churches, were burned on the fourth of the Calends of September, and a street of Tria-Mor, and a street of Trian-Saxan. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, i.e. Ruaidhri na Soidhe Buidhe, supreme king of Connaught, was blinded by Ua Flaithbheartaigh, i.e. Flaithbhearnach, and Foghartach O'Fearnaighi, through treachery and guile. Ruaidhri was seven years a captive to Ua Flaithbheartaigh. Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh, lord of Eoghanacht Chaisil, was killed by Cenfaeladh-Cassil. Eada, son of Diarmada, lord of Ui Ceinnsealaigh, was killed by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh themselves. A great predatory excursion was made by the Connbhaunt over Sil-Muiredhaigh, so that Magh Ithe was left without cattle. Donnchadh, son of Ua Conchobhair Faghtna, was killed by his own brothers. Great frost and ice in this year, and the lakes and rivers of Ireland were frozen over, so that men and horses were wont to pass with dry feet over the lakes; and great snow fell afterwards. An army was led by Muiredhach Ua Briain into Connaught, and he carried hostages from them. Diarmaid Ua Briain was expelled into Ulster. Muiredhach Mac Carthaigh, lord of Eoghanacht, died. Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh,

[a] *Muiredhach Mac Carthaigh*.....He is the ancestor of the Mac Carthys of Munster, and the first person ever called Mac Carthaigh. He was the son of Carthach, who was son of Saerbhreathach, son of Donnchadh, son of Cathaeir Chaisil, King of Munster.—*Id. Ibid.*

[b] *Imleach*.....“S. D. Hugh, formerly *post Apostolicam Archiepiscopum Dalmatarum, erexit et dotavit regularem de Kaudelagum ordinem in Hibernia.*”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 286.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events of the 4th year:

“A. D. 1092. Follamh, the relative of Cormac, was drowned. Cluain-mic-Nois spoyled by Connaughtmen. Party of Conor Archbishop of Connaught, blinded by O'Flaherty, destroyed by Murtough Mac Carty, king of Desmond Cassill, without ord. Donal mac Amalgid, Coarb of Finnen, resigning Kildare-town, got his will” [see end of para.] “The Bath of Ardmach with the church [and] all kept, and a great part of the great fair” [and a part of the Sunday Fair];

cruig a peip. Aon mac Cathail Ui Conchobair, do gabail do Bhrefnaigh, 7 pige Sil Muiredhaig do eabairt ar Fiodhla an naoim Ua Concobair. Cathar fri Rumann do dheoin Chuinn mic Neil.

Aon Epeipe, mile nochtar a cpi. An reapcop Ua hEigeirtaigh béc. Aibill Ua Neillain, eaglap abbar Chuana mic Neil, Comaipba Cpónain Tuama Gréine, 7 comarba Colmáin Cille mic Duib, Aob, apdeaneach Dunlaing Chuana, bliadain deagh, comarba Comgain, 7 Aob Ua Congaile, apdeaneach Tarpe aoibh Chuana mic Neil, decc. Aon Ua Cuinnain, eaglpa Cenal Conaill, do tabhaipt le Domnall Ua Gadhdha, bi pigh d'Ailgh. Aon Ua hEigeirtaigh, eaglpa Ogmaill, do mapbadh le Conallaib Muipeadha. Aob, mac Cathail Ui Conchobair, eaglpa Shil Muiredhaig, do mapbadh le Rumann i ngleann na Pogapraighe Ua Pogartaigh epa peilb 7 neabaib. Ua Tuathcheapt i Neill mac Donnchaid Ui Conchobair, do mapbadh do Connachtaib. Donnchadh mac mic Aighmain eaglpa Cuileannach. Tpeanfir Ua Ceallaigh, eaglpa bpir, do mapbadh la hUa Riaghain i nDomhnach Chuanan. Mupchadh Ua hOpain comarba 7 coimdiodh Sil Muiredhaig uile bi ap riaghain ap eabail a eaglpa Fiodha na naomh. Ua Concobair Ui Conchuinn, mac Tuaig, eaglpa Ua nDiarmata. Sil Muiredhaig do roidhe eaglpa la Conn Cearnach pan dhéigh. Sneachta mópa 7 peadh apa mbiadhmaipi co po reacpat loch na hEdnine. Apa Macha do hipeadh co na eimplogh.

Aon Epeipe, mile nochtar a deapdaip. Domnall Ua hEidhnéin, pi Ulad, do mapbadh la pig Alban a Domnall mac Mic Lachlann, a deapt bealaig

[a] Enos mac Dermot, King of Corcabaisgin, a suo genere, etc. Cormac Ua Cairill, Archbishop of Connaught, and Rury O'Donnghaile, Lord of Athy, went into ... Odi. Clarend., tom. vi.

These of the events entered by the Four Masters under the year 1392, are given in the Annals of Innisfallen under 1393, as follows:

[b] "A. D. 1393" (error, 1392) "The Fleet of Norway put out and broke the spoyle of Connaught. Rourke & Connor, King of Connaught, had his eyes put out in most cruell manner by Mortough O'Doherty and Kerragh O'Hegarty. Cormock Maimedeagh, the judge and learned divine of Ireland, died."

[c] Shane or Johnan of Athenry, Archbishop of Edmondsagh, in the county of Galway.

[d] Feadamaidheach, i. e. Bishop of the Fews, or the Hospital.

[e] The Archbishop's, i. e. the coarbship.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year.

[f] "A. D. 1393. Donogh Mac Carty, King of Desmond; Cahill O'Reilly, King of Brefny; Hugh O'Neiles, King of Fermoy; Hugh mac Cahell O'Connor, King of Connaught, came to a sad end. Hugh, Archdeacon of Lismore; Aedh O'Neilan, Chief of Kinel-Owen, and Cronan

successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Cinel-Eoghain, and obtained his demand. Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, was taken prisoner by Brian; and the chieftainship of Sil-Muiredhaigh was given to Gilla-na-naemh Ua Conchobhair. The fleet of the men of Munster plundered Cinain-mic-Nois.

The Age of Christ, 1093. The Bishop Ua Brighten died. Ailill Ua Nialain, Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. The successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine; and the successor of Colman of Cill-Mu-Duach; Aedh, airchinneach of Daimhliag-Chinaeda, Ua Scopha, successor of Comman; and Aedh Ua Conghaile, airchinneach of the Tuath-aidheadh of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Aedh Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was blinded by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, King of Aileach. Aedh Ua Baighellain, lord of Oirghialla, was slain by the Conaille-Muirtheimhne. Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, lord of Sil-Muiredhaigh, was killed in Munster, while in fetters, by Fogartach Ua Fogartaigh, through treachery and guile. The Aithchleireach, i. e. Niall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, was killed by the Connaiceni. Dubhdara, the grandson of Aighennain, lord of Luighne, died. Treunfhear Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Beagha, was killed by Ua Duibhidhir in Daimhliag-Chinaeda. Muirchertach Ua Briain plundered the Ui-Muiredhaigh, and expelled them into Tir-Eoghain after having made a prisoner of their lord, Gilla-na-naemh Ua Conchobhair, and of Ua Cuirennain, the son of Tadhg, lord of Ui-Diarmada. The Sil-Muiredhaigh returned again to Connaught without permission. Great snow and frost in this year, so that the lakes of Ireland were frozen. Ard-Macha was burned, with its churches.

The Age of Christ, 1094. Donnsleibhe Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, was slain by the King of Aileach, i. e. Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, in

and Mor Deach: Forbad, Archbishop of Scotland, *&c. quievcrunt.* Kindred-Murray exiled out of Connacht by Murtagh O'Brien. Hugh O'Canannain, king of Kindred-Conell, blinded by Donell O'Loghlainn, king of Aileach. Maelcolumb mac Donnchaa, Archking of Scotland, and his son, Edward, killed by Frenchmen; and his Queen Margaret, died of sorrow within a few hours. Kindred-Murray came again into Connaught without leave. Great frait this year.'—*Cod. Clarend.*

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice, under the year 1192, two of these events as follows:

"A. D. 1192" [recte, 1093]. "Hugh O'Kenayle, Dean of the Little Church of Clonvicknoys, died. Malcolme, king of Scotland, was killed by Frenchmen, whose wife, Margrete, Queen of Scotland, and daughter of the King of England, for greif and sorrow of the king's death, died."

Thuaisc an tobair. Dia Ceann da comhgall go hAth Cliath i. Murghfeach Ua Briain co fluaigh Mumhan co nOsraighi 7 Laighnibh, Domhnall, mac meic Lochlainn, ri Oilig co cCenel Conaill, 7 Eogan, Domnaill, mac Flainn, ri Tlachtga, co fluaigh Mide, Domnchad Ua Heochaidh, co nUibh Aitheachda, 7 Eogan, oighedh Gall 7 Gaedhel uile, co nderna long lair. Tangadar an luithe aroile go Magh Lacsin, co po loiscset Uaithne uile, 7 co patsaic bas mathar mor don fluaigh Mumhan, Laighnibh, 7 Osraighi re hanfa. Iompoit iar sin co Usna, ar ni fil leighios leo Laigin co brath. Iar sin dogabsat Dia Luain Sleibe Mis, 7 co tangadar Eogan a hAth cliath, 7 co ndegdoirc ri Tlachtga i. Domhnall, 7 co tucadhbar i. i nOsraighibh iar mbeim co fluaigh Mide iarsin. Do eochaid cappa Ua Maeilsechlainn uile, mide ocond co po gabh, ba Laigin, 7 aspert Mide uile, posdar Laigin 7 aspert Mide pap, 7 aspert fluaigh Mumhan do Loch Lebind, co ruspert cesp na ba 7 an lopec, 7 po hargit ecmaltan fair la a muntir fein i. mac Meic Gregoiris co ro fa, 7 co ceap leo appi hanocin i. Domnall mac Flainn, 7 Gaidhenan mac Lugaire, 7 is ann sin Fabair fecin. Flaithbertach Ua hEochaidh, righna Ua nEchach Ulach, co dalta la Domnchad Ua nEachtigen, ri fil nUlmu. Ag sin Amhlaibh la hUlmu, co ropaserrap uppi inar in gualainnibh an Ua Fiarmain, 7 an Domnall mac Gongsa. Conchobar Ua Conchobair, righna Connacht Fionne Feinn, acc sin marbhthain Conchuir Ua Conchobair, righna Ua hEathdir, co cpabhal la Murghfeach Ua mBriain, la fil Mumhan. Slogadh la Murghfeach Ua mBriain co Fiaghraibh Bregan ime la Conaeracht, 7 po fas lan cpeicne gan gioll. Slogadh ale rompadar an luithe Ceann scip Loe 7 sip co Dun Tarb, 7 po pasadar Uisnech uasp

[a] *Bealach-conglais-abhair*, i. e. the Road or Pass of the Field of the Yew. This pass was continued, in the parish of Kilclagh, barony of Loughinsholin, in the county of Londonderry. The bawn of Dun rather the mear under the year 1601.

[b] *Magh Lacsen*, i. e. the Plain of Leinster. Usna and Oughterard are in this plain.—See O'Flaherty's Irish Calendar at 30th of May.

Uachtar-ard.—New Oughterard, a hill on the summit of which are the ruins of a round tower and ancient church, situated on the barony of South Salt, and county of Kildare.

[c] *Loch Lebhinn*.—Lough Lemnaw, now made to the south of the village of Pass, in the north-west of the county of Westmeath.—See note [c], under the year 1181, p. 301, supra.

[d] *The hill over Ath-Cliath*.—Now the Ben of Pass, a remarkable rocky hill 710 feet in height. A number of distinct subterranean rivers are said to have been miraculously carried from Lough Lemnaw through the hill of St Fechin,

the battle of Boslach-Gart-an-tobhair. The men of Ireland collected to Dublin, namely, Muirchertach Ua Briain, with Munstermen, the Oirghialla, and the Leinstermen; Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Aileach, with the Cinel Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain; Domhnall, son of Flann, King of Teamhair, with the men of Meath; Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, with the Ulidians, and Godfrey lord of the Foreigners and of Athcliath, with ninety ships. These proceeded from the East to Magh-Laighean, and they burned Ucshtarard, and routed the men of Munster, Leinster, and Oirghialla, who fled, without spilling blood. After that the Ulstermen returned [home], for they did not wish to plunder Leinster. The men of Munster after this went eastwards again, and expelled Godfrey from Ath-cliath, and deposed the King of Teamhair, i. e. Domhnall [Ua Mael-seachlainn], and banished him into Oirghialla, the men of Meath having turned against him. After this Ua Mael-seachlainn set out with a small party from the North, and seized the town of Loughine out of all East Meath; but the people of Loighine and East Meath, and the soldiers of the King of Munster, went after him at Loch Lobhing, and got between the town and his troop; and he was unfairly overwhelmed in battle by his own people, i. e. the son of Mac Aighennain and his troop; and their own king was slain by them, i. e. Domhnall, son of Flann, and also Gilla-Enain, son of Laghnith, on the hill over Loch Febhail. Faithbheartach Ua hAidith, lord of Ui-Eathach Uladh was defeated by Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia. A slaughter was made of the Ordnesa [Orkneymen] by the Ulidians, where a great number of the nobility fell, together with Ua Fedaeain and Mac Aengussa. Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, lord of Cianachta Ghlinne Geimhin, died after a good life. Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Fiachrach, was taken prisoner by Muirchertach Ua Briain, King of Munster. An army was led by Muirchertach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, into Connaught, but he returned back without hostages. Another army was led by lake and land, by the same people,

fall into a millpond, and turn a sawmill in the village, just as they were from the rock.

Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, &c.—Of this family are still in Glenn-Geimhin, in the parish of Dromaclave, barony of Kenaght, and county of Londonderry, but are reduced to small farmers. They descend from Connla, son of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, and were chiefs of Clanedha, till ousted by the O'Neills.

By lake and land; i. e. a part of O'Brien's forces sailed up Lough Ree, and up the Shannon into Lough Boe, while another part marched by land

uip a. easp Domchad, mac Murchada mic Flainn, ⁊ Conćobar, mac Maoilsheclainn. Ruaidri Ua Domnagain, esgna Aradh, dec. Cathasach mac Tadhg, mic Ruaidhri Ui Conćobair, ri Siol Muiredhaigh fon Tuaisceart, ⁊ fon iarthar Connacht, ua in tosgeadar epi ceo, ⁊ fo airgedh iarthar Comacht uile. Da do na maithibh tosgeadar irin cath sin Amlaimh Mac Carthaigh, Domnall Ua Cinaedha, ⁊ mac Gilleasbuic Ui Mhaoilmuaidh. Cath Fhodarta a nonn. Ionnarbadh Mac Feidlimidh Ulltach, rosgeis Muimhneach Maoilmuaidh, do marbadh la slogh Mide. Domnall, comorba Phadraic, fan esaibh Muman ceathramhadh bliadhain deg a lonnsaigh tosgeadh la each nesbadhra nabaidh. Feidlimidh na mogh mac Ui Cobthaigh, esgsbi Umaill, do dec. Oidhmeach Ghaedhal do marbadh dibergadh Cliu.

Aon Crisdi, mile nochad a cuig. An tesgsob Ua Cosgrain, comarba Breanainn Cluana fhota, [dec.] Slogh mac Maoilbadha, annmcha Eireann uile, neme iar ⁊ fhoghnamhaibh, ⁊ iar nos ngabhtaibh. Tonna ambuill irin Gaimh uile in ceasdaine irin nadhbadaigh, ⁊ aeheps apaile co neplogh esgnomhe do naomhdh Eireann don cain hi sin, acht amhain uponn do na tegdaomaibh eirin eccsiar ⁊ cumte aedmhipse. Donnagan, esgsob Aedh eladh, hUa Manchain a an bpsalm, comarba Cuimgin. Hiuac Mumar Ua Cuanain, comorba Oenai,

Inse Fane.—Not identified.

Ua Kelly.—Now anglicised Kelly, Kelley, and sometimes Hale. This family was seated in the territory of Ui-Cormaic, lying between Slieve Oidhe and the town of Ennis, in the county Clare.

Ua Conghalaigh.—Now anglicised Kinsella. This family is of the race of the Ui-Fidhgeinte, and were seated in the territory of Ui Caremh Odhbha, in the present county of Limerick.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise which agree in chronology at this period record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1094. Fiatbertach O'Flatbuth, king of Dalaradia, murdered by Donnchadh O'Heochaidh, king of Ulidia. An army by Murtough O'Brien to Dublin, and battered Godfry Meranach, who being king of Dublin and Kildare, Donell O'Melaghlainn, king of Teffia, and the slaughter of the heathens' good was by the North. Kory O'Dungan, king of Ara, and Cosgar O'Connor, king of Connaught, made war on Leinster. Donell, Comarb of Patrick, visiting Munster, and brought with him his full visitation, beside offering and devotion. Donell mac Maelmithigh, king of Leinster, killed by Donell and Diarmot, his kinsmen, by murther. The battle of Fenach, where the choice of West Connaught, and the master of Connemara were slaughtered by Tom mac Kory O'Connor." .. *Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, fom. 49.

"A. D. 1094. All the nobility and clergy of Ireland assembled and gathered together at Dublin, with King Murtough O'Brien, both Monasterevan, Lynn-mac-nois and priest of Derry, Donell mac Flyn O'Melaghlyn, King of Meath; Donogh O'Heoghie of Ulster, and Godfrey of Dublyn, with many shipps. There of the best

to Dun-Tais; and they divided Meath between two, i. e. between Domhnall, son of Murchadh, son of Flann, and Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlann. Raighilbh Ua Domnagain, lord of Aradh, died. A battle was gained by Tadhg, son of Inaidhen Ua Conchobhair, and the Sil-Muiredhaigh, over the people of Thomond and West Connaught, in which three hundred were slain; and they plundered all West Connaught. This was called the battle of Fidhnacha. Of the chieftains who were slain in this battle were Amhlaeibh Ua hAichir[1], Domnaldhbe Ua Conchobhaile, and the son of Gillaisrum Ua Maeilmuaidh. Imbar Mac Gilla Uidhir, chief of Munster-Mathghamna, was slain by the men of Meath. Domhnall, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Munster for the first time; and he obtained his full tribute of screabh [scrupuli], besides offerings from the inhabitants. Gilla-na-naemhsan, son of Ua Cobhthaigh, lord of Umhall, died. The abbacy-coarb of Ardagh-fadhair was killed by the men of Cuera.

The Age of Christ, 1095. The Bishop Ua Corcrain, successor of Brendan of Clonfert-Brena, [died]. The Senior Mac Maeldaim, chief anchorite of all Ireland, died at an advanced age, and after a good life. There was a great pestilence over all Europe in general in this year, and some say that the fourth part of the men of Ireland died of the malady. The following were some of the distinguished persons, ecclesiastical and lay, who died of it: Donaghus, Bishop of Ath-cliath; Ua Maelbain, i. e. the Brehon [judge], successor of Cainnighin; Mac Maeldin Ua Leathbhain, successor of Senna, of the rule of

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Connaught, where they gave a defeat there to the Munstermen, people of Desmond, and Leinstermen. The Ulstermen retreated from them, and would neither hinder nor oppose the depredations, but went and burned Godfrey Crovan of Dublin, and then deposed Donell; whereupon the day and King of Meath went to Scotland of Lochlann, and there took a prey, and were pursued by Dan Worth, and the King of Munster's guard was slain under the cover of Loghlevyn, by the Ostmanns, a bowett called Mac Aceson; and so the war the end of Donell, King of Meath, took two days of the kingdom, was taken by his own people, Connor O'Conner of Affaly, King of Lynster, was taken captive by King Morrertagh O'Brien. Clonfaddoore was fired, and the spoyles taken by the sd Irrenmen and the O'Kyrys, on Monday in Shrovetyde. Dowrow was likewise robbed by those of Fercall and Offaly. Clonvickmoe was also robbed the same day by the son of Mac Coghlan and Delyn. King Morrogh O'Brien, with his Munstermen, went to Connaught to take hostages, and returned from thence without any. The King, with another army, came to Dowrow, in Meath, and divided Meath into two parts between two kings of the O'Melaughlins, viz., Donough mac Murrogh mac Brien, and Connor mac Melaughlyn O'Melaughlyn."—Ann. Clon.

[1] *Mac Aicir*.—Ua Cuscraim.—He was probably the Mac Aicir O'Duagh, who transcribed a charter

do Dhálnaigh hEc a Cenel Cairpre i. an tighearna Ua Cerbhaill, comarba Machóg, Ua Ruairc, flaithem Luighne, Cochan Ua Cein, secnab Adhamhnáin, Scandlan Ua Cróinín, ainmcha Lis móir, Gilcach Ua Cfhirnín, sacart Cille Dalua, Gillaisrach Ua Maighdhuirn, don mac Maolmuire Ui hpoidein, airchinneach, 7 Gilpatric Ua Cuis, airdmaer Lurgan. Ardnar mac Maeilan airchinneach Fobhair Mhóire, riaghail Fhóil Aen chuirr, 7 na almsan, Domnall Ua Flaithbheartaigh, airchinneach Roiseann Loscha, Maelsechlainn Ua hegan, airchinneach Cuana Ohaslaire, Ua Maeldorcha do mharcaigh Imleachta Iubhair. O hUidhrin airchinneach Oirghiall, 7 Ua Conchobhair airchinneach Connachtaibh Thire Fiachrach. Ua hEidhin, airchinneach Fhirmaighi, do shaighead Fhlaithcheartaigh mic Ua Loingsigh, airchinneach Ua nDiuin mosgladhe, do shaighead. Cathasach mor i nDruimchon for sDál Araide la Ulltaibh dá i comrac i coimlion Ua Cearbhaill, toghomhna Uisnech, 7 Fhlaithbheartach Ua Cearbhaill, 7 feadhma mor imaille fris. Domnall Ua Riaghallan, airchinneach Tighe mic, 7 Aulaeil, mac meic Conaing, mac cairrge Shil Niallan, do shaighead i feill, 7 secc i nAirdmilidh in Ulltaibh. Tadhg, mac Gilla Domnaill Baicc, do ec. Tang, mac Cathail Ui Conchobhair, do mharbadh la fir Ua Maine. Tadhlach Ua hEidhin, airchinneach Airne, 7 an laighe uime, do marbadh lar na cris Connaughta i Cenel nEndai Cenel Dubain, 7 Cenel Luigdech. Ua Conchobhair, airchinneach Cluana Cearnaighe, do marbadh la a bhráthair. Curoiscpidh Ua hEidhin, airchinneach Fir Arbile, do marbadh la Domhnall Ua Flaithbheartaigh. Dubhdabhoirenn, airdchinneach Cluana Lis, 7 deuchinneach Cluana Iraird, dec. Dorbhaen,

into the flesh of Bella some time previous to the year 1096.—*See the Annals of the Irish Archæological Society*, pp. 122, 156.

Ua Cleirchen.—This name is obsolete in the county of Antrim, but it exists in Ulster, where it is anglicised Clerkin.

The Uaithni.—i. e. the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland.

Ua Conghalaigh.—Now Cahill, O'Hara, and sometimes Neal, and they without the prefix Ua or O. As a mark to O'Neill's usurpation at this period, O'Falvy, who was the scribe of the son of king Henry II. in Ireland, was chief of the territory of Corca Ghruidhne, or Cowgarney, which extended from the River Bann westwards to the mouth of Portrush, now Ventry, in the barony of Kerry; and O'Hara was chief of Coleraine, now the barony of Iveragh, in the west of the county: and this is still only correct, though Dubhdabhoirenn, who was of the same race with O'Falvy, was sometimes chief lord of all the race of Conaty.

Ardmacha.—i. e. High Field, now Ardagh, in the parish of Rosnan, barony of Corse, and county of Antrim.—*See* Ordnance Map of the county of Antrim, sheet 14.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

Beathbha-Beag; Cairbre, i.e. the Bishop Ua Ceithearnaigh, successor of Mochteus: Ua Rimeannaigh, lector of Loithglinn; Eochaidh Ua Cain, Vice-abbot of Ardmhacha; Scandan Ua Cumaidhighe', airchara of Lismore; Buadhach Ua Ceannabhair, priest of Oil-Dalua; Dubhchlaiarch Ua Muireadhaigh; Aodh, son of Mathsa Ua Broisnain, a chief lector; and Augustin Ua Cuirin, chief Brehon [judge] of Leinster. Of the same pestilence died also Godfrey Muraveach, lord of the foreigners of Ath-cliath and the Islands; Domhnall Dubh Ua Braighaile, lord of Fearnatha-Laighean; Maithghamhain Ua Seaghdha, lord of Corca-Dabhdhinn; Ua Mailcreabhuir, one of the people of Inisech-Bhair, Ua hAinbhidh, lord of Ui-Meghidhir; and Ua Conchobhair, lord of Cinneidigh-Ghlinn-Geimhin. Ua hUiginnsi, lord of Feara-Manach, was slain. Gilleachtain, the son of Mac-Uaighairg, lord of Ui-Briuin-Muireadhi, was slain. A great victory was gained at Ardeachaidh, by the Dal-Araidhe, over the Ulidians, wherein were slain Isochtann Ua Cairill, royal heir of Ulidia; and Gilleabhmaidhadh Ua Cairill; and a great host along with them. Domhnall Ua Muiriagain, lord of all Teathbha, and Aedhdaibhi, the son of Mac Conmeadha, son of the chief of all Romhar, were treacherously slain, while at fetters, in Munster. Tadhg, daughter of Domhnall Gott, died. Tadhg, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, was killed by the men of Munster. Teachtaeh Ua hEaghra, lord of Luighne, was slain with a slaughter of the Luighne about him by the three Corcabhruighi, i.e. the Cinel-Cais, the Cinel-Dubhdain, and the Cinel-Aengusa. Ua Conchobhair lord of Carraighe, was killed by his brothers. Cumaigneche Ua hAmhlaidh, lord of Feara-Bile, was killed by Domchadh Ua Maelseachlainn. Dubhchoblaigh, daughter of the lord of Oirghe, and the lady of Oirghe,

"A. D. 1095. Great snow fell on the Wednesday after Easter, which killed innumerable men, together with flocks, herds, and numerous horses, with its locks, kernels, and its church; and many other churches were, also, burned. Amalgaidh Mac Maelmaidhe, archpriest of Ireland, a pantheonist. Dunnsleibhe O'Dochonn, grand chief of Feara; Dungus, bishop of Inishlunt; Flaith mac Maelisa, Coarb of Patrick, died. Kellachan, son of Mac Uaigarg, minion of Dermaidhe, is also certain. O'Hagain, King of Fermanagh, killed by his own people]. "The battle of Ardagh by Delany upon Lister, where Gillaregaidh O'Caellaidh [was slain]. "Great sickness in Ireland, such as had not been seen from the Calends of August until the next. Maelsechlainn Ua Cairre, minister of Kinaith-de-Acres, and bishop of Sliabh, sanctissimus. Gaedhil O'Kelleraigh, a pantheonist notorious as, i.e. the archpriest" [and noble bishop]" of Cashel-na. Godfry Meranach, King of Gaill, mortuus est"—*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend.*, tom. ix.

Ohenaing, Ohean Cheapa, Hlhe ua Iocha, Pabai, Leppmop Ohean Lpmaig, 7 Ohean eaop co hpeat ale. Ohen mic Roy[1] ro epeam Oubnall Ua Mapabam, eyfpop Ua mBpiuchuch, mep

Oen Cheapa, mbe na hua e pe. hUa Cochlan pui[2] epeapcop 7 coimpba beapta, mep. Tenap Ua Chpang, apdeinnech Oapo, mec in nae nepo Oallam hiaapa Colman Ua hCapeapa, apdeinnech Rapta Chpig, Plann Ua Ringeapam, apdeinnech Aempaip, Leapcap hUa Cpumthip, comapba Conaill, Mac Neibfean hUa hIlaelag, pipiligan 7 capal paiapc, mec. Ua Bpiolcam, oilim Dal gCaip, mec. Amlaib, mac Tomaip Ui Bhpain, ro maphaip i Mumain. Pel Cine pop Cinne i n-Albanaip. Ro gab imdaga ion popa Cpeann pompi, cumt i comaipli appachi le clepcib Cpeann in Comaipli Phapparc ma ammuis an an cuimain po mpeanaig leib a cein a pop[3]pga pop cach a cele ma tpeabaip i Chlo-ran ga Onmach no peapa pe hi pin, 7 epopcan gach lam ga ele mbiaiha, cen no cuc i nemaige, 7 poillmha, 7 appaile." Can do poipac almpana 7 oblaipi pompa co tig. Cpeccan an 7 Cpeann pompi ma ecailpi, 7 Chpipt, o pompi 7 comaiple, 7 po paopa pip i pepann an cuaip pa in peime na nigle. Cho copuib do ainmneochan in Mumpiprach Ua mBpiain ap na ruipuch peache pum la Ua Cuino. Plann Ua hIfadan, eyfpop Oapopep Cpiopall [sic.]. Cumeang Ua hEimaipgen, eyfpop Cluana ea, 7 Ua Cein eyfpop Ua mic Caipenin, co cuibreuim pop pole hi cellachan. Cuilen Ua Celecan, comapb Cpiopall, no baipbin in comcenn nEpenn ... i mocuoo Uloi. Maelgamain Ua Segen, eyfpop Cupe Ohuilen, mec. Mupp[4]pach i an Cullach Ua Dubtha, eyfpop Ua nAmaigaip, no baipbin

[1] Mac Roy.—Otherwise written Dearmaid and Diarmaid; Mac Duach, in the King's Court, was made 1 ri Erl.

[2] Pui.—The passage is translated by Keating as follows:

"A. D. 1006. Ferdom. S. Augustinus Baptistae sepe cecidit in istam sententiam, quod nemem melius omen ex quibuscum nationis augurari posset quam si primum omnium Christo et populis Hiberniae. Id manifestis indicavit signis Archiepiscopus Armachanus, qui primum omnium ex tota patria, et peregrinarum omnibus quae paucis a tali omine absorpturae qui malum praeliarentur inde ex toto populo, ut tempus a Deo quotis quae in tota Insula nisi primum omnibus mortalibus [illegible] et spem insuper nunc sum singulis diebus excepit. Dominus, terra et solemnitate majestatis, me rebus me invocat vocatus. Haec multa e pagani facta sunt auctores et pro dignitatem et a Regibus et Proceribus sed et populis multa sunt donati Fastis. Ne plura e libris pauca et ex, pontificis traditis et pulsis manet intactus" —Geo. Theat., p. 299.

died. Dartmhaigh, Comanrus, Clavin-Iraird, Gleann-da-locha, Fobhar, Lis-mor, Cluain Breagaigh, and Clasa-Eos were all burned. Clasa-mic-Nois was plundered. Dombnall Ua Maildhain, lord of Ui-Eathach, died.

The Age of Christ, 1096. Ua Cochlain, a learned bishop, and successor of Patrick, died. Raghan Ua Cearnaigh, archimonach of Doire, died on the eighteenth of the Calends of January. Cohan Ua hAnradhain, airchinneach of Ros-ailithir. Tuan Ua Maelragain, archimonach of Aendroma; Leaghna Ua Gruimthir, successor of Comghall; Mac Neachtain Ua hUathmharg, a doctor and noble priest, died. Ua Mailcain, chief poet of Dal-gCais, died. Amhlaoibh, son of Tuathy Ua Ruain, was killed in Mansinn. The festival of John fell on Friday[a] the year; the men of Ireland were seized with great fear in consequence, and the resolution adopted by the clergy of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick [at their head], to protect them against the pestilence which had been predicted to them at a remote period, was to command all in general to observe abstinence, from Wednesday till Sunday, every month, and to fast [on one day] every day till the end of a year, except on Sundays, solemnities, and great festivals, and they also made alms and many offerings to God; and many lands were granted to churches and clergymen by kings and rhetoras; and the men of Ireland were saved for that time from the fire of vengeance. Cenannas-corach was re-edified by Muircheartach Ua Briain, it having been demolished some time before by the people of Leath-Chuinn. Fiann Ua hAmhlaibh, lord of South-Airghialla, [died.] Cumhdhbhar Ua hAmhairgidh, lord of Cinaedha, and Ua Cein, lord of Ui-Mic-Cairthinn[b], fell by each other in a combat. Cu-Uladh Ua Celeachain, Tanist of Airghialla, was slain by the province of Ireland, i. e. the province of Uladh. Maelgiumhain Ua Seaghdha, lord of Clann-Bhaibhin, died. Muircheartach, i. e. the Lame, O'Dubhda, lord of the

[a] *Friday.*—This is a repetition—see the year 1095.

[b] *Ui-Mic-Cairthinn.*—A tribe of the Ui-Amhalgaidh, descended from Fergus, son of Eirc, son of Cairbre, who was son of Eatan, the grandson of Colla Uais, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century. The territory inhabited by this tribe was called Tir-mic-Cairthinn, or Tir-mic-Carthainn, a name still retained in the barony of Tirkeeran, on the east side of Lough Foyle, and adjoining the barony of Cianachta, or Kenaght, in the county of Londonderry.

[c] *Erlom e tollt Colle regni reputus per unus persin Caithernorum: cui nati Fergome ex quo Hy-Fergusiorum regia unum locus Fiscal Londinensium alterum."*—O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 364. See also *Leabhar na g-Ceart*, p. 172, note.

lá a déné réin. Maelóan Ua Maeloain, eiṡḟina Sil nAmálgaid, déc. Fiollacrist Mac Cosgraig, eiṡḟina Deaḃna maṫa, do marḃaḋ lá hUib Laoġaire a ṫarna fiolnasgal do Mhuiṙḟearḃach Ua Briain ḋóib an mbreiṫeam ḋoṙḃ ann ḋe, 7 cén mḋó 7 achrann eiṫreaḃ. Domnall mac an Ṫhuirt do marḃaḋ do Chalraiġiḃ. Seaṙḟruṫ, mac Mic Sealḃaiġ, eiṡḟina Fhera Rois, do marḃaḋ lá Muṙḟoṙnaiḃ Maiġín. Maelṫaṁraṫnaṫ Mac Aṙṫṁḟoḃaiġh, eaṗsoṗ Ḟṁa Maeḋa, déc.

Aoṙ Cṙíoṙ, mile nocha a ṡeaċtṁ. Flaiṫneaċán Ruaḋ Ua Duḃṫaiġ, eiṡḟina Comnáin 7 peṙleiṫṙe Teaṁa da ġaḋaṁḋ. Maolán Ua Cuinn, aṙṁṁeaċ Eṫṫaiḃ hiṫċe. Maeilḃṙíġe mac an ṫṙeaṁ Ui Eṗoḃóin ṗoṙ 7 eaṗsoṗ Chille naṁa, 7 éiṫeaṁ Laiġín, déc. Tang, mac Ruaiṁṙi Ui Chonċoḃaiṙ (i. bṙaiṫeaṁ Tṁṗṗéalḃaiġ Mḋóiṁ), eiṡḟina Sil Muiṙḟeaṁ, 7 coṁaṁṙaċ an ṫuaiṫ ḟin, do marḃaḋ lá Cloinn Chonċoḃaiṙ, 7 lá aṫṫṙaḋa ṗem i ṗoill .i. lá mac Conluaiṙe Ui Maoilḃṙénainn ḟṙi cṙeaṁaiṁ bliaḋain ṡéiṫeaṁ a ṁeṁṗ. Aiṁṗiġin Ua Moṙḃa, eiṡḟina Laoġaiṙ, déc. Slaiġiḋ lá

Ui Amalgaidhe, i. e. the inhabitants of the territory of Iraghty in the county of Meath.

Maeldoen Ua Maeldoen.—Added in the Dublin MS. Obituaries.—"Gormon, noble lady of Meath, died," &c. also note under A. D. 1128.

The Calraighi.—These were the Kearneys, who were seated in the parish of Ballymahon, barony of Clonlonan and county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1096. Elcan O'Brosnacha, king of Inishe-Gaighil, Maelpatrick O'Mongay, abbot of Armagh; Columb O'Hartagan, Archimandrite of Inishmurray; Flann O'Mungan, Archimandrite of Ardstraw, in Christo dormierunt. Robin Grenday, king of Oirthirrè; Conor O'Hamsay, king of Conaille; and O'Regan, king of Ui Cerbaill, fell one with another" [sic, the one by the other] "in fight. Great night in Ireland from St. John's feast in this year, until Ord, through fasting and prayer of the Coarb of Patrick, and the eve of the first day, did not there. Dungall O'Malconray his sister killed by her" [own people] "Murtagh O'Dorcy, king of the Aeiga, killed by it." [own people] "Madagan O'Madagan, king of Ui Amalgha, mortuus est. Owen O'Regan, heire of Airgell, killed by Gregorie Mc Carton, king of Oirgiall. Owen O'Ramay, Archimandrite of Derè, & Ard Leamcell quieti."—*Cod. Clarend.*, 49, 32.

The mortality and plague, and the killing of the chief of Oirthirrè, are noticed in the Annals of Connaught, under the year 1097, as follows:

"A. D. 1096" [read 1097] "There was a great mortality and plague over all Europe this year, in so much that a depopulated great provinces and countrys. There was not such a pestilence in this land since the death of the sons of King Hugh Slane, that died of the disease called Bogh-Roynneall, untill this present year; of which fifteen the evening noblemen, with innumerable numbers of meaner sort, died, viz: Gol-

Ua Amhaighthine, was slain by his own tribe. Maelduban Ua Maeldubain, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died. Gilla-Oissen Mac Corrtan, lord of Deisibhe-mor, was killed by the Ui-Laighnè, he having been delivered up to them by Murchertach Ua Briain, after he had obtained thirty ounces of gold, one hundred cows, and eight hostages. Donn-bath, son of the Gott [Ua Maelmichidhe], was slain by the Cairpri. Dubhtruich, son of Mac Scalbhaigh, lord of Feara-Ros was slain by the Maghdhuma Maighen. Maelpadraig Mac Airmhedhaidh, bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1037. Flannagan Ruadh Ua Dubhthaigh, successor of Comman, and lector of Tuaim-laghtadain; Maelan Ua Cuinn, airchinnech of Eaglais-beag [at Inish-mic-Noisi]; Maelmaighdè Mac an-tsaer Ua Brolchain, a learned doctor, and Bishop of Cill-dara and of Leinster, died. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair (i. e. the brother of Toirdhealbhach Mor), lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh, and defender of the province in general, was treacherously killed by the Clann-Conchobhair and his own servant of trust, i. e. by the son of Cuilen-bera Ua Maelbhrenainn, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. Amhlaeibh Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, died. An army was led by Muirchertach

[illegible] king of the Danes of Dublyn and the Islands, [together with] the bishop of Dublyn, Benedict archbishop of Munster, Cowart of St. Kevyn, Donell, [son of Teraill, prince of the borders of Lynster, [plenipotentiaries of Leogaire], "Mac Mains [Murchertach, Cowart, [among] the bishops [Christian, Cowart of Kyldare, Augustin of Rome, chief judge of Lynster. The king and subjects [among the above-mentions with such heat with them" [read, with such virulence amongst them], "were stricken with great terror for expressing of which reason, the clergy [at large] thought good to [make] an ordinance for the reformation of the kingdome [and took Westminster Abbey, consecrated to St. Peter, for the place where their clergy assembly and great councils were held; they also appointed certain prayers to be said daily. The [new] ordinances, and all the subjects of the kingdome, were very beneficiall" [read, beneficent] "towards the church and provision this year, whereby God's wrath was assuaged. The king of his great bounty gave great immunities and freedom to churches that were therefore charged with taxes and other extraordinaris contrie charges with many other large and bountifull gifts. The king's house at Kyngeston was repaired and renewed again, after that it was razed down by those of Leale-Kynges. Mac Murcertagh, chief of Delyga-more, was slain by his own at Logerie, after he was delivered by them to" [read, delivered to them by] "king Norreys, he taking from thence" [read, taking for him] "thirty ounces of gold, one hundred cows, and eight prisoners."

[illegible] Conchobhair.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Northcotes, or O'Muireadhaigh, who were seated in the parish of Boderk, near Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon, where they are still extant.

Murchadach Ua hEghain ri Leth Mogha, i co ffrisaib mbe, i co mbrem do Connachtaib ar cumaig an cuairt sin ri Gallaibh Atha Cliath, i a mbreth ass fein gan imned gan eccaire, uair rainic Domnall Ua Lochlann ri Ereand an cuairt ri Fiodh Gaedhil do ealaigh each do Mhurchadach co na rochaibe co nelfne Dia, i comurba Phadraice fri feraibh. Lochlannaigh Limbrighi, exilium Ffinnmarke, do marbadh do Urth Hyssia Ispirne. In bliadain Ua Caerbaill, eDam Cluaire, do marbadh do Chumi mac Feilim. Cath mor eter Ergaill i Gaedhelaibh Ereann, co ro mer mora Ergaill, i go mair eisreidhe do cenel nEogain co cend na bliadna iarsain. Gluaiseann an cenel Eogain co Sligeach i co rosfert creachta mora ann. Gluaiseann Muircheartach .i. Mac Lochlainn, co Leithglinn, i co creachaibh mora ann co hArd Macha. Muircheartach Ua Flaithbertaigh .i. Tighearnach mac Muircheartaigh Ua Conchobair .i. Aedh an ga Ilgheasg i Conaing Shil Muiredhaigh do gabail .i. dighaing.

Aoy Cairpre, mile nochar a hocht. Domnall Ua hEidhin .i. do Dal Cais ard ollamh Erenn, i uirrdi eigeas, clann Eogain i Gaedhel na nGaoidheal, togha comaeidhe imperup Corpre pada an uile ri Gaedhil Domnall i na nGaoidheal, do ghabhail dibrom i Gallaibh Dyvelin. Do bhuidhe feadh inagar a mop an cam pe reac i pagar. Domnall Ua Robaregx, comarba Chaemain Chille, Murchadh Ua hEirip pefinn i feallpoin Mumhan i Ereann ap lar,

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Fifth Gaedhil, &c.—i.e. Muircheartach Gaedhil. This was the name of a well-known warrior in the present county of Louth.

And overthrew of wars.—This is explained "the south part of a barrell" in the old text—below in the year 1121. See note under A.D. 1121.

The Church of Kells, &c.—the steeple at that time at Kells, in the county of Louth. Dr. O'Donovan adds a note to this passage, stating that the round towers of Ireland were built for the protection of the Irish annals, because the round towers could not be burned; but the round tower of Muckamore with which, as is known by its name, that tower by which it is called in the text, namely, Muckamore [Near Antrim]. See Petrie's Essay on the Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 64, 65.

Book of the Dun Kine.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, as Annals of the Dun Kine [Book of Leinster] was killed in the year 1037. See the note, p. 908, supra, and Hodkinson's edition of O'Flaherty's Ogygia, prolegomena [Prolegomena of West Connaught], p. 90.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1098. Turlough O'Brien, Chief of Connaught, was murdered by his own people. The two Kings of Connaught, i.e. Hugh, son of Dermot, King of Connaught, and Flannagan Roe, Chief Ambassador of Rosscommon, as was said. The People of Munster [Feidlimidh mac Crimthainn] with the books and much goods [literally jewels] were burned [were destroyed by fire]. Muirchertach mac Neill

Ua Briain, with the people of Leath-Mhogha, the men of Meath, and some of the Connaughtmen, in the direction of the North; and they arrived in Magh-Conaille, but they afterwards returned without spoils or hostages, for Domhnall Ua Lochlainn with the mustered forces of the North, came to Fidh-Conaille, to give battle to Moircheartach and his forces; but God and the successor of Patrick made peace between them. Lochlainn Ua Dubhdara, lord of Fearnmhagh, was slain by the Ui-Briuin-Breifne. The Druid Ua Cartliagh, chief poet of Connaught, was killed by the Connaughtmen themselves. Great abundance of nuts throughout Ireland in general this year, so that the swine of Ireland were fatted; and some of these nuts lasted to the end of two years afterwards. It was usually called the year of the white nuts, and a sescenchach of nuts was sold for one penny. The cloithoch of Manistir[a] (i.e. of Mainistir-Buithe), with its books and army treasures, were burned. Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh returned into his patrimony to Aedh Ua Conchobhair (i.e. Aedh of the Broken Spear), and he assumed the chieftainship of the Sil-Muireadhaigh again.

The Age of Christ, 1098. Domhnall Ua hEdhni, one of the Dalg-Cais, chief professors and noble bishop, head of the wisdom and piety of the Gaedhil, fountain of the eternity of the west of Europe, a doctor of both orders, Roman and Irish, accomplished his life on the Calends of December. Seventy-six years was this age which he resigned his spirit. Domhnall Ua Robhartaigh, successor of Colum-Cille; Muiredhach Ua Stair, scribe and philosopher of Munster, and of

O'Brolchan, Archbishop or Bishop of Kildare and all Leinster, *post pene annum quintum quam*

An army by Murtough O'Brien, and Leinstermen, i.e. Munster, or half Ireland, to Mac Murchadh

an army by Donell O'Brien, into the north of Ireland, [made] with the people of the north of Ireland; and Englishmen, in one battle to them; and Fraidhi, Count of Pembroke, prevented it with a kind of peace. Lochlann O'Dubdara, king of Fernmoy, killed by the Connaughtmen themselves. Great fruit of nuts this year (thirty years from the other such year to this called the Years of White Nuts), that a new measure called Sesrench, i.e. each penny of the barrel for a penny."

Two of the chief natives by the Four Masters under the year 1097, as set down in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1098, as follows.

"A. D. 1098 [recte, 1097]. "Anmchadh O'Mervey [O'Maelin, or O'Moore] died. He was prince of Ireagh. King Murtough, with the forces of Leinster and Meath, with the forces of a part of Connaught, went to Ulster of purpose to get hostages, and returned from thence without hostages or pledges."

[a] *Innsibaill Ua Robhartaigh*: inserted Donell, or Donell O'Rafferty, or O'Rearty. The O'Rearys were Chiefs of the Oghanacht's, on Bay

Cochlain, comarba Cianain, Donn Ua Duibh, comarba Feichin cetuir, i praslup rofaibe iarsin, Maelmaeruac Ua Cealbaig, comarba Mura Omna, i teampal eiremeta re n-a aenbaile. Flaithbheach, mac Aighnigh Aingnig, comarba Finnein Uaighe Inse, mere na sailme. Mac Mathgamna Cuigeadh i nEirinn uile, i fuair fhlaith a fhuin fein i nEilne na long. Tri longa do Longais Fail an a noighe co hInis Onnsa, i a hiarmus do maighe i gcomdi Eoill an a noighe co hInis Onnsa. Muinntear Laighse for Cheisel Cinaith for a nGaill Ninsaxan in so meighen Ua Tuirceartaigh, i Cerceasc, go rachandh eile. Creachadh, i mirbadh Manach eaglaise Ia Murchadha Ua mBriain for Ghaoidhelaibh Tearbha d'aoccla do Muinntir Murchadha Duibh. Fuasc na faighe Gaillamh, mac mic Cochlain, ard ri fuighir gaidhil an aeir-thear. Mac ua Fidgeinte eccnaighe Osraighe, i Ungaluma i Connachtaibh, mic Maoileachlainn. Flaithbheach Ua Flaithbheirtaigh, espuic ail Einpeinibh, i i sgrain Connacht, do marbadh do Uibhruaidhri Ua Conaing i comman dalta Ruairgi Ui Conchobair, i Ruairgi ar fuaid Eirenn, for Gaoidhelaibh. Ar an bliadain hair Flaithbheach ecnaighthi,

Oi an mbliadain nochtar ar mbi,
O nach ma Oi nar fhreang,
Ni fhuil fós, acht ar aghaidh cumha,
Do thi feadh fhiadh fhaigheang.

Tuirgeasi, mac Cinaeth mic Tuirgeasi, ri Cruithen, do marbadh i n-aibhainn Muighe Ama, ina Cruithnibh. Carrghan h. Iaich, ri Eóghanacht Locha Lein, espuic Tuaisi Tearbha, do marbadh trasna Tearbha, a ndia Cigse, le poll. Mesgarach Ua Flaithrin do eigsin na Muintiri Tomaoir la Magh Ith. Mac Meic-

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tenant, of the north west of the county of Down.

[1] Donn mac Fhir Flatha: i.e. Donn, son of Fahan, of the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.

[2] Inis Onnsa: Inishowen, the peninsula of the North, now Lough, situated about two miles to the west of Ballycastle, in the county of Donegal—now Antrim, under A. D. 1208.

[3] Maighe Inbhir: i.e. Plain of the lake. This name is now Moiore. It was probably that Loch Inbhir now Lough Derg, which forms a part of the northern boundary of Tirconnell or Donegal, in the county of Tyrconnell.

[4] Fiaithbheach, i.e. Flaithbheartach, anglice Flaherty or Flaverty.—See Dartmouth's edition of Hakluyt's Observations touching the Western Isles, pp. 80, 81.

[5] Ua Conaing: Now anglicised Conroy and Coyne without the prefix Ua or O.

[6] Ruairgi ar Aghaidhe: i.e. Rory, Rodoric, or Rogers of the Yellow Greyhound breed. In

Ireland in general; Eochaidh, successor of Ciaran; Ronan Ua Faiaillin, who was at first successor of Feichin and afterwards a distinguished moderator; Maelmaura Ua Cealleigh, successor of Mura Othna, and Learghus died on the same day. Flaithbheartach, son of Tighearnach Fairrceadh, successor of Daimhinis of Magh-nIse, died on his pilgrimage. Mac Maras Caithreamh, a noble priest, a doctor and learned senior of Ireland, died at Glenn-da-locha. Three of the ships of the foreigners were captured, and three crews slain, by the Ulidians; one hundred and twenty was their number. The battle of Fearsat-Saighdhe was gained over the Cinel-Conaill by the Cinel-Eoghain, in which Ua Tuathail, i.e. Diarmaid, was slain, with a number of others. The plundering and warring of Magh-Iochtair[1], by Muircheartach Ua Briain, against the men of Teathbha. An army was led by the Munstermen to Gabh-Ruaid, to oppose Domhnall, grandson of Loingsech; but they obtained neither hostages nor pledges. Much was laid waste [during the contest] between Dromchaill, son of Donnsadh and Conchobhar, son of Muiredhach. Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh, lord of Ui Maeredhaigh and West Connaught, was slain by Muiredhach Ua Loingsigh, in revenge of the binding of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, i.e. Ruaidhri na Saighi Buidhe[2], King of Connaught. Of the year of the death of Flaithbheartach was said:

Eight years and ninety above a thousand,
From the birth of the Son of God all-strengthening,
It is no vain story, but it is absolutely certain,
To the death of the faithful Flaithbheartach.

Diarmaid, son of Finn, son of Diarmaid, King of Leinster, was killed by the sons of Murchadh, son of Diarmaid. Cathasach, son of the Sinnach Odhar[3], lord of Teathbha, was treacherously slain by Ua hAinu, of East Teathbha. Maccraith Ua Flatharn was plundered by Muinn-Flannain, at Magh-Elle[4].

[1] *Magh-Iochtair*.—Now Moycarky, a townland in the parish of Kilmacnaghan, barony of Kilconnel, and King's County. This is a part of the ancient territory of Muinter-Tadhgain, which was a subdivision of Teathbha, or Tiaquin. See Annals of Ulster, A. D. 1570.

[2] *Saighi Buidhe*.—Lit. the Pale Yew.

[3] *Sinnach Odhar*, i.e. the Pale Fox.

[4] *Magh-Elle*.—Now Moyelly, a townland in the parish of Kilmacnaghan, barony of Kilconnel, and King's County. This is a part of the ancient territory of Muinter-Tadhgain, which was a subdivision of Teathbha, or Tiaquin. See Annals of Ulster, A. D. 1570.

O'Conor translates this, *Exercitus Margiæ-Iochtarensis*; but this is certainly incorrect. Dr. Lynch explains it "*Rumbricus seu pygmæus, a pygmæis vocatus dictus*," in his translation of Keating's *History of Ireland*; and O'Flaherty, more accurately, renders it "*Dubliensis de Insula*," in *Ogygia*, p. 440.

port, gilet, enpo pic ra Mumain, déc. Mac Tairm Ua Mógna, rigfhna Laoighis, do mapbad la muinter péin Ua Cellaig, ingil Diarmata, an. Tadg, dá Muircertach Ua Bhrain, decc. Deapbhpathail, ingil Tadg mic Gillapatraic, máraip Mhuipcheartaig, i Tadg Ua Bhrain, déc. i nGlinn dá locha. Copach Mumain do lorcan dunnsi. Depérch Cluana mic Nóir do apdam do Mhumnaig Tlamáin .i. do Conchaille mac mic Cloca. Mac Fiolbrenainn I Uranain, comarba Mhaighnenn I Bhrain, do mapbad do Chloinn Chosa pairi i Gcapnaide cuinceirge Cluach, i po mapbad epioche eccip innsi i fiap mi.

Cap Cpioge, mile rocha a naoi. Domnall, mac mic Maeongh, abb Ian., decc. Diarmaic Ua Maelachlen, arbennach Dum, décc móche Capic Uamnaigh Ua Maccrige, comarba Coimain mic Lenin, Aman Ua Longargain, comarba Colum mic Cremtainn, abb Tire da Glap, décc. Cuscoimpic Ua Baoigill do gabail eppcopoine Apda maca da Domnaic Chuceriginn. Slaighi la Murchertach Ua Brain, i la Cat Mhoga co hiadh Fuaic co pucpio gall Ui Lochlainn, i bai Domnall i nepiaine pop a ecin, i co pdine, comarba Phadraic, pir mbanna ecclp cuaipcepc Epeann, i Cit Mhoga, comad amlaid pin pa recaipcar don cup pin. Slaighi la Domnall Ua Lochlainn i la Ciannaib Heili an cuaipcipe cap Tuaim i

Tuaim] Now anglicised Tuam, under a Danish form, Tuaim Gall.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year.

A. D. 1098. Flathbertach O Flathbertaig, king of West-Connaught, killed by Kinel-Owen. "Three slaughts of the Irishry" [read, "raids"] of the lands ruled by Connacia, and their men killed, viz., 1200, or a little less," [read, "a little more," "and great also"] in each .... Daly, Maeil a Mocu, erudit. of physiology [read, "Moel-Brighte Mac Maelmocu, Doctor"] "in Ireland for, may of all Scotia" [in the old copies, "Maelmocu cum omnia Scotorum"]. "in pace quievit. Brethach mac Ronna, an Irish monk, Irish, of Ireland, killed by Norsemen [read, "Brethach mac Ronna, an Irish monk, Irish, of Ireland, killed by Norsemen in Ireland's soil"]. Eochu, Comb. of Kildare, [read, "Eochu, Comarb of Kildare"] pausavit dorm. Ronan O'Davin, Comb. of Fechin Fower, [read, "Ronan O'Davin, Comarb of Fechin Fower, pausavit dormivit"] Maelmaedoc O'Kelly, Comb. of Mare Orbin, [read, "Maelmaedoc O'Kelly, Comarb of Mare Orbin, lector et episcopus in vita sua mirabilis"] Fidhaeleach mac Tigernaigh Berky, Comarb of Finian, [read, "Fidhaeleach mac Tigernaigh Berky, Comarb of Finian, & peregrinus bonus mirabilis"] i. Donnell O'Hosna, Archbishop of West Connaught, and bright lantern of the world, [read, "Donnell O'Hosna, Archbishop of West Connaught, and bright lantern of the world, post penitentiam pausavit"] i. Kal. [read, "in cathi Cluana pabdoc pausavit. Mahomores Cathcoich, chosen soul-friend" [ammcara regnantis] "Donell mac Fogartaig, Coarb of Comgall, killed, during the battle [read, "in the battle"] "in pace requievit. The overthrow of Kinnedy-coill by Kinkred-men at Fernadcuilche, where Ugaire O'Tolcain, and others, were slain. The pure Hugh O'Mayhoon, Coarb of Kemus of Clonmacnois, rested etc."—Cod. Clarend., fono. 49.

Some of the entries given by the Four Masters, under the year 1098, are set down in the

The son of Marraith, poet, chief poet of Munster, died. The son of Fraithin Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was killed by his own people. Dubhchoinnligh, daughter of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, and wife of Muircheartach Ua Briain, died. Dearbhforgaill, daughter of Tadhg Mac Gillaphatraig, and the mother of Muirchertach and Tadhg Ua Briain, died at Gleann-da-locha. Corcach-Mumhan was burned for the most part. The oratory of Cinain mic-Nois was burned by Muircertach Ua Briain, i. e. by Cucaille Mac Aedha. Mac-Gillachoinnigh Ua Cruadhain, lector-professor of Mungairid Ua Briain, was slain by the Clann-Choscraigh and the Brighmachs of the north of Clach; and thirty persons, both women and men were killed in revenge of him.

The Age of Christ, 1099. Donnchadh, grandson of Macnaeth, Abbot of Lismore. Diarmaid Ua Maelmhaighin, arch-senachy of Dun, died on Easter Night. Flannachan Ua Muirin, successor of Colum, son of Lamin; [and] Annadh Ua Longargain, successor of Colum, son of Crevhthann, Abbot of Tirdaghlas, died. Cuinchomhdan Ua Baighill assumed the bishopric of Ard-Macha on Whitsuntide. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain and the people of Leath-Mhogha to Sliabh-Fuaid, to obtain the hostages of [Domhnall] Ua Laeighsian, and Domhnall was in readiness to meet them; but the successor of Patrick made a year's peace between the north of Ireland and Leath-Mhogha, and so they separated for that time. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Laeighsian and the Clanna-Neill of the North across Tuaim, into Cliabh.

Annals of Connaught, at 1097, thus:—

"A. D. 1097 [recte 1098]. King Murtogh O'Brien broke the spirits of the people of Teffia, and wasted them this year. All Meath was wasted and destroyed between Donnogh mac Murrogh, and Gillakeevy mac Moyleseaghlyn, both of the O'Melaghlyns. Flathvertagh O'Flathvertyn was killed by one Mathew O'Kwanne, for putting out Kwanne O'Connor's eyes. Flathvertagh was prince of Kilmorey and further Connaught. O'Hairt, prince of the Cinel-Feradhaigh, killed treacherously. Kathasagh Mageoghegan, alias Foxe, prince of Teffia, slain treacherously. Dowchonny, daughter of Dermott mac Teige, wife to King Murtogh, and queen of Ireland, died. Donnogh mac Murrogh O'Melaghlyn broke the kingdom and government of Meath upon him. Dervorgill, daughter of Teig Mac Gilleserrock, mother of king Murtogh O'Brien, Queen of Ireland, died this year."

Ua Longargain.—Now Lonnergan, or Longergan, without the prefix Ua or O. The name is very common in the neighbourhood of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary.

Tuaim.—Always usually called Fearna-Tuaim, now Tuame, between Lough Neagh and Lough Beg, on the confines of the counties of Londonderry and Antrim.—See Colgan's Trias Thaum., pp. 148 and 183, col. 2.

nUlcaibh. Ulaidh imo Ilongpoirt ar a cenn ag Cnoc Tuile. Sarghe na rioghraidhe co hAonmhagh imairidhe riachta for Airtir. Comhacht na hEaglaise. Maelmaedhog for Machtighern Ulad, 7 madhmhar ar an hEmhain ann. Faeldearg Ulaidh iarum an longphort, 7 loiscis Clanna Neill é. 7 criocnaigh Cnoc Tuile do bithi bothain for an dara oidhche, 7 comaithe Connaill hi fraithrigh fri dá aitreibh aile. Conad dá fin do fhaidh

Tuccsat Gaill Ulaidh ar eicin,
Iarsin ro[th]ainic co fleidh,
Co Dornaill co lomdha leathain,
Rucsat Clainne hÉ[a]chdha fél.
Dá cetrithe trédha tuccsat,
Do laochraidh Ulaidh ó shin,
Ar tús gan dochum ádh Connaill
Do riagsat Dornaill I Neill
In nomaidh bliadhain ar nochad,
Ar mile bliadhain go mbladh,
O ghein Criosd cinnte gan chéilidh,
Ar imthe do tholódh fein,
I mbliadhain cuicthe cathbarr,
I trath bliadhain fair fan fuc,
Co ruc do fagbhail gan cheilidh,
Iar mbuain Cnoibe Tealcha tuaidh.

Ruaidhri Ua Ruairc, righfhear airthir Connaill, 7 macaomhruighe Cheann, déc iar dhi a flaith, 7 iar mbeithin Callainn do Decembar. Cinnaedh 7 Ceall nama do loscadh i neamhach na bliadhna. Domhnach Linna ghaeth do loscadh. Carpenntaidh, i mainistir Lochain ghairbh, for airthir Tirdha, i for Muintir Tarsnain, for a airdibh, dó i creideamh do Clainn Uaithnione don chor sin. Muircheartach Ua hAedha, righfhear Tirdha, co rochtaibh oile am-

[illegible] ... Now Crewe, near Glenavy, in the barony of Massereene, and county of Antrim.—See note ⁵, under the year 1003, p. 760, supra. This place derived its name from a wide spreading tree, under which the kings of Ulidia were inaugurated. See O'Donovan's Supplement to O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary, at Faidh-fiadhna.

Tiaquin.—See note under the year 981.

⁴ The Dromdeag, i. e. the great stone church or Cathedral of Ardstraw, in the county of Tyrone.

⁵ Leathan-gaeidh.—The nearest name to this now to be found in the west of Ulidia, in Westmeath,

The Ulidians were encamped before them at Craebh-Tulcha'. On coming together, the hosts press the battle on each other. Both the cavalries engage. The Ulidian cavalry was routed, and Ua hAmhrain slain in the conflict. After this the Ulidians left the camp, and the Clanna-Neill burned it, and cut down [the tree called] Craebh-Tulcha. After this two hostages were given up to them, and the successor of Comhghall as security for two hostages more. Of this was said:

The hostages of Ulidia were brought by force,
As witnesses distinctly relate,
By Domhnall of the lion fury,
Chief of the generous race of Eoghan.
Two brave hostages were given
Of the heroes of Uladh on the spot.
The third without reproach, the Abbot of Comhghall,
To acknowledge Domhnall Ua Neill as king.
The ninth year above ninety,
And a thousand years of fame,
From the birth of Christ, certain without decay,
Was that in which these things were accomplished.
From the year in which cook-houses were few,
The third was that in which,
With vigour, after difficulty unspeakable,
After routing down Craebh-Tulcha, he brought them [i. e. the hostages].

Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhagain, lord of the east of Orghialla, and the most distinguished of the dynasts of Ireland, died in the fortieth year of his chieftainship, and on the tenth of the Calends of December. Ceannanus and Cill-dara were burned in the spring of this year. The Daimhliag of Ard-sratha was burned. A victory, i. e. the Breach of Lochan-geiridh', was gained by the people of West Teathbha, i. e. by Muintir-Tadhgain, over the people of the east of the same, wherein were slain of the Clann-Diarmada on that occasion, Muirchertach Ua hAirt, lord of Teathbha, and many others along with him, and among

a Lochan-geiridh, [lakes on] gravel, i. e. the Small Lake or Pool of the Cranes, in the parish of Killeagan, and barony of Moyashel.—See the Ordnance Map of Westmeath, sheets 32 and 38.

maille ppi mi Ua Lachtnain. Oepe hoi Ua hOicip, eppbuc Maize hOnap, déc. Mac Conmara, mic Domnaill, eppbuc Ua cOenpin, déc.

Aoip Chipt, mile cc.o. Goo Ua hEpcnoin, eppcop Cille napa, Com Mac Filleboine, aib Mungaipe, pii annaile, 7 ppuit ppiop Muman, déz. Plann Ua Conaing, aipmeach Ua Cpem 7 aipo ollam Mide. Muipeap Ua Pleipi, comapba Ciapáin 7 Cpomain Cuama Snéd, déc ina oiuppe i nGlinn N.. Do lid Puapac Pilla a cenel, Cumba Ua Laeżdin apo eappcoch hi Romain, opeap 7 epiccup pip Téba 7 Ua Baill an beipeine apéba, i ccill ap cenn cpic, ap nabépe pola, hi cpig mic Cuind na nbocht hi cClainn mic Náip. Slogadh lá Himpheach Ua mBpiain co papda pip nEpeann uime co pángatap co hi Appainn. Tuaidhi Cenel Conaill co cumpam a cpipe ppu, 7 po pupáilpit ap cenn ap hInnpéipeach co na pochpuace pop ina ppiuntz gan imbeno, gan ppuilt, gan iomppe. Cpeach-plunnrdh lá mac mic Lachlann lá pig Alban, co po aipic 7 co po mapb Fulla 7 pluaz lpiph. Mop longap Fall lap an Himpeipeach céona, go pángatap Dinn ap a hoi ni bpeagpit nach cion, 7 ni po lompit ní, 7 pop ecmhuit a nap la mac mic Lachlann ecnip mapbao 7 baran. Domnall Ua hEochaiz, pi Ulad, 7 ogám do maiżib Ulad uile co Bhinn la Domnall Ua Lachlann, la pog rOilix ipin cuicead Cailam lán Foilla na naon

[1] Mageoghegan.—Now anglicised Loughran, and sometimes changed to Mac Loughlin, and even to Lorton.

[2] Magh-Adhol.—A level district lying between Ennis and Tulla, in the county of Clare.—See note under A. D. 961 and 1600.

[3] Kinel.—Now anglicised Mac Namee and Mac Keogh. O'Kelly and Ware were originally twins from Magh-Adhol by the Uí Fiachrach, and settled in Ui-Diveirgia, on the west side of the River Fergus, and between it and the mountain of Slieve Aillen.

[4] Ui Conaire.—Now anglicised Mac Namara. This family was originally seated in the territory of Ui Caisin, the name and extent of which are still preserved in that of the deanery of Dysart, in the county of Clare.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under the year:

[5] A. D. 1300. Great frosty" [even great deserts of provisions]" in all Ireland. Kells punished by two" [Cenannus qui modo dicitur Kells].

[6] Diarmaid O'Brolchain, Archimandrite of Bun, in Desmond, died. Killaloe to the half barony" [Cealla duo in media parte orientis de] "Corcumruadh O'Kelly, taken upon him the Archiepiscopal of Ardmore on Wednesday before Candlemas. Donagh mac Mahon, Abbot of Inis Mac Nessan, Odhar Ua Maelbrenainn, Chief of Muscraighe Tire, and Aedh O'Longargain, Coarb of Cuimin mac Crunthainn, in good penitence. An army by Murtagh O'Brien and by Johnson to Magnus Preist, until Donell, Coarb of Patrick, concluded a peace between them and the North of Ireland. An army by Donell O'Loghlen, and by the North of Ireland, beyond Tyra in Ulster; but Ulster being

the west Ua Lochtnain[s]. Domchadh Ua hAichir, lord of Magh-Adhar[t], died. Mac Conmara, [son of Donnell, lord of Ui-Caisin, died.

The Age of Christ, 1160. Aedh Ua hEremhoin, bishop of Cill dara; Cean Mac Ollilabundhe[r] Abbot of Mungairid, a distinguished wise man, and [most] learned senachy of Munster, died. Flann Ua Gnartha, airchinnech of Ath-Truim, and chief poet of Meath [died]. Macraith Ua Flaithiun, successor of Ciaran, and [comarb] of Fuaim-Greine, died on his pilgrimage at Achadh-bo; he was of the tribe of Ui-Fiachrach-Feilé. Cumeadha Ua Laeghachain, head chieftain of all Bregia, the ornament and glory of the men of Teathbha, and of the southern Ui-Neill in general, died at an advanced age, and after long pilgrimage, in the house of Mac Oisin na mBuidheh, at Cluain-mic-Nois. An army was led by Muirchertach Ua Briain, with the choice part of the men of Ireland about him, until they arrived at Ess Ruaidh[u]. The Cinel-Conaill assembled to defend their country against them, and they compelled Muirchertach and his forces to return back without booty, without hostages, without pledges. A plundering army was led by the grandson of Lochlainn; and he plundered and preyed the foreigners and the men of Breagha. The great fleet[v] of the foreigners was brought by the same Muirchertach [Ua Briain], till he arrived at Doire; but they did not commit aggression or injure anything, but were cut off by the grandson of Lochlainn, both by killing and drowning. Domchadh Ua hEochaidhe, King of Fidhe, and some of the chieftains of Ulidia along with him, were taken prisoners by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, King of Oileach, on the

in escape at Kriutaicha, both their horsemen encountered; the horse of Ulster were put to flight, where O'Hanratain was killed. Ulster then left the camp, and burst it, and cutt down Keivercaha. Two pledges were given them, and the Court of Cenagen for two more. The Dwelling of Ardsrah burnt by the men of Keyve upon O-Flachracha. Rosry O'Beagan, King of East Argiall, and the most vertuous of all the king of Ireland, in the 45th yeare of his reigne, on 8. Kal. Decembris vitam finivit."—*Ord. Vitalis*, tom. 49.

[s] *Mac Gilladhuibhe*.—Now anglicised Mac Gilwee, and sometimes corruptly, Macevoy and Macelroy.

[t] *Ua-Eachaigh-Feilé*.—Feilé, or Feallé, was the name of a district situated on the west side of Lough Ree, in the county of Roscommon.

[u] *Ess Ruaidh*.—Now Assaroe, or the Salmon Leap, a celebrated cataract at Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal.

[v] *The great fleet*.—This passage is translated by Pelgan as follows, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 607: "Muirchertachus O'Briain (*Princeps Australis Hiberniæ*) cum magna adunatarum classe venit Dorium, civitatem munitam. Sed nihil effecit, licet invitus. Non quin crescentes partim gladio cæsus, partim undis absumptus, ingenti clade fractus est per Eua Lochlanni, nempe Insulensium septentrionalis Hiberniæ principem."

Ua hEidin, esbuic iarthair Connacht, décc, 7 a adnacal hi cCluain mic Nóis. Mac mic Gillacolum Ui Domnaill, esbuic Cenel Luigdech do marbadh la a muinter féin. Giollabrigte Ua Cuirc, esbuic Maigheraige breagach, décc. Aed Ua hAmhalgaidh, esbuic Odhar Fiatach, decc. Cerd Ua Maeilmuire, esbuic Cuanacha, do marbad lá hUa Concobair Connachta an Tshleibhe. An céd lúng leis do gabail magachta saxan a Cluainfert. Mórflaith lá Lagnán go ruigsetar co Sliab Fuait, 7 go ro loiscset Airgialla, 7 Ui Méith 7 Fir Rois.

Aed Erdge, mile céd a haon. Fearghsinach, epscop Cille mara, Cosbmac Ua Mail, epscop Ferna tá locha, Maeldoraidh Ua Gormgara, ferand shinoir Cluana mic Nóis, Muiredh Ua Muirgius, airchinneach Cluana Confhacna, do écc ina aitire hi cCluain mic Nois. Conaid Cuirr Medha hi cCarnot ria Muiredhrach Ua mbriain, co marbh laech 7 céimes, im hUa nDonain, suyal epscop 7 apa ríshoir Erenn, comid amhra tuc Muiredhrach Ua briain an Gaedhare no tuc ri reime riamh a Cairpri na rioghe go Gaedhre do ghabhsedh eli nglann laoich na Cleirech fair achc gabhsedh Erenn co comlan. Mórflaithes lá Muiredhrach Ua briain, la righ Mumhan, co rabadh Mumhan go Luimnech, 7 co rabadh Mide, 7 co rabadh Connacht uap Eargnadh i nIar Eogain, 7 ro aithe Inis Eogain, 7 ro loiscset il eccla. 7 il tóine in Fhearnn Muma, 7 in Aro gradca,

[illegible] The first Henry.... Henry the First was elected King of England on the 5th, and crowned at Westminster on Sunday, the 6th of August. A. D. 1100.—See *Chronology of History* by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, pp. 166 and 300.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under the year:

"A. D. 1101. Flann O'Cinaeth, Airchinnech of Tegh-mo-Luadhog [of Meath, died]. Murtough was lawful king of Ulster and some of the sept of Ulster about him, were taken by Donell O'Lachlainn, king of Aileach in Spain. An army by Donell O'Lochlainn, and he preyed the west of Brega, and burned. An army by Murtough O'Brian to Ross. The navy of Dublin to Inis-Owen, where most of them perished by drowning and killing. Malachi mac O'Dowell's son killed by his own men. [illegible] king of Kinel-Eogach. Aed O'Hanigan, master of Bel-Feirsde; Gilbride O'Muiredh, lay of Monkey-Dromin; and others died. O'Hea, lord of Fiachrach-Muaidhe, [illegible]. Abbey of Mainistir, keen of lamentation, killed by O'Conor of Kynnaught."—*Cod. Clarend.*, xxxv, 49.

Some of the events given by the Four Masters under A. D. 1100, are to be found in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1101, as follows:

"A. D. 1101" (recte 1102). "Donnell mac Donnough, King of Scotland, was married of both his eyes by his own brother Nic Loghlyn of Ulster, with the power, prayed the Danes, King Murtagh with his forces of Ireland, went to Essenc of Ulster to get hostages of the

fifth of the Calends of June. Gilla-na-naemh Ua hEidhin, lord of West Connaught, died, and was interred at Cluain-mic-Nois. The son of Gillachelaim Ua Domhnaill, lord of Ciacl-Luighdheach, was killed by his own people. Gilla-Brighdhe Ua Cuire, lord of Muscraighe-Breoghain, died. Aiseith Ua hAmhradhain, lord of Dal-Fiatach, died. Echri Ua Maeluire, lord of Cianachta, was killed by Ua Comhdhbhair of Cianachta-Glinne [-Geimhin]. The first King Henry[a] assumed the kingdom of England in August. A great army was led by the Leinstermen till they arrived at Sliabh Fuaid; and they burned Airgialla, Ui-Meith, and Fir-Rois.

The Age of Christ, 1101. Feardomhnach, Bishop of Cill-dara; Cormac Ua Mail, Bishop of Gleann-da-locha; Maelchiarain Ua Donaghusa, learned senior of Cluain-mic-Nois; Muirgheas Ua Muireadhaigh, airchinneach of Cluain-Coimhainne[b], died on his pilgrimage. A meeting of Leath-Mogha was held at Caiseal by Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the chiefs of the laity, and Ua Dunain, noble bishop and chief senior, with the chiefs of the clergy; and on this occasion Muircheartach Ua Briain made a grant such as no king had ever made before, namely, he granted Caiseal of the kings to religion[c], without any claim of layman or clergyman upon it, but the religious of Ireland in general. A great army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain, King of Munster, with the men of Munster, Leinster, Osraighe, Meath, and Connaught, across Eas-Ruaidh, into Inis-Eoghain: and he plundered Inis-Eoghain, and burned many churches and many forts about Fathan-Mura[d], and about Ard-sratha; and he demolished

North, and returned without hostages, prey, or booties, with the loss of many of his horse and men in their journey. King Murtagh soon, accompanied with a great host of Danes, arrived in Derry in Ulster, and did no outrages by the way, and were met by the son of Mac Laghlyn, who gave them an overthrow, and made a slaughter upon them."

[b] *Cluain-Coimhainne*: i. e. the Lawn or Meadow of the Coimhainne, now the village of Clonn, in the barony of Moyfill, and county of Leitrim, where St. Crummthear French erected a monastery in the ninth century.—See note [b], under A. D. 1244.

[c] *To religious*.—It is not easy to understand the exact nature of this grant. It appears to be a grant to the cenobites, with exemption from any duties to lay persons, or secular ecclesiastics.—See the *Miscellany* of the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 131, 153, 154, 155, for a charter by which the King of Tara and others granted Disert-Celumchille at Kells in Meath, to religious for ever, about the year 1084.

[d] *Fathan-Mura*.—Now Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal, where St. Mura, the patron saint of the Cinel-Eoghain, was held in the highest veneration.

7 fo praol Fhlaitin Oilig i mbaile Cuil opair do dognaidecht do mapb la Domnall Ua Loclainn feacht prib, 7 fa fiadnaise Murchfpeach pop a fleacht dib gabé gacha taobh leis da paibe ofa do bpeit leo d'iarraidh co himneach. Ar ina poperaib fo pandi.

Ni cuala cosmuis nemip,
Cnoc dubh cumnadh muipp
Fop romraib clochu Oilig,
Fop gumgib placa Poiti.

Do chuam Murchfpeach iappin cap Fhfpair Camfa i nUlltoib, 7 cucc paille Uisi, 7 rfiuc a cuidell Cpfoc nualain pp fé cach oifin ap bip gan car can pandaipe, 7 do fe achaid iap fiaid Muiscian hpa nui oig. Co fiacht cuidell cuice in oidcfo pin. Ubh h ua Chuic, Comhaich Ua Maeleachlainn, oifina Mide, 7 Fhfpmeth 7 hi cOcuaibh, do cuic cpech iapfoll do laech 7 cappan Cocaipil Ua Cfiadail, oifina Fhfmaige 7 Oipfidi cpech oobh i nUpgaiccfiuine, 7 fo maidid lap an fhfp dap pempan ace bfcc, 7 do fcfcap cua Cofcpfpa Ua bpain, oifina bpfmenne, 7 mac mic Cofcpfa Ui Maelpuain, 7 Ua Imphain, cofnaé cpaiccfi Ui Mhaeleachlainn, 7 do fen cuaille cpfu Comhaich, mac Uipe Ui Ruaipc, oifina Connaccaib, 7 pocfamus Connacc, do mapbad lap in nGiallaig pomaid Ua Ruaipc. Cacal Ua Ruipcfn can, oifina Tcaifbe, do mapbhan co aipfi Cfiss. Oenghus, mfc Ui Maeleachlainn, dfc. Comhaich Ua hUrchada, pi Mfiti, do pofpfuccad a chficcaib la Domnall mac meic Lochlainn la pfi nOilig cap cfiu a mfic, 7 a comaidm i mumhaig Apda Mic hi cpé impfic comapba Phádpaic 7 a pamén ap fuc iap ccomluga nob fa bhaccall fopa, 7 fo muinnfi

[illegible] New Grange Kk., which is the name of a ruined cyclopean fort on the summit of a hill near Burt, in the county of Inishowen. For a minute description of this fort see the Ordnance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore, county of Londonderry, Inishowen.

[illegible] Cnoc Dubh, supra Kinsale, situated at Kilnalee, in the county of Cork.—See the years 1013, 1013, 1061, 1088.

[illegible] Each such.—Dr. O'Conor translates this passage incorrectly as follows: "Si paucis strictis Mundeburdiis exercitus quicunque exiens ad bellum quod sui principes ei dederant, &c." p. 978.

[illegible] Port-a-Lunge.—New Lunge Monastery, near the River Bann, in the county of Londonderry.—See note [illegible], under the year 1096, p. 735.

[illegible] Slighe Moldowney.—This was the name of the great northern road extending from Tara

Grianan-aigh, in revenge of Ceann-coradh, which had been razed and demolished by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn some time before; and Muirchertach commanded his army to carry with them, from Oileach to Leimneach, a stone [of the demolished building] for every sack of provisions which they had. In commemoration of which was said:

I never heard of the billeting of grit stones,
Though I heard of the billeting of companies,
Until the stones of Oileach were billeted
On the horses of the king of the West.

Muirchertach after this went over Fearnas Cearna into Uibhfailghe, and carried off the hostages of Uibhfailghe; and he went the round of all Ireland in the space of a fortnight and a month without battle, without attack, and he returned to his house in Magh-Mellmadhon. The expedition was called "The circuitous hosting." Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Meath, set out upon a predatory excursion into Fearnmaigh and into Cinnaille, and took immense spoils of cows, but Conaill Ua Cerbhaill, lord of Fearnmaigh and Oirghialla, overtook one of the spoils at Aurgedgleann[y], and slew the last which he overtook, except very few; among the slain were Fothlighean Ua Breain, lord of Breaghmhaine; the grandson of Cathasach Ua Maeltuile; Ua Indreabhain[z], chief of Ua Maeloscleitin's household, and two hundred men along with them. Donnchadh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, lord of Connaught and royal heir of Connaught, was killed by Gilla-na-naemh Ua Ruairc. Cathal Ua Muireagain, lord of Teathbha, was killed by the people of the east of Teathbha. Derbhail, daughter of Ua Maeloscleinn, died. Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, was liberated from fetters by Domhnall, the grandson of Lochlainn, [in exchange] for his son and his foster-brother, in the damhsag of Ard Macha, through the intercession of the successor of Patrick, and all the congregation, after they had mutually

into Ulster, but its exact position has not been yet determined.—*See Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, p. lix.

[y] *Aurgedgleann*.—i. e. the Silver Glen, or Money Glen. This is probably the place now called Moneyglen, in the parish of Lemgleanmyre, barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.—See note[s], under A. M. 4961; and also note under A. D. 1166.

[z] *Ua Indreabhain*.—Now Hanahan. The head of this family was chief of Corkaree, now a barony in the county of Westmeath.

na hEaccaibe an p. Gallaun lanamp Murchup, mac Toidhbeirbe, do thochtain do Gaedhil Ereann, ainnsi seoplaip an pann.

Ginann up cro ap mile,
Cen nech imdegal imgnithe,
O rin Criosd co cathbadh gann,
Co reachd Murchadh in Ghinn.

Fodla na nech Ua Duibgha, ollamh Connacht, do écc.

Aed Ghoaire, mic Aeda, mic Duib, Muigheach Ua Cinaedhain, airchinneach Lughmhaighi, Murchu Ua Mocharg, airchinneach Achaidh Mochta, & imarcach Eoghain uile, déc in treimhe Hua Oirchebair; Mungairg Ua Mimuin, Mochtiarna Himaidh, pear fiadnaise Ghaedhal hErenn, decc. Oisinnsa Ua Cerbaill, airchinneach Dúin, décc. Donnchadh mac Aeda Ui Cheirin, saoi

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[1169.] And Baal-dubh, i. e. the staff of Jesus. This was the name of St. Patrick's crozier.

He [Murchadh Mac Gillapatraic] died the following night, and was buried with great honour.

[1169.] A.D. 1169, though not Bede, O'Boyle killed by Normans. Robert, bishop of Hereford, and all the Danish, a great guard, this day to Gallia. An army by Murtagh O'Brien and Dermot Mac Carthy, beyond la sea, into Tyrone, and broke down Ardchonaid Cairn and stayed very many churches there, Patrick's and Ard Sratha. They went afterwards beyond Inis Owen, and burnt Culdaff, and encamped there entirely. Upon the judges of Christ then, and even over all, they [were] [Dane and returned home by the great road of Magh Mamhuidh]. "An army by Dermot O'Melaghlin into Feara Ua Failghi, and Odhar, son of Hugh, was killed and hosts of both sides. Hedonnagh bishop of Kildare, grave. Cathal O'Morgair, king of Feara Ua Failghi, Donogh O'Melaghlin, king of Ulster, ransomed out of fetters by Donell Mac Loghlen's sons, king of Aileach, for his wife and brother in law" [freed, deliverance] "to them and their successors for ever. King Murtagh, with the forces of Munster, Lynster, Ossory, Meath, and Connaught, went to Kerne, in Inis Owen" [through the ecclesiastics] "of the Clerty of Patrick and Columb's seminary" [i. e. clergy] "at Ardmagh, after sovereignty by Kerne Ua Neill."—*Ord Ulaid* [illegible].

Most of the events entered by the Four Masters under the year 1169, are noticed in the Annals of Innisfallen, under 1168, as follows:

"A.D. 1168" [recte, 1169]. "There was an assembly of all the nobility of Ireland at Athboll, in the presence of king Murtagh, and in the presence of O'Dunain, archbishop of all Ireland, with the clergy of the kingdome where the king, in the most public and free will, granted to the church, and all decent members thereof, such a grant as any of his predecessors, the kings of Ireland, ever granted to the church before, which was the church's seat, courts, and town of Ardbell, to be held in possession by all spiritual men and women in perpetuall" [freed, perpetuity] "to them and their successors for ever. King Murtagh, with the forces of Munster, Lynster, Ossory, Meath, and Connaught, went to Kerne, in Inis Owen"

swoon on the Bachall-Isa and the relics of the Church, on the sixteenth of the Calends of January. Magnus, King of Lochlann, came to invade Ireland, as the quatrain testifies:

A year above one hundred and a thousand,
Without any danger of miscalculation,
From the birth of Christ of the pure religion,
Till the coming of Magnus to Ireland.

Gilla-na-naemh Ua Duinnshlua, chief poet of Connaught, died.

The Age of Christ, 1102. Muiredhach Ua Cloithdhubhain, airchinneach of Leghmleadh. Maghnus Ua Morgair, chief doctor of Ard Macha, and of all the west of Europe, died on the third of the Nones of October, at Mungairit, in Munster. Muchumi Mellumeth, a learned priest of Clonmacnois, died. Cumhaighin Ua Cuirtill, airchinneach of Dun-Padraig, died. Domchadh, son of

... town, with Danes and Leinstermen, to the North ... with all the Munster forces, and ... the province of Connaught, and broke down the ... that was in Athlone, and afterwards went into Tara. Thence to Ulster [i.e. Dublin, or Eastern Ulster], where they took hostages, and so went over all Ireland in the space of six weeks, without molestation, strife, or opposition from any man. The emperor of Rome ... together in Clonfert-Mulloe, that is, Murtagh O'Brien and Magnus King, from one end ... Gilla-na-naemh Mac Aedhagain, chief poet of Munster, was slain."

Maghnus Ua Cathasaigh.—Now ... Murray O'Kirwan. The family now always ... Kirwan, without the prefix O'.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

A.D. 1102. Saints of Ireland this year. ... Archbishop Kelly O'Hary, bishop of Munster, ... by Ulster. Donnell mac Loughlin O'Brien, King of Connaught, killed [by the Connaught themselves]. ... Murray O'Carroll, Airchinneach ... of Dun, ... Fleh-vertach O'Farley, ... of O'Fiachrach of Aidhrisha, killed by the men of Lurg. An army by Knocked-Owen into Meath, and Ulster ... the night and that camp, and take ... O'Mailsnell and ... the Conny and Dreen, and others, the first being ... of Carrick-Brachy. Magnus, king of Denmark, with a great navy, came to the ... of Man, and made peace of one year with Ireland. The hostages of Ireland given into the hands of Donell Petrick's Carib for a ... peace between Murtagh O'Brien and Donell O'Lochlann, and the ... Murtagh O'Kirwan, Archbishop of Tuaney, killed by the men of Meath. Assaltidhir, with the tribes, spoyled by O'Rourkey, in revenge of the killing of O'Donnghen. Castehill burnt by Ric. Mapeth O'Margis, collector of Ardmach, and the west of all Europe, in presence of many witnesses on the 3. Non. of October, etc. [*Ann. of Ulster*, vol. ii.]

The Annals of Ommacow write the year, Hud, 1102, and Hud.

Ua nGadach, do marbad do Mhaolsh. Domnall, mac Tighernain Ui Ruairc, tighirna Breifne, 7 Connacht uile gu re do marbadh le Connachtaibh féin. Flaithbertach, mac Poraig, tighirna Ua Fiachrach Aidhne, do marbadh orsan Carpat. Slaidedh la Cenel mBoghaine co Magh Cobha. Do lorcadh Uam i n-aice Ath Luighne co po marbhsat Seaan Ua Maolfabaill tighirna Carnsi Lurachaine, 7 Seaan, mac Conaill, mic Cathail. Creachadh i fer Ardmona Inbhir Domnall mic Amalgaid, comarba Phátraic. i. fer mbuadha each Domnall Ua Cochlann, 7 Muirchertach Ua Brain. Mac na heclaise Ua Donnchadha do marbad co Corca Laighe. Slógadh fir nEireann co hAth Cliath i nagbail Muscraighe 7 Gall Laighean ranganatar tionoraid Eireann co nosfiotar fir mbuadha fer fsiadh Eireann, co tcanatar Muirchertach a tagh go Sidhan, mic Muscraighe, 7 ess peacta 7 argada tomha. Muirchertach Ua Conchobair Failge, do ecc. Seaan, mac Comhba Ui Caoindelbain, comarbae Si Ronain, do ecc. Muirchertach Ua Maoilreachtain do airdiogan, 7 fuge no gabail do Mhurchadh cap cul Niall mac Neill Ui Ruairc, prostamen Breifne, do marbad la fsiadh Laighean.

Cath Cnucha, m'ig ecen a cri. Murchadh Ua Flaithean, ainmeach Aidhe ba fearr nEirenn 7 naithéirdi, uéce ina oibrib i nDiu Nachta. Corbmac Mac Cuirn na mBocht, comarba Abbain Cluana mic Nóis, 7 ri Bréa, re nabaid, do ec. Is fir leighes Ua Cuinnacy do shaoeri Inis mBreg, Ua Cuirdi fir leighes Oirthiarthe, mic Mic Bruinn, pascaire Cille Cuirc, 7 Maolmuire Mac Cuirc na mBocht, ecc. Ua Canannain do tomadhadh a tighirnas Tire Conaill la Domnall Ua Lochlann. Murchadh, Donn Ua Ruairc do marbadh fen cheile i Magh Cobha, 7 an rioghi fen do marbadh an Ghoillagmire Ui Cleirchin ina tigh féin. Raghnall Ua hOcain Rechtaire Teileo Orc do marbadh do fsiadh Mag Aidne. Cu-cen mac ergi Cenel Eogain 7 Uirc, co cruaim. Muirchertach Ua Brain do fsiadh Muman, co Laighnibh, co nOsraighibh, co meadh Connacht, 7 co fsiadh Mide mum Fiachrach co Magh

Inbher, i. e. Collooney, now Ardee an old church giving name to a townland and parish, in the barony of Tirerrill and county of Sligo, about two miles west of Lough Arrow. There is a very ancient and elaborately sculptured stone cross at this place.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 678.

Inisbrone, i. e. the great Island, now Inishmore, or Inishmore, an island in Lough Ree, belonging to the barony of Kilkenny west and county of Westmeath.—See note [1], under A. D. 1082, p. 568, *supra*.

Robri Ua Artcuib, Tanist of Ui-Eathach, was killed by the Ulidians. Domhnall, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne and Connaught, and of all Connaught for a time, was slain by the Connaughtmen themselves. Flaithbheartach Mac Fothaidh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was slain by the men of Luigh. An army was led by the Cinel-Eoghain to Magh-Cobha. The Ulidians entered their camp at night, and killed Sitric Ua Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaillte, and Sitric, son of Curoi, son of Eoghan. The hostages of the men of Ireland in the hands of Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, for a year's peace between Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, and Muircheartach Ua Briain. Mac-na-hErlaimhe Ua Donnchadha was slain by the Corca-Laighdhe. A hosting of the men of Ireland to Ath-cliath, to oppose Magnus and the foreigners of Lochlann, who had come to plunder Ireland; but they made peace for one year with the men of Ireland; and Muircheartach gave his daughter to Sitheraidh, son of Magnus, and gave him many jewels and gifts. Muircheartach Ua Conchobhair Failghe, died. Sitric, son of Cumeadha Ua Laeghsechain, chief of Sil-Aonain, died. Muircheartach Ua Maelseachlainn was deposed, and the kingship [of Meath] was assumed by Murchadh after him. Niall, son of Niall Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Breifne, was slain by the men of Luigh.

The Age of Christ, 1103. Murchadh Ua Flaithecan, airchinneach of Ard-Macha, a paragon of wisdom and instruction, died on his pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Cormac Mac Cuinn-na-nBocht, Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and a presbyter, and eminent man, died. The Lector Ua Cosnamhaigh, of the family of Inis-mor; Ua Cinaedha, lector of Dearmhach; the son of Mac Gessan, priest of Cill-dara; and Maelisa Mac Cuinn-na-nBocht, died. Ua Canannain was driven from the lordship of Tir-Conaill by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn. Murchadh Beag Ua Ruadhacan was slain on a predatory excursion in Magh-Cobha, and his host had slain Gillagott Ua Cormaic the same day. Reginald Ua hUchtain, lawgiver of Telach Og, was slain by the men of Magh-Ithe. A great war [broke out] between the Cinel-Eoghain and the Ulidians, and Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, Leinster, and Oirthir, and with the fleets of Connaught, and the men of Meath, with their kings, proceeded

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Ua Cagadh.—Now *anglice* King.

Mac Mocain.—Otherwise written O'Mahon. This family is still very numerous near Tullyhogo, in the county of Tyrone, and in many part of Ulster. It is anglicised Gilligan, and frequently Goggan, without the prefix *O'*.

Cobha hi fearann Uladh. Do loscadh ann inbhuidh do Mhachaire Apna Macha .i. co Cill na nGoirmle, co ndearcadh fidchmain a hiorghaire for Apa Macha. Domhnall, mac mic Lochlainn, co cenaiscreire Eireann fair an fé fin in Ua Briain Macha aghaidh n-aghaidh fris, ar na fo léicead co deire cenaidhi Eireann faisnéis no dhéagh, no teiream ri ar aile ris an fúigeas. O fodcar coiscis eno fis Muman co lind Muighréadh go hAonac Macha co hEmain, 7 cen ceall no Apa Macha co 7 gabhail aithe nanga ar gabh an aisreis, 7 go gcuit a hi fuic bi, 7 innarpir co Mac Cobha donóir, 7 gábhar cenedh Laigin, acht fodhaire orghais Muman imgan. Do geochain fein rigraidh for eprch i nDál Apaine, 7 fi Mine, 7 fi Connacc, 7 fu marbhan Osraighi uad mac Tuathcalbaig Ui Briain don cenn fin, 7 mac Ui Conchobair Chairpre, 7 Feranemain alla heasa, 7 Donnchan alla Duibhinn agus ingen mic aile do gabhcatnaib anaille fris. Do lind Domhnall Ua Lochlainn co nDiarmaid Neill an cuigeadh: Hugh Cobha for amus longphuirt Laigin. Tuaidhis imgabha Laigin, 7 Osraige, 7 fir Muman, 7 gall an baile go bárach, 7 fhaire cur apadh for Mac Cobha ina Cénaim a Nos Aguis ingen dermuid ri Laigen do cecaibh don macha. Ro meabaid ann for Leo Mhocha, 7 go lád a nar 7 ar Laigin im Muighréadh, mac Gillamocholmoc, ri Laigean, im ua Ua Lorcain .i. Muiredach mic Ua Murchadha cetna hiarfeas, 7 im Muighréadh, mac Gormain, co nderna mór oile ecin na cinn sin. Ar Ua nDeaghaidhe in ua mac Maeldoraidh, 7 im Ruan, eirrdha Ua nDroma, 7 aguil oile leo. Ar Osraige im Gillaphetraes Ruadh, eiscobas Osraige, 7 im maccu Osraige aili. Ar Gall Atha cliath, im Tigernan mac Oitir, 7 im Gal mac Amlaim 7 im Gealtan Ghuaire co nderna oiriud mór. Ar fir Muman in ced Ua hEidhin i. co cenaiscreire na nDéisi, 7 im Ua Faelan i ningabhann Corca Duibne, 7 fri Laigin, im Ua Murchadha, eirrdha Osraige cetna mac, 7 gach aile no fagaidhetarsi go

Hugh Cobha.—A place-name, signifying the church of Domhnach-mor Magha Cobha, now Donaghmore, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down, 4½ miles south-east of Dromore.

Machaire Apna Macha, i. e. the Plain of Armagh, a level district lying round the city of Armagh.

Old magh Cruaire.—The west-the name of an old church somewhere near Armagh, but its exact position has not been yet discovered. The name would be anglicised Kilmacreary.

King of Connacht.—In a third, later hand, in the upper copy, over the word "Domhnall," and "Ruaidhri," which is correct.

Fleet dermuid, &c.—The Book of Dermot's Fort.

to Magh-Cobha[s], to relieve the Ulidians. Both parties went all into Machaire-Ard-Macha[t], i. e. to Cill-na-gCorraire[u], and were for a week laying siege to Ard-Macha. Domhnall, grandson of Lochlann, with the people of the north of Ireland, was during this time in Ui-Breasail-Macha, continuing them face to face, so that he prevented the people of the four provinces of Ireland from committing depredation or aggression any further in the province. When the men of Munster were wearied, Muircheartach proceeded to Aenach-Macha, to Eamhain, and round to Ard-Macha, and left eight ounces of gold upon the altar, and promised eight score cows, and returned to Magh-Cobha, and left the people of the province of Leinster and numbers of the men of Munster there. He himself afterwards set out on a predatory excursion into Dal-Araidhe, with the King of Meath and the King of Connaught[v]; and Donnchadh, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, was slain on this expedition, as were the son of Ua Conchobhair Ciarraighe, Peatal-eamhain[w] Ua Beoain, Donnchas Ua Duibhcinn, and a great many others of the nobility along with them. Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, with the Cianna-Neill of the North, proceeded to Magh-Cobha, to attack the camp of the Leinstermen, and the Leinstermen, the Osraighi, and the Munstermen, assembled together all the forces they had, and fought a spirited battle in Magh-Cobha, on Tuesday, the Nones of August, on the eight day after their coming into that plain. The people of Leath-Mhogha were, however, defeated, and slaughter made of them, viz. the slaughter of the Leinstermen, with Muircheartach Mac Gillamochaloeg, King of Leinster, with the two Ua Lorcains, i. e. Murchadh, King of Ui-Muircadhaigh, and his brother, and with Muircheartach Mac Gormain, with a great number of others besides them, the slaughter of the Ui-Ceinnseslaigh, together with the two sons of Maelmordha, and Rian[x], lord of Ui-Drona, and many others also: the slaughter of the Osraighi in general, with Gillaphadraig Ruadh and the chieftains of Osraighe; the slaughter of the foreigners of Ath-cliath, with Thorstan, son of Eric, with Pol, son of Amaun[y], and Berlian, son of Armann, with a countless number of others; the slaughter of the men of Munster, with the two Ua Brins, i. e. two tanists of the Deisi; and with Ua Failbhe, Tanist of Corca-Dhuibhne and Exri of Leinster, with Ua Murcadhaigh, lord of Ciarraighe,

[s] *Magh-Cobha.*—Now the barony of Moycashel, in the county of Westmeath.

[t] *Machaire-Ard-Macha*, i. e. the plain of Ard-Macha, or Armagh.

[u] *Cill-na-gCorraire*, i. e. the church of the weir, now Kilnacorra, a townland in the parish of Derrynaflan, barony of Kilnamanagh, and county of Tipperary.

[v] *King of Connaught.*—This was Muircheartach Mac Neill, who was slain by the Ulidians in the year 1105.

[w] *Peatal-eamhain.*—He is the progenitor of the O'Ryans of Idrone, in the county of Carlow.

[x] *Rian.*—He is the progenitor of the O'Ryans of Idrone, in the county of Carlow.

[y] *Pol, son of Amaun*, i. e. Paul, son of Hamond.

leo cumir tarpsin. Do ro achuirreap Clanna Néill an eaqpcenn i Cenel Eogain i Cenel Conaill, co mbuaid 7 copccap ina roimb co pédaib romaorrech, 7 co nderaid iomrad imon pupall paigéa, 7 na cumlenna, 7 im pédaib ponimbard ipodna. Riaghuy, pí Lochlainne 7 na nuaged, 7 pip po cpiall popbaiqi pop Eipinn uile, do mapbad do Ulcaib an epoch xo nap a mumnepe mbe. Dún do bpeir dá Shuaid in nompáin ipin mbliadnaiqi, 7 an t-eqp mac séo a mbpuaine co paxe a cumlenn, 7 a mbuill uile co cop a muaca pin, 7 aiqen cach dil ppia paile, 7 in aqm iaqpne. Carailin mac Shiaim do mapbad la Cloiqpiqh Fabpa Connacht. mac Cinn, do mailiú do mac Duibiuq, i Cheallaiqi. Amalgaid mac mic Aeda mic Ruaidpi i n-a Chlomn Choncepuiq, do mapbad iar ccéin 7 dá ápdpaccaip péi i ropoiqiul a neaiden i Connachtaib, mic Ruaidpi Uí Conchobaip, do mapbad laipium piap an cean pin. Muiream Ua Cuilgan eaqp ampip Tuama 7 a bpaqap ni po meabaid Connacht mic mic Amalgaid, eqpuma Cellaiqe ap Shalenn.

Uaip Opiqip, mile cec .c. ocpap. Zoillacpoip Ua hEoccain, eqpuc Cinnma ina Nop, 7 aipmitiach Apdmacha iapcinn Piol. bacc. Plancin Ua Duibdip, eqpcop Opiqi Laigin Penlumi, mac. Jolum Mumiqeach,

For the body ... a. D. died. The year ... a woman of humble race delivered of triplets, ... were joined together as ... to their mother. One ...

... died in his own house, ... a noble gentleman. He ...

... Flaithbertach Ua Caiside's Poem. The date ... below.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year.

A.D. 1108. A contentious skirmish between the men of Leyny and Tirawley, where both of them were slaughtered ... Odo Shaughnessy, bayliffe of Kilconnell by Donnell O'Madden. Murrough from O'Rourke, killed in a battle at Slyne, and the same year killed Gilbert [Fitzthomas] the same day. Kenny O'Kelly ... Kenny ... Ballaghy, killed by the men of North Hy ... Great war between Munster and Ulster, and Murtagh O'Brian, with the host of Munster of Leinster, Ossory, and with the whole of the province of Connaught and Meath above them, came to Moira to ... There they sent to all ... Ireland, ... to ... and much and were at the work to ... upon Armagh. Donell O'Melaghlin, with all the northern host, came ... all the whole to Kilrossail. Moira ... to the bridge [over] ... Munster-men were ... through ... [Ar]magh, to Emania ... and about to Ardmach. ... left eight ounces of gold upon the door, and promised eight ounces more. Help ... and into Moira, and left all Leinster ... and some of Munster ... to wage battle ... Ulster, when ... Tirlagh son ... O'Conor, king ... and O'Boram, ... upon. Donell O'Melaghlin went into the North of Ireland to Moira, to ... with Leinster. Leinster and Ossory, Meath, and

with his son, and many others of the nobility, which it would be tedious to enumerate. The Clanna-Neill of the North, namely, the Cinel-Eogain and Cinel-Conaill, returned to their forts victoriously and triumphantly, with valuable jewels and much wealth, together with the royal tent, the standard, and many other precious jewels. Magnus, King of Lochlann and the Islands, and a man who had contemplated the invasion of all Ireland, was slain by the Cluthians, with a slaughter of his people about him, on a predatory excursion. A woman brought forth two children together in this year, having but one body from the breast to the navel, and all their members perfect, with that exception, and their faces turned to each other; and these were two girls. Lochlann, Mac Mamain, was killed by the Cairbri-Gaibhra. Donnchadh, son of Enna, was blinded by the son of Duniasg Ua Ceallaighi.[1] Amhalghaidh, grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, one of the Clann-Chuscraigh, was killed by his own father and brother, in revenge of their shame, i.e. Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, who had been killed by him some time before. The battle of Ath Caigain between the people of the east of Teathbha and those of the west of the same territory, in which Cinaedh, son of Mac Amhalghaidha, lord of Cuilraighe-an-Chalaidh, died.

The Age of Christ, 1104. Gillachrist Ua Echthighern, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, and archimanach of Ardachaidh-Epscoip-Aeil, died. Flaithrabh Ua Duibhdhirin, Bishop of East Leinster; Feidhlimidh, son of Flann Mainis-

realls, as they were come against them, but fortunately, in Munster, was put to flight, and there slaughter committed on the slaughter of Leinster about Mullagh Mac Gilgaeidhmy, and about Ard Uladhaire, and about Murragh Mac Gormain; the slaughter of the Ostmen about the two sons of Muchtaigh, about Beau, king of all Dessy, with Leinster, and the slaughter of Donnell, son of Gillpatrick Beg, King of Ossory, together with the nobility of Ossory; the slaughter of the Gentiles" [*recte*, Gaels] "of Dublin, about Dreoni" [*recte*, Thomas] "Mac Erick, Paul mac Amaire, and Bardan Armenn, and the slaughter of Monmonnach about the two O'Bricks, in the two houses of the Dergs, and about O'Faly, heyre of Coribdivine, and second in Leinster" [*recte* Offaly], "and about Murray, king of Kerry, with his sons, and many more, which for brevity of writing we omit. Kendirdi-Owen returned back to the North of Ireland with great prey, and many booties about the kingly pavilion, the banner, and many precious jewels" [*recte* purple robes]; *et cluvitame, ym pleuib meam apeine*] "Magnus, King of Denmark, killed in Ulster, with the loss of his men. Cathalan mac Senan, killed by Carbry. Maurice O'Brolgan, Archimanch of Ardbo, *omnis sensus*, liberall, and Doctor, dyed in pilgrimage in Ardmach."—*Ord Clarend.*, tom. 46.

[1] *Ua Duibhdhirin.*—Now anglice O'Dwyer.

mileadh mongdala do Chriosd, ara s-suidhe, 7 raos sluaigh eile. Corcoran Ua Cruadain, fighidhim Cille Dara, d'eg. Maelsin mac mUltain fer Dhail mBraide, i crosgan Dunlaing Ua Duinn i gcrochtar. Ua Conchobair Corcamruadh .i. Conchobar mac Maoilsechlainn, d'eg. Mac na heange Ua Ruairc do marbadh lá a bráithribh. Donnchadh Ua Conchobair, eighidhna Connachta an Thiarnuidhe, do marbadh lá a muintir fein. Feachna Ua Flonn easpuc Sil Maeluain, do marbadh lá Connmacnibh. Slóghadh la Muircheartach Ua mBriain co Magh Muirtheimhne, 7 ro millsit creabhair 7 arbar an maighe, 7 ar fud an fluaighidh sin ro hargeadh Cúalu Ua Connchadain, eighidhna Loeghaire in erraigthe, 7 ucbail de uaraim a cinn nir. Slóghadh lá Domnall Ua Lochlann co Magh Cobha, co cruc galla Ulad, 7 do benadh co Tuirdi uaraim, 7 ro lingset bloth nair do Uib Laoghaire acht an fein dia ecarpidh dia cruaidh eismois. Leighinn damhlaice Cluana mic Nois do forbadh la Flaithbertach Ua Loingsigh iar na cuingeeal la Cormac mac Cuinn na mBaeth.

Aois Criosd, mile cét a cúig. Aod Ua Ruadán, paccaire Achaid bó, Muircheartach Ua Cassarnaigh, fuirt teodain do shuidiu Chluana mic Nois, 7 Gilleasan Ua Sgelain, paccaire Achaid bó, d'eg. Cathal, mac Gaillabhraithre, mic Tighernáin, eighidhna Ua mBriain Breifne 7 Gaeilgi, do marbadh do macaibh a mathar féin, .i. do macaibh Domnaill mic Gairbh hUi Ruairc. Conchobar, mac Maeilsechlainn, mic Conchobair, eighidhna Tuirdi 7 dighidh mile, 7 leithe Mide, do marbadh tria bradhaire lá hUibh Briuin Breifne. Muirgis Ua Conchlainn, eighidhna Ua nDiarmata, d'eg. Domnall, mac an Ghuill Ui Mhaeilmhithidh do mharbadh do Chenel Fhiachach. Donnchadh Ua Maoilsech-

Ua Fhloinn.....Now O'Flynn. The territory of the Sil Maelruain, or O'Flynns, comprised the parish of Kiltenlagh, and a part of Kilfarboy, in the west of the county of Roscommon.—See note ', under A. D. 1192.

' *Dun Deaglan*.....Now Dundalk, in the plain of Magh-Muirtheimhne, in the present county of Louth.

" *Simple*.....Slinn is used in the modern Irish to denote *slaty*, but at this period it was applied to oak shingles. "A.D. 1100" [read 1164] "The shingles of the great church of Clonvicknose, and the lower end of the walls of the like church, were repaired and finished by Flathvertagh O'Laogsie, after the work was begun by Cormack Mac Connaeghie, Coarb of St. Keyran, though others call it Mac Dermott's church."—*Ann. Clon.* The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

" A. D. 1164. Felim mac Flann Manistreach, ardri Gaedhel do pee gained. An overthrow of Dalaey by Ulster where Dunean

treach, a faithful soldier of Christ, who was a chief senior and learned historian; [and] Cosgrach Ua Cruaidhin, lector of Cill-dara, died. A battle was gained by the Ulidians over the Dal-Araidhe, wherein Duibhcean Ua Dairchin was slain in the heat of the conflict. Ua Conchobhair of Corrandhruaidh, i. e. Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlainn, died. Mac-na-haidhche Ua Ruairc was killed by his brethren. Dunchadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Cianachta-an Ghleinne, was killed by his own people. Flaithra Ua Floinn, chief of Sil-Maeltuin, was killed by the Conmhaicni. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain to Magh-Muirtheimhne, and they destroyed the tillage and corn of the plain; and on this expedition Cu-uladh Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Loeghaire, was thrown [from his horse] at Dun-Dealgan, of the effects of which he died a month afterwards. An army was led by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, to Magh-Cobha, and he obtained the hostages of Ulidia; and he afterwards proceeded to Tes-mhuir, and burned [the whole of] a great part of Ui-Laeghaire, except some of his friends, to whom he afforded protection. The shingles of one-half the Damhliagh of Cluain-mic-Nois were finished by Flaithbheartach Ua Longsigh, it having been commenced by Cormac Mac Cuinneadha-an-Bocht.

The Age of Christ, 1105. Aedh Ua Ruadhain, priest of Achadh-bo; Muircheartach Ua Cathasaigh, a distinguished senior of the family of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Aitidian Ua Speallain, priest of Achadh-bo, died. Cathal, son of Gillabraite, son of Tighearnan, lord of Ui-Briuin-Breifne and Gailenga, was killed by the sons of his own mother, i. e. by the sons of Donnchadh, son of Cathach Ua Ruairc. Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlainn, lord of Teamhair, and of all Breagha, and of half Meath, was killed by the Ui-Briuin-Breifne, who took an unfair advantage of him. Muirgheas Ua Conmeanmaing, lord of Ui-Diarmada, died. Domhnall, son of the Gott O'Maeleachlainn was killed by the Cinel-Faiteach. Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn was deposed by Muir-

O'Doman was slaine. Connor mac Mailechlainn O'Connor, king of Corkmaine, mortuus est. Mac Nahyche O'Roirk *a suis fratribus* occisus est. An army by Murtagh O'Bryan to Magh-Murtheme, and he spoyled the corn of the country, and it was in that jorney that Louis O'Kinnefeyn gott the fall by which he dyed being king of Lesgaire. An army by Donnell O'Lochlaine to Meaves, and he taughte the pledges of Ulster, and went to Tarach, and burnt a great part of Lesgaire, and gott hyrdes from them" [rents, but he gave protection to some of them]. "Cormack O'Cormack, chiefe of Monach, dyed. Donchu O'Connor, King of Connaght, killed by his owne men."—*Ced. Chron.*, num. 49.

lann do mharbhadh lá Murchadh Ua Briain, i a dol i nUibh Fhailghe, i ernaidh aithri. Mor do aircam dó ar in eis ann, i Murchadh Ua Briain do fhorcedal fhir mBrefne ann do dol i nUibh Fhailghe Domchadha go Mag Conaille, i ni fagbadh nidh d'airlamaibh do loscadh, i do ronadh an mhor lucht iarmi ecrit macaibh Dhomnaill Ui Mhaoilseachlann iar ferradh fhoda dó i do Dhomchadh fhein poll. Muirchertach mac Cathail Maoilmaisaidh Ua Dalbaigh, righfhear Ua Cairrbre, i oide Tighearnaigh i Briain, d'eg. Maolpheadair Ua Conaing d'ec. Niall Oirp Ua Concobair do marbhadh. Niall mac Mic Riabaig, righfhear Cailbrighe, decc. Domnall, mac Amalgaidh, aposmaighir Fearnmhaighe, do rad go hAr chiaf do denamh pionta eter Domnall Ua Loghlainn i Muirchertach Ua Briain, go ro gab galar a éced, i tucadh iar galar co nomad aitreb Chinn, go ro hergadh annsne he. Tuccadh iarsin co dunlinn Atha Liacha, co nepbaithe 12 Augusti a preil Lappain Inspi Muirbhaig, i ro hamaighe co nonoir in Ath Liacha. Ceallach, mac Aeda, mic Maeluora, comarbadh i coimarbus Phátraice a tuaith fhir nEireann, i do chuaid co grasaibh a do dul dhiamhain.

Cath Cluana, mic Nois a ré. Tuaral Ua Cuéain, comarba Caeimgin. Mac Beathadh Ua hAilgheain, comarba Beathe, Muirchadh Ua Maoilsechlainn,

[1] *Ua Conchobair*.—A sept of the Ua Fidhgeinte, seated in the plain of the county of Limerick. The castle of O'Hillaghe (or Reilly), which is of the same race as the O'Heanys, and who shortly after this period, and the O'Donovans took their place, and remained the dominant family in this part till about the period of the English invasion.

[2] *Ua Conaing*.—Now anglice Gunning. The family are the Ua Cathasaigh Ua Chonaing now Coghlan, still in the county of Limerick, till the beginning of the thirteenth century.

[3] *Mac Raidhnaigh*.—Now anglice Mooney, or Mahony.

[4] *Domhnach-mor-Maighe-Feimhean*, i.e. the church of the men of Fermoin. This is probably the ancient name of Donaghmore, in the county of Dublin.

Damhliag gl. leabhar.—i.e. the stabilitas

nimach of Armagh. In the Annals of Ulster this is called Dombliag, by which the compiler evidently means Dulach, in Meath.

[5] *Aidaoine Septembir*.—i.e. the vigil of September.—See Borlase's Antiq. of Ireland, p. 51.

[6] *Ua hAilgheanain*.—Now anglice O'Hallinan and Hallinan.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year.

"A.D. 1105. Murtagh Mac Cana, Mochtiarni O'Boyle, King of Tirhugh, and Malachy O'Cosgrig, in penitence, were shot. Conor O'Maelsechlainn, heyre of Tarah, & chief of Teathil, died at Fotarik, came to Dublin to make peace between Murtagh O'Brien and Donell, heyre of Leinster, & was wounded [by] Donell, heyre of Ardcal.—Mac Lochlainn, where he fell sick; in his sickness he was by night & Domnch of Ardbraccan, and was chastised

cheartach Ua Briain; and he proceeded into Airghialla, and plundered the greater part of East Meath from that country. Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the greater part of the men of Ireland, went in pursuit of Domnchadh to Magh-Comhille, but he effected nothing but the burning of the corn; and he afterwards divided Meath between the sons of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, he and Domnchadh having refused to come on terms of peace with each other. Muireadhach Ua Cana, [and] Macilruanaidh Ua hIlraighe, lord of Ui-Cairbri[a], and the tutor of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, died. Maeleachlainn Ua Conaing[a] died. Niall Odhar Ua Conchobhair was killed. Niall, son of Mac Riabhaigh[b], lord of Callraighe, died. Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh, chief successor of Patrick, went to Ath-cliath, to make peace between Domhnall Ua Lochlainn and Muircheartach Ua Briain, where he took his death's sickness; and he was carried in his sickness to Domhnach-airthir-Eamhna[c], and he was anointed there. He was afterwards removed to the Daimhliag[d] of Ard-Macha, where he died on the 12th of August, being the festival of Laisren of Inis-Mor-eadhaigh; and he was buried with honour at Ard-Macha. Cealiach, son of Aedh, son of Madias, was appointed to the successorship of Patrick by the election of the men of Ireland; and he received orders on the day of Adamnan's festival[e].

The Age of Christ, 1106. Tuathal Ua Cathail, successor of Caeimhghin; Mac Beathadh Ua hAilgheanain[f], successor of Bairre; Muireadhach Ua Maci-

there, and brought from thence to Domhlag, and there dyed; and his body was brought to Ard-macha [on Friday] 3d. August, on Saturday the festival of Laisren of Inis-Mureai, in the 68th year of his age]. "Cellach mac Hugh mic Madias, ordained in the coarbship of Patrick by the election of all Ireland, and took his orders in the day of St. Adomnan's feaste. Niall Oge O'Conor killed. Murges O'Conkennain dyed. An army by Murtagh O'Brian, by which he banished Donogh O'Maelsechlinn out of his raigne of Westmeath. Each O'Flainn killed."—*Cod. Clarend.*, num. 49.

Some of the events entered by the Four Masters, under 1105, are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1104, as follows:

"A. D. 1104" [recte, 1105]. "Connor O'Melaughlyn, king of Teagh, Moybreye, and haith Meath, was slain by them of the Bremic. Donnell mac-en-Gott O'Melaughlyn was killed by them of Kynnaleagh" [i. e. the Cinel Fhiacrai, or the Mageoghegans of the barony of Moyashel, county Westmeath]. "Donnogh O'Melaughlyn was deposed from the kingdom of Meath, and betooke himself to the country of Uriell (Mag Mahon's land), and from thence preyed the most part of East Meath. Kin-Mortagh hearing thereof assembled together a great army, pursued him thither, and did nothing there but burnt some stacks of corn for provision; but in that contrey, and afterwards divided Meath in two parts between the two sons of Donnell O'Melaughlyn, when Donnogh refused to accept protection of him."

Cluana mic Nois, Cormac Ua Cillin, airchinneach Tíre mubeam Cluana mic Nois, Maolmuire Ua Scolaige, comarba Ruman Liepi, 7 Muiredhach Ua Cerbaill, airchinneach na nGaedheal, beo, iar mbeith-bedhaibh, cian uaire la Cluain mic Nois. Do Laighnibh Connacht iomlan. Maolmuire mac Mic Carthy do mharbadh ar lar Domhnaigh Cluana mic Nois la hEoghanaibh. Cathbarr O Domhnaill, easpog Cenannsa, 7 comhfhlaith, oguus, 7 eaglais Chenel Eogheach, mirabil bar an mbeith buaidh a nuaman 7 a aithen. Domhnall Ua Riaruchlainn a mac Muirchertach mic Flainn, ri Aiue, do marbadh do Uib Fiachrach a Uib Mic Uais Mor. Domhnall, mac Ruaidhri Ui Conchobair, do airgiodan la Muircheartach Ua Neill an 7 a dheirbhrathair a Toirrdelbhach do pugadh ina Dé an ecaoimhe bar gul Mumhan uap rip Domhnall. Sitriuc mac Comaltan Ui Laeghaire easpoc di Ardaibh 7 cánache, eaprocch Tearbh, beo. Muircheartach Ua Riaruchlainn do airgiodhan a pize Aiue do gabail la Muircheartach an a aird. Neill, mac Domhnaill Ui Neill, comarba Iarpeipe, do marbadh la pheib Laigen, 7 perhaps fein do pacc Domhnall amaille pris. Mac Feilimeadhoig 1 Ruairc do marbadh Domhnall, mac Domhnaill 1 Ruairc. Raghnall Ua Dubhda dec. Ceallach, comarba Phátraice, pop cuairt Uladh ceacht nup go cpuaic a airgiod a lá gacha feirpe, no ogh araile gacha cpir ia gach reabaipt manntaigh ap cind. Ceallach pop cuairt Mumhan ceacht nup

Tech mBeithedh, i. e. the House of the Graves.

Maolmuire .... He was the transcriber of Leabhar na h-Uidhre, a manuscript fragment of which is still preserved in his own handwriting in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

Cathbarr O Domhnaill.... The name appears in the inscription on the cope of the Cathach, a hereditary relique of the O'Donnell family, now in the possession of Sir Richard O'Donnell, of Newport, county of Mayo.

Abbot of Arranmore: i. e. Tory of the Saxons. The Abbots of this Divine House were anciently Lords of Clonmacnois, at Clonfadforadh, near Tulsk, in the county of Roscommon. The cemetery of Ath an Sacsan is but recently demolished. It was probably in the Shannon, near Drumsnatt, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

Tir Boghaidh.... Now anglice Tirae. He was then of the sacerdotal in the parish barony of Inishmore, and county of Clare.

Ceallach.... The two passages relative to these visitations are translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1196. *S. Cletus Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus electi a nobis Uladiæ, et porta populi transeuntes, ad omnem cleroque amicitiæ promotionem, ut ipse novit, ejus ad omnem tenuerunt, quem quoque cum nobili alle domestic et alibi ubique. S. Cletus ordinate circa Monasteria, quæ ingredi Uladiæ duo, ut castrum notum villarum, seu populosi acceptu*

duin, Vice-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois; Cormac Ua Cillin, airchinneach of the Teach-saithbheidh of Cluain-mic-Nois; Mac Duinne Ua Scolaighe, successor of Ruaidhan of Lothra, [died]. Muircheartach Ua Carmaigh, chief doctor of the Irish, died at Cluain-mic-Nois, after a good life, at an advanced age; he was at the tribe of Laighne-Chonnacht. Mac Duinne[r], son of Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, was killed in the middle of the Daimhliag of Cluain-mic-Nois by plunderers. Cathbharr O'Donnamhil[l], pillar of the defence and warfare, of the glory and hospitality, of the Cuoil-Laighdheach, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil. Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, i. e. the son of Murchadh, son of Flann, King of Meath, was killed by the Ui-Mineghain, i. e. some of the Ui-Mic-Uais of Meath. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, was deposed by Muircheartach Ua Briain; and his brother, i. e. Toirdhealbhach, was inaugurated at Ath-an-tearmainn[1], as king over the Sil-Muiredhaigh after Domhnall. Sitric, son of Cuscadha Ua Laeghachain, chief of Sil Breasail, the strength of the chiefs of Teathbha, died. Muircheartach Ua Maeleachlainn was deposed, and the kingdom of Meath was assumed by Murchadh after him. Niall, son of Domhnall Ua Ruairc, Tanist of Breifne, was killed by the men of Lurg, and many others of the nobility along with him. The son of Gillamantach Ua Ruairc was killed by Domhnall, son of Domhnall Ua Ruairc. Raghnall Ua Deadhaidh[3] died. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Ulster for the first time; and he obtained his full demand, namely, a cow from every six persons, or an in-calf heifer from every three persons, besides many other offerings. Ceallach made a visitation of Munster

septem boues, septem oues, et mollem uestem argenti, cum multis aliis gratuitis donariis."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 299.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

A. D. 1166. Donn O'Loughlainn, with three countries, by-Donogh O'Maelseachlainn, and spoyled Westmeath; but Donogh was met in a skirmish and was killed. Diarmot, [son of] Dermot, [grandson of] Murrough, [great-grandson of] Turlough, [great-great-grandson of] Teigue, [great-great-great-grandson of] Cathal, [great-great-great-great-grandson of] Conor, [great-great-great-great-great-grandson of] Teigue, [great-great-great-great-great-great-grandson of] Brian Boroimhe, [great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandson of] Kennedy, [great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandson of] Malachy, [great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandson of] Donnchadh, [great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandson of] Domhnall, [great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandson of] Aedh, [great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandson of] Niall Glundubh, [great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandson of] Aedh Finnliath, [great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandson of] Niall Caille, [great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandson of] Aedh Oirdnidhe, [great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandson of] Niall Frassach, [great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandson of] Fiachra, [great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandson of] Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, [great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandson of] Muireadhach Tirech, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Mugmedon, [great-grandson of] Niall of the Nine Hostages, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, [great-grandson of] Muireadhach Tirech, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Mugmedon, [great-grandson of] Niall of the Nine Hostages, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, [great-grandson of] Muireadhach Tirech, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Mugmedon, [great-grandson of] Niall of the Nine Hostages, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, [great-grandson of] Muireadhach Tirech, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Mugmedon, [great-grandson of] Niall of the Nine Hostages, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, [great-grandson of] Muireadhach Tirech, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Mugmedon, [great-grandson of] Niall of the Nine Hostages, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, [great-grandson of] Muireadhach Tirech, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Mugmedon, [great-grandson of] Niall of the Nine Hostages, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, [great-grandson of] Muireadhach Tirech, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Mugmedon, [great-grandson of] Niall of the Nine Hostages, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, [great-grandson of] Muireadhach Tirech, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Mugmedon, [great-grandson of] Niall of the Nine Hostages, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, [great-grandson of] Muireadhach Tirech, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Mugmedon, [great-grandson of] Niall of the Nine Hostages, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, [great-grandson of] Muireadhach Tirech, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Mugmedon, [great-grandson of] Niall of the Nine Hostages, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, [great-grandson of] Muireadhach Tirech, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Mugmedon, [great-grandson of] Niall of the Nine Hostages, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, [great-grandson of] Muireadhach Tirech, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Mugmedon, [great-grandson of] Niall of the Nine Hostages, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, [great-grandson of] Muireadhach Tirech, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Mugmedon, [great-grandson of] Niall of the Nine Hostages, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, [great-grandson of] Muireadhach Tirech, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Mugmedon, [great-grandson of] Niall of the Nine Hostages, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, [great-grandson of] Muireadhach Tirech, [great-grandson of] Eochaidh Mugmedon, [great-grandson of] Niall of the Nine Hostages, [great-

beop, co tucc a lán éadaiġe .i. ṗṫṁ mba ⁊ ṗṫṁ ġeanṁṫ, ⁊ lé uṁa ġacha ṗuṁ eṫoṁaṫ céo hi Muṁain, lá taob ṗéo monóa oícṁa, ⁊ appoṫ Ceallach ġnáṁa naṁul appoṁp oon éup ṗin a ṗop conġpa ṗíp nEpeann. Caoncompac Ua Daoiġill, eppcop Apoa Macha, do écc.

Aoip Cpiopc, mile céo a ṗéiche. Mungaipe ua opċain do Mhaṫġaṁain Ua Dhṫain. Cloṁ eopaṁ ⁊ Caiṫiol do loipcead do ṫeine do aiṫe eṫip da Chaiṫe co ṗṫoccaiṫ oaibach eṫip naoṁ ⁊ hṁáiġiṫe. Cuilen Ua Caṫṁain, eiġṁna Uaiṫne Chiaṫ, oéoc. Concobaip (.i. Concobaip Cipenach) mac Dunnṗléibe, ṗiogṁaiṁna Ulaḋ, do ṁapbaḋ lá ṗṫnaḃ Pṫnṁaiġe. Maiṫm ṗia nUiḃ Bpeaṫail macha ṗop Uiḃ Méiċ, i ṫeopċaip an áṫ mic eiġṁna ṁi Aoḋ Ua nInṗeachaiġ, ⁊ im Pṫnċaip, mac eiġṁna Conaille, ⁊ ropcaiṫcaip ṗochaiṁe máṗ oile amaille ṗpiu. Caṫaṁach Ua Tuaṁáin, eiġṁna Ua nAṁṁáin Aṁaille, do ġuin do Uiḃ Cṁeiṫeaiṁ, co nepbaiḋ dé, ⁊ Coṁan, mac Meic Riaḃaiġ, do ṁapbaḋ ma ṫiaġaiḋ. Domnall Ua hAinṁiṫ, eiġṁna Ua Meiṫ, do ṁapbaḋ lá hUiḃ Caṫaċ Ulaḋ. Compac eiṫiṁ aiṫéṁ Teaṁba ⁊ a ṫaṫaip i ṗo ṁapbaḋ Cionaoḋ, mac Mic Amalġaoiḋ, eiġṁna Calpaiġe, ⁊ opoiġ oile amaille ṗpiu lá Domnall Mac Paela (no Ua Paela). Maiṫm Aéu Calcoiṁ eṫiṁ an ṁaiṁa. Domnall, mac Tuaiġ hUi Bpiain, do ċuiḃṗeach do Muṁṫṁpeach hUa Bpiain i nAṁ cliaṫ, ⁊ oṫlaccad de ṗo ċeṫoip. Zuet mop ⁊ Tene ġealáin iṗin miliaḋain ṗin, co po ṁapbaḃ daoine ⁊ muile, ⁊ co po ḃṁṫ uaiġe, ⁊ piaḋḃaiṁa

own, in his place to be king."—*Cod. Clarend.* tom. 49.

A few of the events noticed in the Annals of the Four Masters, under the year 1106, are set down in the Annal of Clonmacnoise, under 1105, as follows:

"A. D. 1105" [*recte*, 1106] "Donnough O'Melaghlyn was killed by O Mynaghan, of O'Mackwaise, of Moy[ashel]. Bishop O'Boyle, archbishop of Ardmach; Moriegh O'Moylchonne, Bishop of Clonmacnose; Cormack O'Killin, dean of the house of [the yeares of] Clonfyrkine; and Sarrack mc Carvar, chief of Silermon, died."

[1] *Between the two Easters*: i.e. between Easter Sunday and *Domineæ in albis*, which the Irish called Little Easter.

[2] *Ath Caisgan*.—See note under A. D. 1103. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under the year:

"A. D. 1107. A snow of 24 hewery" [*recte*, 14 or 15 nights], "the Wednesday before St. Patrick's, that it killed much cattle in Ireland. Clonmacnoise burnt between both Easters, with 7 tuns of drink called *Méd* and old ale" [*sporóin*]. "Cormac mac Donnslevy, heyre of Leyny, killed by Feraybrenan. A discomfiture on the Moel, by the O'Boyrnes, where they were vanquished with slayers king, viz., Hugh O'Rourchal.

for the first time; and he obtained a full tribute, namely, seven cows and seven sheep, and half an ounce [of silver], from every cantred in Munster, besides many jewels; and Ceallach conferred the dignity of Noibe on this occasion, at the request of the men of Ireland. Caenchomhrac Ua Baighill, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1107. Mungairit was plundered by Muircheartach Ua Briain. Cenannus and Cairpre were burned by lightning, between the two Easters, with sixty puncheons of mead and beer. Cuilen Ua Cathalan, lord of Uaithne-Cliach, died. Conchobhar (i. e. Conchobhar Cisenanach), son of Donnsleibhe, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed by the men of Fearmuiagh. A battle was gained by the Ui-Breasail-Macha over the Ui-Meith, in which the latter were slaughtered, together with their lord, Aedh Ua hInnsrachtaigh, and Fergbas, son of the lord of Conaille, and a great number of others, fell along with him. Cathasach Ua Tuamain, lord of Ui-Briuin-Archuilte, was wounded by the Ui-Cremthainn, and he died in consequence; and Eoghan, the son of Mac Riabhaigh, was killed in revenge of him. Domhnall Ua hAnbheith, lord of Uaithrith, was killed by the Ui-Eathach-Iadh. A battle was fought between the people of the east and those of the west of the Teathbha, in which Cinaedh, the son of Mac Amhalghaidha, lord of Calraighe, and others along with him, were slain by Domhnall Mac Fiadh (or Ua Fiadh). The breach of Ath-Cuigsin was the name of this battle. Domhnall, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, was tattered by Muircheartach Ua Briain, at Ath-Cliath, but he was released immediately. Great wind and lightning in this year, so that many men and cattle were killed, and houses and woods were destroyed.

[1] breach of Cuigsin. King of Ossory was Aralt, wounded in the countries, whereof he died; Owen mac Magrevai killed in his revenge" [mac regan]. "Great wind two years, and it spoyled the corn. Murtagh O'Brien taketh Limbrick [recte, Loghsi] "the Danes in Leinst in Ardmacha one yeare, on St. Adam and Steven of Dermot their feast day. Mac Coise O'Brichan took the bushopeck the next day. A great great [sic] made by Ceallach, Coarb of Patrick, between Murtagh O'Brien and Donnel mac Mic Lochlainn."—*Cod. Clarend.* num. 49.

The year 1107 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 1106 of the Annals of Ulster and other chronicles, which are very meagre at this period.

[2] *Ann. Ult.* 1107 [recte, 1106]. "The family of Kilkenny gave an overthrow to the family of Leighlyn. There grew great contention between the east and west of the country of Teathba where Keorth Mac Awilgie, prince of Calrie, with many others, were slain."

Aon Oidhche, mile ceithre fichit. Ua ceallaigh Mar mic Donnsaill a eppoc Cille dara, neach Maeilmaire a apdeppuc Laigen, comarba Colaim mic Cleirchena, decham mic an pilegain Ui Faelain, uasal pagart, peadar, 7 cumdach Cuirp Chaemgin, uere Celeach Ua Caomhain, comarba Caemg, mic. Cuach, ingen Ui Baeccain, comarba Ciaran Bpeathnach, Oenach Ua Cirigen mic Muiris a pharpais, 7 Aed mac Duibdaleire, polap comarba Pharpais, pap aipmeach Apda Macha, uere. Ceallach, comarba Parpais, pop cumg Cainnec rdime cap co reuic a aipeap Oenu hUa Cuinnacain mic. Tech do zabail ri Ua Maeilsamna 7 no Ua Maeilpuain ap Shuil Sachpanse ri Ulad a Eochain, mic Cumaiscne. U Cearbaill 7 a muinnter, leo. Ua Cipbeoil, eipiscop Cogaipech Laigen dem, do imthe la a hiumpi peipn. Domnall, mac Donnchada Ui Buaip, eipcinn Ua nEpenn dpeine, do pacsa la Cnappa Fabpa. Cpich la Piail, mic Domnaill, cenn cuicig ipin Cogamain, co pai la a hiomdi somain. Cpich la hUaroibh ro Ui Niadp co po aipeip uile aer beoc. Inj Labpann no zoipi la Piapaid Mapach Lumneach uile co hapcain oiche peile Pheapsuip. Inj no hapcain no reme, zeadain 7 Chimain Caollaimne. Gleann bnaech co monar mbai 7 ropas an bleanann.

Aon Chioch, mile ocr. seas. Uaralbhra Ua Cuilen, uasal eppoc Tuaipcepe Epenn, mic. Oengus Ua Cuanallain, pin cumdaig 7 apd pluag paimi Colaim Cille 7 ecc in eSdaiwar Flaithbrech Ua Longsig, comarba Ciaran, 7 pacaipt mop Cluana mic Nop [ecc] Maurus Ua Ruaidhbrech Ua nDpiain, co pi[ghaid Mumhan, 7 no b]ighaid hUaz, 7 Connacrach d'fin Epenn Epeipi. [Ua hIgnaim Mupeann Ua Mbaoddan lunn].

[Thorp Christopher ... St Kevin [bron ... or Wilderness. This church is situated in the ... ughter and Glendalough, county of Wicklow.

[Cuirp Caeilbra ... This name was used in the barony of Granard, in the present county of Longford.

[Inis Locharthra ... ere, now under A. D. 1120.

[Lann an Cailleannaigh, i. e. St. Caellainn's Terrace, or cemetery, now Termonfeckin, or Terenure, near Castleknock, in the parish of Kilkenny, to the west of the county of Dublin ... ...ance, now ... under A. D. 1125.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under the year:

"A. D. 1118. Lynnek [now the River Foyle] ... by lightning. ... Donnell O'Heyney, king of O'Moyle, Ferdil O'Brick, kings of Leinster, killed. Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, ... Murtough, the first king, and his brother, died. ... Kenny ... Clonfert, ... Cellach, Coarb of Patrick [died]. ... Loyderamus wrote in the ... Son of ... ... house taken by

The Age of Christ, 1108. The bishop Mac-mic-Donnghail, bishop of Cill-dara, died. Maelfinnen, i. e. Archbishop of Leinster, successor of Colum Mac Crunthainn; [and] Eochaidh, son of the lector of Ua Ferbaidh, a noble priest, senior, and anchorite of Disert-Diarmadha, died. Cathal Ua Caendruma, successor of Cainnech, died. Corrich, daughter of Ua Nuncreasaigh, comharba of Ciaran Bronaigh; Oenghus Ua Clercein, Patrick's steward in Munster; and Aedh, son of Dubdalethe, vice-airchinnech of Ard-Macha, and intended successor of Patrick, died. Coelan, successor of Patrick, went on his visitation of Munster the first time; and he obtained his full demand. Ecru Ua Duinnenaigh died. A house was taken by Ua Mailgiumhna and Ua Maelmaraidh upon Goll Gerrthaighe, King of Ulidia, i. e. Eochaidh, son of Domnchadha Ua hEochadha; and he was beheaded by them. Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Eoghanacht-Locha Lein, was killed by his own brethren. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh Ua Roairc, lord of Uaithni-an-Breifne, was killed by the Cairbri-Gabhra[a]. A predatory excursion was made by Niall, son of Domhnall, Tanist of Oileach, into Connaught; and he carried off many cows and prisoners. A predatory excursion was made by the Ulidians into Ui-Meith; and they plundered it all, except a small portion. Inis-Lathraidhe[b] was demolished by the Fera-Manach. All Lammanach was burned on the night of the festival of Patrick. Two persons were burned by lightning at Fornocus-Cluaine-mor. This year was a prosperous one, with abundance of nuts and fruit.

The Age of Christ, 1109. Machus Ua Cuilen, noble bishop of the north of Ireland, died. Oenghus Ua Donnabhain, chief anchorite and chief senior of the clergy of Colum-Cill, died at Connaughta. Flaithbheartach Ua Longsigh, successor of Ciaran, and great priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died]. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, Meath, and Connaught, into Tir-Briuin-Breifne, [to aid Maelsechlainn Ua Maelseachlainn], whence

O'Kelly, and by O'Mailmanoy, upon Goll Gerrthaighe, King of Ulidia, who by them was beheaded. Roghnus, Bishop of Ardmacha, and that should be Coarb of Patrick, died. Great oak-mast in all Ireland. A mighty year of corn, fruits, and all good this year. The Head of Leinster taken down by Fermanagh."—*Ord. Chronol.* tom. iii.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain two of these entries under the year 1107, as follows:

"A. D. 1107 [recte 1108]. "Corrich, daughter of Cuan, abbess of Inishmoy, died. O'Kervell, prince of the Teffia[n]s of Lagh Leyn, was killed by his brother."

"*To aid Maelsechlainn Ua Maelseachlainn.*"—This clause, as does any to the contrary of the whole

no creaghe Ui Eathy bpaire hóp, 7 co noeachtarap pop impdi Coca Uaéreap, 7 co creaghe bpaire epeil. Tuine mipen Ua Ruapc, 7 Ui Eathy co pap-cpeab Ua Maoileachlann a longpope lea, 7 co po mapbpac Mac Giollapulgeapg, 7 pochaide amaille pip. Rogéil Ui Domnaill Mag Lachlann co creaghe Cpeann me co Sliab Fuaip, co mipen Ceallach, comapba Phaepaic pé mileann eap Mhag Lachlann, 7 Ua bpain co noeachtarap ruaipcpe Cpeann uip pu in Chorail 7 an t-ógan co Mag nUa bpiuil pop amup Uladh barrap i Mag Cobha, co rapcpat Uladh na creapa gaille po ruaipcpe péin naill. Opeach la Murchad Ua Maoileachlann, la pi Cpiap co po apcc Proper Rois, 7 co po mapb Ua Fhin a rapbha Pfp Rois, eap comairge na bacla bpa 7 comarba Phaepaic, acc paramount Ua pan im pe. Aod Ua Ruairc do teacht do longpope Murchaid Ui Maoileachlann p o m, co po la a map epa epeaccaire pamén Phaepaic. Apo mbpicain na hepeann co ri Cpiap na Ua bpiuin, 7 buaine co mapbad ann, 7 bpacc do lapé arr. Domnall mac Mic Giollapaerpaig do mapbad na nuaim oile ar cap chuile. Cuéaccaig ard na nGall ule in apaidh cpidh i nEpinn

Aup Cpiopt, mile céd a deich. Cepnach, mac Mic Uilin, apdsenench Cille pareim, do t-naetpuge. Flann hUa hAoda, comarba Cinte. Aporm Giollapaerpaic hUa Dalpaeni, pfpleighinn Cille Dalua, 7 paoi Fiuman. Peapgusmach Dall, paoi ppoire pecen, Giolla na Cille naem, 7 bpan Ua bpuic, pinnp lapmuman, mópe [illegible] Fhfpgail, pgm ardmach repante, bucc. Giollacolum Ua Maeldoraid, eaglpa Pfp Cealt 7 a bfp do mapbad i n-an

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pe-aga, and which was omitted by the four Masters, is here inserted, in brackets, from the Annals of Ulster.

Loch Foighlinne [...] the Upper Lake, now Lough Owel, in the county of Down. It was originally a bay, the appearance of the shore of which is traced by the river Brusna, as far as the [illegible].

Magh Liadh [...] in the Plain of the Liadhna. [It is the level plain on the south side of Lough Ree, where it forms the Upper Bann.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year.

"A. D. 1110. I have the Rod of Jesus, with these Gospels" [Book Shrine] "and some days" [illegible] "on the second day of September" [illegible] "and Wednesday" [illegible] "day on Xmas, namely Gillaise O'Connell, king of Airgialla, was [illegible] Mochta O'Gillen, bishop of the North of Ireland. Aenay O'Donellan, chief professor of the religious of Ireland" [illegible] "of the companions, or clergy of St. Colum Cille," died. The emperor of Germany, [illegible] Henry, came with great hosts into Saxony, and laid waste the country, and [illegible] by Saxons, and by the men of Germany. He was by Murtagh O'Brien, [illegible] O'Malachlainn, and they placed one of

they carried off many cows and prisoners; and they entered on the islands of Loch Uachtair, and took prisoners out of them. After this Ua Ruairc came, and Ua Maeleachlainn gave up his camp to them; and they killed Mac Gilla Fhaelaraigh, and numbers along with him. An army was led by Domhnall Mac Lochlainn, with the people of the north of Ireland, to Sliabh-Fuaid; but Ua Gnimh, successor of Patrick, made a year's peace between Mac Lochlainn and Ua Briain; after which the people of the north of Ireland, with the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, proceeded to Magh-Ua-Beasaill, to attack the Ulidians who were in Magh Cobha; and the Ulidians gave them the three hostages which they themselves selected. A predatory excursion was made by Muirchertach Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Tearmann, on which he plundered the Fearn Bolg, and slew Ua Finn, lord of Fearn-Ros, in violation of the Spirit of Jesus and the successor of Patrick; but God took vengeance of him for this. Amhlaibh Ua Ruairc came into the camp of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn twice, and slaughtered his people, through the curse of the clergy of Patrick. Ard-Breacain was burned, with its churches, by the Ui-Briuin, and many persons were killed there, and prisoners carried off from thence. Domhnall, the son of Mac Gillaphaidraig, was killed by another youth, at a game. Mice eat up all the corn-fields in certain territories in Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 1110. Cearnach, son of Mac Uidhir, archimandrite of Cluainedhran, died in penance. Flann Ua hAedha, successor of Enna of Aran; Gillaphaidraig Ua Duibhirrtha, doctor of Cill-Dalua, and paragon of Munster; Imordhubhtach, the most distinguished of the senior jurisconsults, [and] doctor of Cill-dara; and Brian Ua Bruic, senior of West Munster, died. Feidhlimidh, born Ua Fearghail, a distinguished old champion, died. Gillamoninn Ua Mathghamhna,

to Briuin. An army by Donell O'Loughlin, with the north of Ireland, until Sliabh-Fuaid, to visit Gelasius, Coarb of Patrick, where one year's peace was made between O'Brian and O'Loughlin; and the north of Ireland went after that to sack Ulster [however.] "Ulster, who were at Saiera, until Ulster gave them the three pledges chosen by themselves. Dearnach, Coarb of the relapses of [Mochaemoc] Pesens, Coarb of St. Sanctivus of [Mochaemoc] Nenaes. Hugh O'Ruark came into Murcha O'Maelleachlainn's camp twice." [And that he had his slaughter through the courage of Patrick's relics." [Annals, Ogygy.] "The slaughter of O'Neth, about their king, Gell Balrithe, and some of the men of Fermoy were slain by O'Brassail and by O'Neithe. Donell Mac Mac Gillipatrick, King of Ossory, killed in another point; man at a game. Dough O'Muredhe[ach] murdered, &c. ...Ord. Ebrorad., tom. ix.

The Annals of Ulmmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, are defective from the year 1130 till 1137.

ngCeanch Ua Cellén. Muircheartach mac Tuaiṫ Ui Eḃḋa, ṗíoġsaiṁṫ Muṁan, déċc. Cpech la Conḃalaċ mac Loċlainn in Connachtaiḃ, co ṫṙuċc cṙi mílib do ḟṙaṫaiṙ, ṫ i ṁílid do ṙéṙaiḃ. Maṁa Ruiṫṫ i Muiṙ Cua ag ḟeiṫiḋ Cṙuachna ṗa Síol Muṙċaḋa, .i. in Cṫoṙṗṗóalṫaiġ, ag Cloṁṁacnóiṡ ṫa i ṫṙoṗcaṙcaḃ eṙṙi Ua Ṗíġṫaiġ .i. in Ḟuiḋi na ṫaṁ, ṫ in mac Cuṁṁaille, ṫ ṁaṙṫ ṙoṁḃa aṙéṙiṁ in Ohuaṙcaiṁ, mac Duḃḋaṙa Ui Cóiṫṙi. Maolṁuṙṫaṁ Ua Muċḋáṁ, ṙiġṫna Muġḋoṙṇ, ḋ'eḋaṁ, iṙṡi Cinnéiṫiġ hUi Ḃṙiuṁ, ḋo Ṫoṁṁaltaiġ hUi Loċlainn, ṙíġ Oiḃṙ, déċ. Ceallaċ, comaṙḃa Ṗáṙṫṙaiġe ṙoṙ Cuaiṙṫiṙ Ṁiḋe cétuṁ cuṙ, co ṫṙuċc a ṙéṙ. Maṙḃaḋ ṗa Connaṁaiḃ ṙoṙ Ohoṁ Ṁuṙṗaiṙiġ, .i. maṙḃaṁ Muiṙiġ Ḃṙémġaiṙ, ṫi i ṫoṙṗóṙṫaiṙ ṙoċaiṫċe in Ṁuṁain Ua Ṁuṙṗaiġ, ṫ in Ṙuaiṙi Ua Ṁiḋṙuḃaiġ.

Cloṙ Cṙoṙ, míle céo a ḟiċiḋ ṁeṙc. Caṫaṙnaċ Ua Ṫaċṁa, ṫo ṙaṁaḋ Ṗáṙṫṙaiġe, naṁaiḋ ṗḟeiṙ Ḟeaṁa, déċc. Oún na Ṁḋiġḋaṙ ṁo loṙcaṁ eṙṙ ṗaiṫ ṫ eṙṙu, ṫo ṫṙeṁ ḃoṙṁ. Ceanannuṙ, ṙoṙṫ Láṁḟe, ṫ Laṡṁaḋ ṫo loṙcaṁ. Ṙaiġḟi la hUlṫaiḃ co Ṫeaḋaiḃ Oṁo, co ṙo ṫṙaṙoṙṫaṙ a ḃiḋḋa. Cpech la Neill Ua Loċlainn, co ṫṙuċc eṙṙi míle ṁ ḃuaiḋ ṁa ṁóṙaiḃ. Senaṁ ṁ ṫṙeṁaiḋ hi Ṙaṁ ṁic nGeṙṙaiġ lá maiṫiḋ ṫ ṗeṙaiṁ in Ceallaiġ, coṁ-

La Ailla.—Otherwise written Ceallach.

Ros.—Nos. Ros, now Rosbeagh, in the parish of Ophaly, and county of Roscommon.

Tir Tuathgarbaigh, i. e. the O'Farrells.

Ath Liag.—Now anglice Lee.

Magh Breaghaigh.—Now Moybrick.

Da Muiredhaigh, anglice O'Murray, now usually written Murray, without the prefix O or Mac. The head of the family was seated at Ballymurray, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"Aedh Roman [1110 Edhyan O'Rorck, chief old champion" [ḟṙom ṙo ṫoṡe ṙeṙṙaiġ]. "*In pace quievit*. Odhran O'Macilmoy, King of Feraill, killed. Cormac Mac Uidhir, Archbishop of Ardmacha, in peace" [*pace quietuit*] "sextus. Fiana O'Riagh, Coarb of Isaac Arann, mortuus est. Martimhaig O'Madhagan, king of Magh-Arann, killed. Murtha mac Tighernan O'Ferrall, a pillar of Monastir, mortuus est. Iocan MacKennedy O'Byrne, wife of Donell O'Mulloghan, King of Leinster, died. An army by Donnell O'Loughlin into Connaught and he brought a thousand captives and many thousands of cows and cattle. The overthrow of Ros, near Croghan, by Keadagh Murray, upon Connaught, where three O'Farrells were slain, and many more of the best. Beag O'Flanan, chief of West Meath, (the seat of O'Flanan, bishop of Kilkenny, and chief brehon of Meath" [i. e. harp-playing]. "Blind Ferdomnach, chief kenneh in Lann, and doctor of Kildare, Coarb of Patrick, went upon" [*iter fecit*] "visitation of Meath, and he got his will. A dissension by Connaught upon Kindred Dunca, called the overthrow of Mairtnigair."—*Ogl. Trinval.* tom. 49.

Old trees.—I. e. the old trees at Uaithne, or, as they the kings of Ireland were inau-

lord of Feara-Ceall, and his wife, were killed by the beggar, Ua Aillen. Murchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, royal heir of Munster, died. A predatory excursion was made by Domhnall Mac Lochlainn into Connaught, whence he carried off three thousand prisoners and many thousand cattle. The battle of Ros in Magh-Aei, opposite Cruachain, was gained by the Sil-Muiredhaigh, under the conduct of Toirdhealbhach, over the Connaughtmen, where fell three of the Ui-Fiorghaile[a], together with Gilla-na-naomh and Mac-Conchaille, and many other chieftains, together with Duarcan, son of Dubhdara Ua hEodusa. Maelmuaidh Ua Mochaimen, lord of Magh-Ithorna; Beblinn, daughter of Cennetide Ua Briain, and wife of Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, King of Oileach, died. Cenlach, successor of Patrick, [went] on his visitation in Meath for the first time; and he obtained his demand. A battle was gained by the Connaughtmen over the Sil-Muiredhaigh, i. e. the battle of Magh-Breaghaise[b], where many were slain, together with Muirchertach Ua Muiredhaigh, and Ruaidhri Ua Muiredhaigh.

The Age of Christ 1111. Cathasach Ua Laedha, one of the clergy of Patrick, noble senior of Ireland, died. Dun-da-lerghlas was burned, both fort and prison [a great part] by lightning. Cenannus, Port-Lairge, and Lughmhadh were burned. An army was led by the Ulidians to Teilach-Og, and they cut down its old trees. A predatory excursion was made by Niall Ua Lochlainn, and he carried off three thousand cows, in revenge of it. A synod was convened at Findh mic-Aenghusa[c] by the chiefs of Ireland, with Cenlach, successor of

princes. It appears from various passages in these Annals that there were ancient trees at all the places where the ancient Irish chieftains were inaugurated.—See notices of Bile-Meaghe-Adhair at the years 961 and 1061; and of Craebh-Uisnigh at the year 1099.

[a] *Feadh mic Aenghusa*, i. e. the land of the sons of Aenghus. This was the name of a place near the hill of Uisneach, in the county of Westmeath. Colgan translates this passage as follows:—

"A. D. 1111. *Synodus indicta a Dea Finlaemnan Aengusa appellata, per præsentiam Cleri et populi Hiberniæ, cui interfuerunt S. Celsus Archiepiscopus Armachanus, Malachias ejus Maximus Hua Dorcain nobilissimus multis Cleri Hi-*

bernici, cum quinquaginta Episcopis, tricenis Presbyteris, et bis millibus Christi Fœderatorum, et Murchertachus Rus Britain (Australis Hiberniæ Rex) cum proceribus Lethogæ (id est Australis Hiberniæ) ad regales vias et urbem Clon, a populo pacem rebantia."

In this passage he wrote the following remarks:—

"Hoc Synodum in insigne Annalium Synodo de Fesech, recetur qui mens spectans est Media, et in domestiis Historiis longe celebris propter multas regni conventus publicos in ea celebratos, longe etiam latius Synodi inter Watæus as Scriptor. Hiberniæ, lib. 1. cap. 8, ubi loquens de scriptis S. Celsi, ait; *Reliqui Latinos non scripsere (præter testamentum, de quo*

apdx Phinepaire, 7 in Maolmuire Ua nDunáin, in aspal pliaip Cpiopt, co cuccocur reppoip co cpuic cénuil paccaip, 7 co cpí milib mac necaiph in Muipcertaich Ua mbpiain co mbéil Leic Mhaca co cpaí pagla, 7 patéra pop éach cap cuaip 7 cecloip. Oonchan Ua hEidhin, eagpha Ua Raiłbin, in maighin oia Lpoicpiż a meabail, 7 in Lpaéip hi pin co maphbaó co Uí Neiłłáin ina tocaiph pia nDomh pfeil Pádaig. Comaol cap Domnaill Mag Lochlann 7 Domhnall Ua hUchtain co móppuip fé 7 cecrompac, 7 co cpoicpeap Uiam o-cpiphe a puipi péil an Domnaill. Cpéal mac Caraí Ui Eiagpach, cappach Cloinne Caraí no eco. Cluain mic Nuir co ppopann do Dhaí cCap cpia comapba Ruapáipnig Ui Eápach. Cpeach la Tuppaltach Ua cConcobaip, pi co apro ríġnaiph Oáil Cat. Cpeach eile leip, gur ro ainic co Beinn Eachlaiġe, co pfuil Ruaíp, 7 pi Loch Cime.

Uap Cpiopt, mile cen a no béc. Congalach, mac Ui Concaille, app-ainneach Ouipe, déce iap noiżpaépiże aipinn ecpeampaó hiaḃnn eachaip a uaip. Fopmlaiż, iníġi Muiceḃaiġ, mic Diapmata, coimapba Inpge héġ iap hiaínnin. Rop Opia Mucha co na cimpal co hepcop in peanmaṫ

...ropp & ...ccc. Epistolas regulares ad Malachiam archiepiscopum qui dam. Nunc multiplicat Cassiodorus inferius. Alias Synodi, unde Annales Ultonienses qui habent in Marginali in hoc dicto Anno tenet. Obiit ... MCLII. id MAII. id MAII. id maii. e duarum Uniuersitatum del. primo. Prosperius. Ita. Mendose id est annum secundi regni Regis primi, et annum Magnum Dominicæ. Dunnan Mandhan mac ... Annalium ad primum ... Bithi quidem Mandhi. Mandhi hains. Ita Hibernice pronunciatur nomen. Hinc Mag ... Vocem Hanglis Mandebbian, ... ius fuerit. Rui Hibernice (vt Magnus noster, id nomen et ab historia petita plurimum interest) Ruis Ruinus: sed nobilius et ab pueritiæ vsitatis vocibus quam sub nomine Principis regi solemnius intelligitur. Ita nam ... Regis Connaciæ Ruis Ruidhius, pater Dunchadhi Regis Lochlanni, quem Mauritius Ua Maeil Sgoile etiam Annales nostros in Nomenclatore) dat in Australi, ille in Septentrionali Hiberniæ regionibus, ... Cleriaghe a Kenny Bishop appointed. Et postea Maurilius Rex Lochlanni pacem ac Deum ... concedens, sedi suæ in Septentrionali Hiberniæ principatus nunc primo apud ... obtinuit multis triumphis & victoriis ... reparata in ista nova ... et ... tentem, anno tandem an. 1166, in pace de ... requiescens."—Four Masters, p. 1101.

[a] Ua Nuallain.—Now the baronies of O'Neilland east and west, in the county of Armagh.

[b] Ua Maghetan.—Now Mahetan, or Matan, a third the parish Loughgilly. This family was afterwards supplanted by the O'Hamnagans. The Castle of Mahetan was seated in the district lying between Loughgilly and Poyntz, in the county of Armagh.

[c] Beinn Eachlaidh.—Now Knockbin, a very remarkable rocky-faced mountain about two miles north-west of Newtownbarry, in the county of Wexford—also now called in A. D. 1833.

[d] Sliabh Rois.—Now Slieve Ro Bui, a mountain situated partly in the parish of Templeshanbo,

Patrick; Mackmaire Ua Dunain, noble senior of Ireland; with fifty bishops, three hundred priests, and three thousand students, together with Muirchear-tach Ua Brain and the chiefs of Leath-Mhogha, to prescribe rules and good morals for all, both laity and clergy. Donnchadh Ua hAulain, lord of Ui-Niallain[1], was treacherously killed by his brothers; and these brothers were killed by the Ui-Niallain, before the end of twenty nights, in revenge of him. A meeting between Domhnall Mac Lochlainn and Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, and they made peace and friendship with each other; and the Ulidians deli-vered hostages to Domhnall, for paying him his own demand. Cathal, son of Cathal Ua Muirchirtain, chief of Clann-Cathail, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plun-dered by the Dal-gCais, at the instance of Muirchertach Ua Brian. A preda-tory excursion was made by Tordhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he plundered Tearmann-Duibhorg. Another predatory excursion was made by him; and he plundered as far as Beann Eadhdairi, Sliabh-Ruisen, and Loch-Eirne.

The Age of Christ, 1112. Conghalach, the son of Mac Conchaille, airchin-neach of Doire, died, after good penance, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. Gormlaith, daughter of Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, successor of Brighit, died after penance. The fort of Ard-Macha[2], with its church, was burned on the

and partly in that of Kinnawley, in the south of the county of Fermanagh. The reader will observe that, in anglicising names of places, a final *n*, *m*, or *r*, often becomes *l*, as in this in-stance, and in that of Loch Ainninn, in the county of Westmeath, which is anglicised Lough Ennell; and in Loch Cair, which is anglicised Lough Owel.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1111. Extreme ill" [bad] "weather of frost and snow, which made slaughter of tame and wild beasts. Cathasach O'Leday, archpriest of the *reliques* of Patrick" [*recte*, of the clergy of Patrick], "*in pace quievit*. Lugmad burnt. Waterford burnt. Kells burnt. An army by Ulster to Tullaghoge, and" [they] "cut down the greatest trees. An army by Neil O'Lochlainn, and he brought 3000 cowes. Wild fyre" [fighting] "burnt Dundalethglas, with its forte and Tryan. A Scout in Land Mac Aenias, gathered by the nobility about Celiach, Coarb of Patrick, and about Mackmaire O'Dunan, the arch Elder of Ireland, with 50 bushops, 300 priests, and three thousand churchmen; alsoe about Murtagh O'Bryan, with the nobility of Munster, to procure rule and good manners among the people, church and laimen. Donagh O'Hinduskin, king of O-Neilans, killed treacherously by his owne; the same kinsmen killed by the O-Neilans in his revenge within 20 nights. A meeting betweene Donell O'Lochlinn and Dunagh O'Hendusken, at the shore, that they made full peace, and Ulster gave pledges to his own con-tent to Donell O'Lochlann."—*Col. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

[1] *The sept of Ard-Macha.*—The passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

Callann Upaiḋ, ri Ferna do Tuaiḋ Mapan, an ceṫrar ṁuc do Tuaiḋ Mhaṁ. Cpíoċ la Domnall Ua Loċlainn cap Finn Gall, a. co Dpoiṁ Dubṫaill, co rucc ḃópoma imp ⁊ ḃpaiṫe iomda. Uċtṁaṁ Ua Capcain, rcpíḃa Ua Maṁḟinn, do écc ap ḟpiṁnaiḋ i nĐíṁ Iaḃa. Tip da ḟiaṫ ⁊ Fuḃap do ḟopcain.

Aap Cpiopt, mile céo a cpi déc. Opo Sax Deapmaiḋ do éiompiṫnaḋ. Flannacan, mac Muiṁneṫaiġ, aiṫiṁ ṁóiṁ Apda Macha, déc ap ṁongaḃ ⁊ ap naiṁṫiġ coṫaiṁe. Conala Ua Floinn, comarba Molaiṁi Leiġlinne. Dunṁaṫ Ua Ceallaiġ, comarba Ui Shuanaiġ, déc. Dunṁaṫ Ua Loṅgáin, maor Muman, déc anno pele Paṫricii. Flannaċt Ua Loṅgaiġ, rcpíḃa Dail nAṁaiṙe, ⁊ Muiḟeaṫaiġ Ua Cuiceṁain, cpíḃa Cuanaċtpaiṫe, déc ap naéṁṫiġe. Domnall O Tapaiṙe, cenn eċ Clainne Diarmaiḋa, do maṙḃaḋ la Ḟiall Ua Loċlainn. Slaiġiḋ la Domnall Ua Loċlainn co muṙcaiḃ Cenéil Conaill, ⁊ Cocáin, ⁊ Aṁalgaiḋ go Ḟlind Rois, co ro ṁeapaiġeṙ Domnall, a ṁic Uiaiṫ, ⁊ co ro ṙaṁṙaiḋ Ulaiḋ ⁊ Muṙcaiṫne, ⁊ mac Ui Duṁpleḋe. Dal nAṙaiḋe moṙṙa, ⁊ Ui Baṫaċ uile pem. Slaiġiḋ la Muṙċaḋaċ Ua mḋṁam co ḟḟaiḃ Muman co Loṅgaḃ, ⁊ co Connaċtaiḃ co Maġ Cela hi ṙoṙṫaiṁ Domnaiġ. Slaiġiḋ dam la Domnall Ua Loċlainn gur na ḟiaṫaiḃ peiṙeanaiḃ co Maġ Cúla hi ṫiṁpiṫ Uiaiṫ, co ro paiḃ imreṙ uaiṫe ḟeṙṙa ⁊ ḟiaṫa co ro ṁaṙṙeaṫ Ceallaċ, comarba Ṗaṫraiṁ

· A. D. 1112. *Ara Ardmachan: cum corpore, duo pedes et Textus Sancti Evangelii, et tertium Textus sancti Secundi Archiepiscopi.*"

On the divisions of the city of Armagh he writes the following remarks:

"Ex hoc usque ad alia dicta supra ad eandem urbem colligimus civitatem Ardmachanam in quatuor olim partes fuisse divisam. Prima scilicet Ardmachan, i. Ara Ardmachan, nominata: secunda Trim Mor, id est, tertia portio major. Tertia Trim Becan, id est, tertia pars minor. Quarta Trim Saxan, id est, altera pars Saxonum, appellata: quod nomen videtur adeptæ ex eo quod vel habitatores, vel quod rationabiliter est studium Anglo-Saxonum ibi inhabitavit. Nam Monachi et studiosi Anglo-Saxones divinarum vitæ, disciplinæ, et bonarum literarum gratia ad urbem nomen olim Hibernicum frequentare solebant, ut testatur Venerabilis Beda in Historia Ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum, lib. 3. cap. 25. lib. 4. c. 3. 4. et præsertim in the Historia: S. Aicinus in vita Wilfertradi auctore eius. S. Gerald. quem datum Textum sequenti et 13 Martii. S. Adelmus in epistola ad Eahfridum (quam in sua Bibliotheca veterum Epistolarum Hibernicarum, pag. 37. produxit Jacobus Usserius) Ioannes Canterburiensis in vita S. Swigeri, et innumeri alii, quos longum esset recensere. Sufficiat hic producere solum Guilielmi Camdeni hominis Angli testimonium, qui in Descriptione Hiberniæ ait de hac re scribens: Anglo-Saxones nostri illic sese in Hibernos, magnam ad bonarum literarum exercitationem indolem conferentem. Unde de rem. venit in vetus

south of the Calends of April, and two streets of Friar Maran, and the third street of Tuam-mor. A predatory excursion was made by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, across Fine-Gall, i. e. as far as Druchet-Dubhghaill[a]; and he carried off a great spoil of cattle and many prisoners. Ughaire Ua Loscain, lord of Fir-Muireadhaigh, died after penance. Tindeghias and Fabhar were burned.

The Age of Christ, 1113. The Order of St. Bernard was commenced. Finntagna, son of Machon, intended Abbot of Ard-Macha, died after unction and penance. Gormlaith Ua Floinn, successor of Molaisi of Leithghlinn; Diarmaid Ua Cosdaigh, successor of Ua Suanaigh[b], died. Diarmaid Ua Longain, steward of Munster, died on the night of Patrick's festival. Fumchas Ua Longaigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe; and Maelseachlainn Ua Conchoinnhair, lord of Cuil-mic-Duinnsidh, died after penance. Donnchadh O Tainbeirt, chief of Clann Sreadhghaidh, was killed by Niall Ua Lochlainn. An army was led by Donnchadh Ua Lochlainn with the chiefs of Cinel-Eoghain, Cinel-Conaill, and Airghialla, to Gleann Righe; and they banished Donnchadh from the kingdom of Ulidia, and they divided Ulidia between Ua Mathghamhna and the son of Ua Duinnsleibhe, he himself retaining Dal-Araidhe and Ui-Eathach. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, to Magh-Cobha to aid Donnchadh. Another army, composed of the forces before mentioned, was marched by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn to Magh-Cobha, to enforce the Ulidians; and there was a challenge of battle between them, but the successor of Patrick separated them, under the semblance of

scripta scire possint; Annalium autem ea est dignitas in Hibernia."—*Trias Thaum.* p. 300.

[a] *Druchet-Dubhghaill*, i. e. the Black Dane's Bridge. From a reference to this bridge in old accounts of the battle of Clontarf it would appear to have been situated on the River Tolka, near Dublin, where Ballybough Bridge now stands. The name Fine-Gall, or Fingal, is now applied to that part of the county of Dublin extending to the north of the city, and of the River Liffey.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1112. The oath of Ardmach, with the church, land, in c. Kal. April, and two streets of Tuam-Mocuan, and the third street of Tuam-mor. Congalach mac Conchobhair, Archbishop of Duvc, in the 84th year of his age, *in pontificatu optime gesto*. An army by Donnell Mac Lochlainn, through Fingall, and he brought great booty and many captives. Gormlai Ny-Murchadha mic Diarmoda, Cairbri Riagain, *in bona penitentia quievit*."—*Ann. Clonmacnoise*, trans. 43.

[b] *Successor of Ua Suanaigh*: i. e. Abbot of Inishmurray, near Ballysadare in the King's County.

[c] *Cinel-Eoghain, Cinel-Conaill*.—Now Clancally, a district lying west-wards of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

fa ghé fhéda 7 eascomhaic. Donnchadh Ua hEochadha do dallad la hEochaidh hUa Maeilfamha 7 la hUlltaibh. Slóighedh lá Muirchertach Ua mBriain, 7 la Clé Mhodha exir laech 7 éleirgeach go Sgreadhe. Domnall mac meic Lochlainn, co mairg tuaisceirt Eireann co Cluain Eaoin Fhigh Rois, co ndarnsat fri ré mír i cinn comair fria apstal, go nosarpa Ceallach, comarba Phádraic co mbadmall lasa fír mbliadna feasa. Sciamhadh eirenn exir fiora Fhirmaighe fadein, i tosgnamhad do fhiadhnaisi Fhirmaighe .i. Ua Criochain, 7 Ua Donnacadhain. Bradan do gabail i eCluain mic Nois an bliadain so, i ndarnsat dá tarighean déce ina fad, da dorn déce ina leithi gan fgoleadh, eri dorn, 7 dá mér i fad a aice brágat.

Aois Criost, mile cén a deich a ceathair. Diarmaid Ua Flainn, comarba Ailbe Imlecha Iubair, uasal eppscop, 7 flaithemhnas epscbach feasa, bó 7 beirce. Flann Mac Flannchada, comarba Molaisi Damhsi, Maelcolaim Ua Cosdnacadhain, comarba Endi Arann, 7 Fhloinnach Ua Cluadhain, comarba Cluana fra, déce. Ruaidri Ua Canannain, fiogh damna Cenéil eConaill, do marbad la Cenél nEogain. Aedh, mac Donnchada Ui Eochadha, fiogh damna Ulad, déc. Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, eigsina Ohiar Arann, Muirchertach, mac Mic Lochlainn, fiogh damna Oiligh, déce. Tainm galar mór do gabail Muirchertaig Ui Bhriain, co nosarpa anbuhrace de, 7 co po fcar fria fige. Diarmait, im, do gabail fige Mumhan ma riandairi gan ceandgad. Sloighedh lá Domnall Ua Lachlainn co Rair Chinaidh, 7 co

[1] Creamog.—Now Greenogs, a townland with a curious moat, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Ratoath, and county of Meath.

[2] Cluain-caein in Fearn-Rois.—Now Clondeen, in the barony of Ardee, and county of Louth.—See note [1], under A. D. 836, p. 454, supra.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1113. Conis O'Flainn, Coarb of Molaise Lehglinn, *quievit*. A thunderbolt fallen in St. Patrick's eve upon Cruachan Aigle" [Croaghpatrick mountain, in the county of Mayo], "and killed thirty of the pilgrims. Dermott O'Kelly, Coarb of O'Senaay; Dermott O'Longan, sexpart of Munster; Mac'soblainn O'Connor, King of Corcomroe; Finnchaire O'Longan, King of Delarg, in penitentia martis sua. Flaithbertagh mac Moylisa that shone to abbot of Ardmagh, after contrition and confession, in peace quievit. Dunegh O'Fairchoirt killed by Niall O'Loghlainn, King of Kindred-Conell. Donell mac Donogh Mac Gilpatrick killed by Gull Gavran. An army by Donell O'Loughlan, with Kindred-Owen, Kindred-Conell, and Argiall, to Glenn-Righe, and exiled" [recte, expelled] "Donagh, being king of Ulster, and divided Ulster" [i. e. East Ulster, or Ulidia] "betweene Mack-Mahon" [recte, O'Mahon], "and the Dandelevis, and left Dalnaray and O'Neheall to themselves. An army by Murtagh O'Bryan, Mon-

peace and tranquillity. Donnchadh Ua hEochadha was blinded by Eochaidh Ua Matughamhna and the Ulidians. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain and the people of Leath-Mhogha, both laity and clergy, to Greanoge. Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, with the chiefs of the north of Ireland, proceeded to Cluain-caein, in Feara-Rois[a]; and both [armies] remained for the space of a month in readiness, confronting each other, until the successor of Patrick, with the Staff of Jesus, made a year's peace between them. A spirited conflict took place between two parties of the men of Fearnmhagh themselves, in which fell the two royal heirs of Fearnmhagh, namely, Ua Criobhain and Ua Domnagain. A salmon was caught at Cluain-mic-Nois this year, which was twelve feet in length, twelve hands in breadth without being split, and three hands and two fingers was the length of the fin of its neck.

The Age of Christ, 1114. Diarmaid Ua Floinn, successor of Ailbhe of Imleach-Iubhair, a noble bishop and a lector, who bestowed jewels, food, and alms; Flann Mac Flannchadha[b], successor of Molaise of Daimhinis; Maelcobhuin Ua Cormacain[c], successor of Ende of Ara; and Feardombnach Ua Cinaeir, comharba of Cranannus, died. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, royal heir of Cinel-Conaill, was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain. Aedh, son of Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, royal heir of Ulidia, died. Donnchadh Ua Longeigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, [and] Muircheartach, son of Mac Lochlainn, royal heir of Oileach, died. A great fit of sickness attacked Muircheartach Ua Briain, so that he became a living skeleton[d], and resigned his kingdom; and Diarmaid assumed the kingdom of Munster after him, without permission. An army was led by Domhnall

stormes, Lenster, and Connaght, to Monovr, to aide Donogh. His own forces, with Donell O'Lochlenn, to meete the said other armies, and they were on both sides preparing for battle, vntill Cellach, Coarb of Patricke, part them asunder by a kind of peace. Donogh mc Eochan blynded by Eochy mac Mahon, and by Vlster. An army by Murtagh O'Bryan and Ireland, both clarke and lay, to Grenog. Donell Mac Lochlainn, with the nobility of the North of Ireland, to Clonkynes-Fenes, and were a whole moneth camping one against another, vntill Kellach, Coarb of Patrick, and Jesus Crosstaff, made peace betwixe them for one whole yeare. A courageous skirmish betweene the men of Fernanal, where the heyrs of Fernanal were slaine, viz., O'Crichan and O'Domnagan."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

[a] *Mac Flannchadha.*—Now *anglice* Mac Clancy and Clancy.

[b] *Ua Cormacain.*—Now *anglice* O'Cormagan and Cormican.

[c] *A living skeleton.*—The word ealadhgaire, which is otherwise written aitbhgaire, is explained in Cormac's *Glossary* as, "cumu co haine feargar 7 eamaigeh galar co ma bi

beochaib Eochaid Ua Mathgamna, co nUltaib ina teach, 7 Domnall Ua Longsig co nDal Araide, 7 Aed Ua Roairc, co fearaib Breifne, 7 Murchad Ua Maoilechlainn co fearaib Mide. Do bearadh iar sin tabhall eadar Ard Ladrann co Dun Leodha, 7 roime Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobair co nConnachtaib, 7 Niall, mac Domnaill Mic Lochlainn, a mac fein co maithibh Cenel Conaill ina aireachas. Do cuireadh ono uile iarsin co Tealach nDeaghaid i nDal Cais, co nofhagbat oram mbiadhma fri fagail Ruaidhri, no co gcaccadh ria Domnall Ua Lochlainn ar fud Connacht uadh ris. Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobair no imthigh Domnall Ui Conchobair, a ndiaidh, iar Muman, 7 Domnall co gabhi iarsain la Ua Maine, 7 a cabairt i laimh Thoirrdelbaig. Bolgar Phesdin, Olcan Iorrais, Ceall Beacain, Cunga, Ceall Chaithne, Ceall Camoigh, 7 Apo Pasgaice, do loscadh uile an bliadhnsi.

Aon Cpaoi mile cen a cuicc nise. Diarmait Ua hEtaig, ri Muman, co ergabail la Muirchertach Ua mBriain, 7 Muircheartach Ua mBriain co gabhail a fein righe Gaidhel i Gallaibh i Mumain. Muircheartach Ua Ciarmaic, espuc Ard Sratha, Domnall Ua Conchobair Chairpre, Maelisa Ua Flann, mac Flannacha, espuc Muige Seirge, do marbadh. Dandalwer Ardd Breacain co na lan do daimh do loscadh arsin Mumain, 7 cella tomba aroile i Feapaib Aeiph. Orech mor la Toirrdelbach Ua nConcho-

bhuail na [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ua Lochlainn to Rath-Cranncuir[r], where Eochaidh Ua Mailghamhna, with the Ulidians, went into his house, as did Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, with the Dal-Araidhe; Aedh Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne; and Murchadh Ua Mael-seachlainn, with the men of Meath. They all afterwards proceeded across Ath-Luain to Dun-Leodha[s], where Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, and Niall, son of Domhnall Mac Lochlainn, his own son, with the chieftains of Cinel-Conaill, came to join his assembly. They all afterwards proceeded to Tuiach-Dealbhaidh[t], in Dal-gCais; and they made a year's peace with the men of Munster. Domhnall Ua Lochlainn then went through Connaught, for home. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair banished Domhnall Ua Conchobhair, his brother, into Munster; and Domhnall was afterwards taken by the Ui-Maine, who delivered him into the hands of Toirdhealbhach. Fothair-Feichin, Cinain-Iraird, Cill-Beneoin[u], Conga, Cill-Chuilinn, Cill-Cainnigh[v], and Ard-Padraig[w], were all burned this year.

The Age of Christ, 1115. Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Munster, was taken prisoner by Muircheartach Ua Briain; and Muircheartach Ua Briain resumed his kingdom again, and set out with an army into Leinster and Breagha. Muircheartach Ua Ciarmhaic, lord of Aine[x]; Domhnall Ua Conchobhair Ciarraighe; Marshall Ua Flainn; the son of Flannchadha, lord of Muscraighe[y], were slain. The Daimhliag [great stone church] of Ard-Breacain, with its full of people, was burned by the men of Munster, and also many other churches in [the country of the] Fears-Breagh. A great predatory excursion was made

O'Bryan, king of Ireland, and made him a miserable wretch, so as her left you his majesty, and Dermott took the kingdom in his presence, viz., of Munster, without taking" [asking] "leave. An army by Donell O'Lochlainn to Rath-Cenny, whither Eochy O'Mahon, with Ulster, came into his house, and Donogh O'Longsy with Delami, and Hugh O'Royrk with Brefni-men, and Murcha O'Maelleachlainn with Meathmen; and" [they] "went all afterwards over Athlone to Donlean, where Terlogh O'Conor, with Connaght, and Neil, O'Lochlainn his own son, with Kindred-Conell, came to meet them, and went all from thence to Tulagh Oenbeg in Dalgais in Munster, where they and Munstermen made peace for a years. Donell O'Lochlainn went along Connaght to his house. Hugh mac Donnhe O'hEochas, heyre of Ulster; Donogh O'Longsi, king of Delesey; O'Cassanan, & Kery, heyres of Kindred-Conell" [and] "Murtagh O'Lochlanes, heire of Aileach, died."—*Ann. Clonmacn.*, tom. 49.

[r] *Lord of Aine*: i.e. of Aine of Cliach, a territory extending round the hill of Knockainy, in the county of Limerick.

[s] *Lord of Muscraighe*: i.e. of Muscraighe-Mitheamharnan, called Muscraighe-Ui Fidhgin, now Muskerry, or Muagryim, a district com-

Iarr ⁊ Ia Connacht, co ro argaib Tuaṫmuma co Luimneach, co rugsat beogha diaruile ⁊ brom iomda. Muntir siu nDomnaill Ua mBriain ⁊ sia nGallaib Ara ebaid for Laignib, ut supra. Donnsleibe Ua Maoil na mbo, eiclis Ua cCuinselaig, ⁊ Concobar Ua Concobair, eclis Ua Flaiṫbe, do na macaib, ⁊ ro mbe ele eter na rád. Domnall Ua Braein, .i. mac Taidg, rioġdamna Muman, do marbad do Ghoimacheaibh. Sacsan greiri .i. ag Ard, do ṫabairt do macaib Maoilsechlainn, mic Uada, mic Ruaidri, ar Thairrdelbac Ua cConcobair, ar righ Connacht, co ro loiscsiot, ⁊ gur bo é roinic é. Maolruanaid Ua Ciarmic, eclis Corcpe, [dece]. Maolsechlann Ua Maoleachlainn, rioġnamna Teamrach, do marbad. Domenn depriair, peap ⁊ saeṫar ón cuscid Gallann ria co Ianuair co cingcas Gallann beos. Nárbo mo é ar uilc, co ro lá ár for cfiṫail for éolus, ⁊ for daonuib, ⁊ ona ro ráir reirce mór co cpinn uile, ⁊ dilgnaḋ pampeall. Goḋlach Ua Tairrdelbaig Ua cConcobair, ri Connacht, gur ro argsat Domnall mac Gairlebe Ui Briain, ⁊ co ndíbsat Murchad Ua Maoilsechlainn ma teach, ⁊ gur ro daingnigeaḋ lis Gaiḋil as Beitc. Ro loiscsit eri reasta ro Naoiṁ Cinnan .i. corn go nór, ⁊ bleibe go nór, ⁊ mullócc uime go nór. Ro rainn Mide iartrain eitir da mac Domnaill Ui Mhaoleachlainn, Maolsechlann do ṫuisiom ro cetoir la Murcad.

Aor Criosd, mile cét aṫrech arc. Conzalach mac Gillaḋeapáin, apcuineach Ard aeṫeaḋ, dése ingi bpiannsa, ⁊ uig noṡh carpiṫe. Ceallach, comarba Phátraice, for cuairt Connaċt ar tapa cup, co cuic a lán

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province between parishes in the north-west of the county of Cork.—See *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 11 note ⁷.

[1] *Donnsleibe Ua Maeil-na-mbo*: i.e. Donnsleibe, or Donat, descendant of Maeil-na-mbo. He was the father of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster, who brought the English into Ireland. He was the great-grandson of Maeil-na-mbo.

[2] *Ath-bo*: i. e. the *Ford of the Cow*. Not identified.

[3] *Buidh ... Abaid*: i. e. the yellow-surfaced land of the Abbot. Not identified.

[4] *Mullog*: i. e. a patron, or lover of a chalice.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1116. Extreme hard weather of frost and snow from the 16th Kal. Jan. to the 15th Kal. of March, so that it commenced great slaughter" [i. e. caused great destruction] "of lambs, cattle, and men, whereby great dearth in all Ireland, and especially in Leinster above all. Diarmaid O'Brain, King of Munster, taken by Murtagh O'Brian. An attempt given by the sons of Hugh mac Roarye to Tirlagh O'Conor at Athenree, where he was wounded, and" [he] "imprisoned. A hosting of Ath-cliath by Donell O'Brian and Gaills of Dublin upon Leinster, where Donagh O'Mael-

by Toirrdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and the Connaughtmen; and they plundered Thomond as far as Luimneach, and carried off countless spoils and many prisoners. A battle was gained by Domhnall Ua Briain and the foreigners of Ath-cliath over the Leinstermen, wherein fell Donnchadh Ua Maeil-mhoe, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and Conchobhair Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, with his sons, and many others besides them. Domhnall Ua Briain, i. e. the son of Tadhg, royal heir of Munster, was killed by the Connaughtmen. An inroad was made at Ath-boi by the sons of Maeleachlainn, son of Aedh, son of Eochaidh, upon Toirrdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught; and they wounded him, so that he was lying in the agonies of death. Maelruanaidh Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, [died]. Maeleachlainn Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Teamhair, was killed. Boisterous weather, frost, and snow, from the fifteenth of the Calends of January to the fifteenth of the Calends of March, or longer, which caused great destruction of cattle, birds, and men; whence grew a great dearth throughout all Ireland, and in Leinster particularly. A fleet was brought by Toirrdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught; and he plundered Domhnall, son of Cuilebhe Ua Fearghail, and Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn came into his house; and he turned Buidhi an-diu ithe. He made an offering of three jewels to St Ciaran, i. e. a drinking-horn with gold, a cup with gold, and a mindog of copper with gold. He afterwards divided Meath between the two sons of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, [namely, Maeleachlainn and Murchadh], but Maeleachlainn fell by Murchadh immediately after.

The Age of Christ, 1116. Conghalach, son of Gillachiaran, archbishop of Lismore-Modh [at Chuanuic-Nois], died after penance and good repentance. Cellach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Connaught the second time,

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namus, king of Ardsolis, was slain, and three Osbornes, king of Offaly, with his sons, and a number of others. Murtagh O'Teg, king of Fiodh, killed. Donnell mac Teg O'Bryan, heyre of Munster, killed by Dermot. Mahon mac Machmara, king of Omoghay, in Munster; Machealainn O'Fogarti, king of Dysrtfidil; Murtagh O'Bryan received into her reign again, and came upon Lemster and Brigh with an army. Murtagh O'Cormic, lord of Aes; O'Omor Kerry, herald; Murdoc O'Hinis, etc. Finches. King of Moerin, all killed. Building of Ardmekan, full of people burnt by Munster, and many more churches in Mayleigh. A great army by Tyelagh O'Omor and Connaught, and prayed Thomond to Lymrick, and they took innumerable spoyles and many captives. Machealainn O'Machlohlin, king of Tarath, seized on.—*Cod. Clarend.* 1001, &c.

cuaiġe. Ceall Dalua co ro rempaill co lopcaḋ. Conaċ mór Muman. Imleach Iubair, Depċeċ Mhaoliosa hi bhpolcain. Aeḋan ba Chennsy, Cluain Iopaipo, ceachtmaḋ mór Apda Macha co ppuic ċéil ainme,7 bliaḋ mór oo Lip mór Maiġe-a co lopcaḋ i ceopach copgaip na bliaona po. Plaiġ mór 7 gopta ipin mbliaḋain i Muiṁain,7 i Laiġniḃ, co po páṙaiġ ceilla, 7 uáine, cuaċu, 7 epeaba, 7 co po eppeiḋ eiḋ pa epinn, 7 bap mup ingin. Diarmaid mac Toippdelbaiġ hUi Briain, ṙi. Cpeach plaiġṡo lá Toippdelbaċ Ua Conchobair i Muiṁain, gup po lopcc 7 gup po mór hopoiṁ 7 Cinéopoiḋ, 7 po maṙbaḋ pochaine lair. Do bí bun 7 bpeo iomda lair no ge ecaipte an mbpoo do Dia 7 do Phaṙpán. Sluaiġṡ la Uaċtmaṙ ee Ua mBpiain,7 lá pliaḋ Muiṁe i Connachtaiḃ,7 po láḋ a mór ipin Ruaiḋ bheiṙ. co ppapgabúṙ a lón, a neiṙ, a naipi, 7 a néiḋi.

Aoir Chpiopt, mile céo a ceiṫ a peaċt. Maolmuipe, eppcop Dáiṁ da lieġlann, Flann Ua Scolaiġ, eppcop Conaipe, Siollamóċan Mac Camḋuipne, eppcoḃ Donnlaiġe, Ceallaċ Ua Colmáin, eppcoḃ Pḟna, Cnéapy ach Ua Cenaill, naoṁ eppcop Connaċt, Anmchaḋ hUa hAnmchaiḋ, eppcop Apda peaṫa Iṙéṁuin, Mupċaḋ Ua hEiḋiġiġ, eppcop Cluana peaṫa Iṙéṁuin, [ṁéiṫe]. Maolmuipe Ua Duḃáin, aipiṫeppcop Muiṁe, clim clóṙeé i Cpeṁn.

The oratory of Maelisa Ua Brolchain.—This was at Lismore in the county of Waterford.

'*Great plague and famine*.—The Saxon Chronicle records a dearth in England this year: "This year also, the Winter being severe and long, it was a very heavy time for the cattle and all things, &c. This was a very calamitous year, the crops in any spoiled by the heavy rains, which came on just before August, and lasted till Candlemas. Mast also was so scarce this year that none was to be heard of in all the land, or in Wales."—*Gibson's Translation of Saxon Chronicle*.

'*Bercoha*.—Now Beal-Barrack, an earthen fort, situated near the margin of the Shannon, about one mile north of the town of Killaloe, in the county of Clare. Mr Dutton, in his Statistical Account of this county, confounds this fort with Desmond, which was a mile further to the south. According to local tradition Brian Boruma's palace and out-offices extended from Coonagaill to Beal-Barracke, but no remains are now visible except some of the earthen ramparts of the fort.—*Beal-Barracke alone*.

'*Flaann*.—He was the first Bishop of Killaloe, and was consecrated at Rome about the year 1152.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 596.

'*Beach-Birkbeark*.—i.e. the bad Birch, now Beechwood, a townland and locality situated to the north-west of the parish of Kilbeaty, barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.—See it again referred to at the years A. D. 1148 and 1158.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1116. Gwallach, Coarb of Patrick

and he obtained a full tribute. Cill-Dalua, with its church, was burned. Corcach-mor-Mumhan, Imleach-Iubhair, the oratory of Machas Ua Brolchain, Ard-sratha-Ua-bh-Imamach, Cluain-Iraird, the great house of the abbots at Ard-Macha, with twenty houses about it, and a great portion of Lis-mor-Mochuda, were burned in the beginning of the Lent of this year. A great plague and mortality this year in Munster and Leinster, so that churches and fortresses, territories and tribes, were desolated; and they also spread throughout Ireland and lasted a good while afterwards. Dearbhail, daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, died. A predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair; and he burned and demolished Dorrmha and Ceann-coradh, and killed many persons. He took many cows and prisoners, but he restored the prisoners to God and to Diarmait. An army was led by Diarmait Ua Briain and the men of Munster into Connaught; and he slaughtered the inhabitants at Ruaidh-Bhuidhmaith, where they left behind their provisions, their horses, their arms, and their armour.

The Age of Christ, 1117. Maelmaire, Bishop of Dun-da-leathghlas; Flann Ua Sculia, Bishop of Condere; Gilamochuda Mac Cumchuanta, Bishop of Dunkilian; Ceallach Ua Colmain, Bishop of Fearna; Cathasach Ua Conaill, noble bishop of Connaught; Amucha O hAmchaidha, Bishop of Ard-fearta-Brenainn; Muirmchadh Ua hEnlangi, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird-Brenainn, died. Muiredhach Ua Dunain, Archbishop of Munster[1], head of the clergy of Ire-

upon the warriors of Connaught, the second time, and brought his full tribute. Hugh O'Donnell, King of Tirconnell, and Godfrey, King of Innsi-Gall, died. Killaloe, with the churches, burnt. Cork-more of Munster, and Imleach-Iubhair; Machas O'Brolchain's house, and part of Lismore; Ardagh of Cavan, and Cluain-Iraird, burnt. The house of the great Abbot, [part, the greathouse of the abbots] of Ardmach, with twenty houses about it, burnt in the beginning of Lent this year. Great pestilence and famine [yet in Munster and Leinster both, that the churches, towns, and cantreds, were depopulated throughout Ireland, and beyond sea, and made inhabitable slaughters. Lagmunn mac Donell, sons s eum to the King of Scotland, killed by [the] " two of Norval [Murray]. " Dorvad Ny- Tyrlogh O'Bryan warm of. Conquash mac Gillycrist, Archdeacon of Lismore, [a man pa- tidem guard. The slaughter of Emoran upon Diarmid O'Bryan [killed, Connaught, was the

[1] *Archbishop of Munster.*—This is probably an error, for in a contemporaneous document, a charter in the Book of Kells in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, he is called *Episcopus Corcac*, i.e. bishop of Lismore-Cheann, or southern half of Ireland. He was evidently the Irishman, Bishop of Meath, given in Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 149, as having fou-

ɫ maṙiġ béṙe ṙaṙéaṙ Coṙṙa, beċc ṙua ɫaéṙiṁaṙ bhaṙaṁ ṙṙeṁaṁóaṙ a aoiṙ i ṙoiṙ Cal, ianuaṙi. Maelṙuanaḋ Ua Cillcéaṁ, coṁoṙba Feṁe Foḃaṙ, déċc. Concoḃaṙ Ua Foḟlaṁain, coṁoṙba Cluana Ḟeṙṙo, ɫ Eogan mac Géṙiġeṁ, coṁoṙba Ḋuiṁe, déċc. Maelbṙiġde Mac Raṁáin, coṁoṙba Cluana, ɫ aṙ maṙṙaiḋe Cléṁeṁa uile do ṁaṙḃaḋ lá hAeḋ Ua Ruaiṙc, i hUiḃ Ḟiṙuin aṁḋe a noṁaiṙg Cṙuim Ḋuiḃ. Diaṙṁaiṙe mac Eṁoṁ, ṙí Laiġín, do écc i nÁṫ cliaṫ. Concoḃaṙ Ua Caiṙellán, do ṁaṙḃaḋ oFheaṙaiḃ Maṁach. Caṫ Lṡáiṁ do ṙaḃaiṙṫ do Ḟiṙuin mac Muiṙċeṙṫaiġ Ui Ḃṙiaiṙṫiṙiġ, ɫ do ṁac Caṙaiḋ Ui Conċeṁaiṙ co cConnaċṫaiḃ iomṙa do Ṫoiṙṙḋeḃaṫ, ṁac Diaṙṁaiṙe, ɫ do Ḃaiṫeaṁ, ɫ ṙo láṁ a ṁaiṙ ṙṙiṁ caṫ iṙṁ. Maiṁ ṙoṙ Cheaṫ nEoġain ṙi hiṁ la Cenel cConaiḷl, aṙṁ iṁ ṙo laṁ a ṁaiṙ, ɫ ṙo ṁaṙḃaḋ ṙe ḋa maiṫḃ. Diaṙṁaiṙ Ua Ḃṙiain, ɫ ṙiaṙ Muiṙeaṁ do ṁaṙḃaḋ Thíṙe Piaṙaċ, ɫ Thíṙe Ḟiṁ n, ṫiṙ ṙo ċuiṙṙeṫ Connaċṫaiġ caṫ ṙoḃḟi ṙaṙ a ṁaiṙ iṁ Chaṙaḋ ṁaṙ ṁic Caṙaiḋ Ui Chonċeṁaiṙ, ɫ iṁ Ḃṙiain ṁic Muiṙċeṙṫaiġ, aṫ ṙo ṁaṙḃṫaṙ ġeṁṙa ṫeṙ Shiaṫ, ṫa ṁaṙḃṫaṙ Ḃaiṫeaṁ, ɫ maṙḃṫéi. Ro laiṫṫ Uaiṫniġ ṙlaiġ ṁa naṙṁaiṫ, ṫaṙ ṙo ṙṙiṙ ġṙaiṁiṙ Ḟoṙṙa ṫeṙ Ceaṫṙaċaiḃ Oṫṫaiṙ, ġa ṙaiṁeaṁ ṙo ḋíṙ, ṫaṙ ṙo ṁaṙḃaḋ oi Ua Conċéiṙiġ, ɫ ṙoċaiṙe oile ṁóṙ ṫaṙ ṙiṁ.

Aṁṙ Cṙíṙṫ, mile, céṁ ḋeiċ a hoċṫ. Ruaiḋṙi Ua Conċoḃaiṙ i. Ruaiḋṙi na Ṫaiġe Ḃuiḋe, ṙí Connaċt ḟṙi ṙé ċian ṫo ḟéiṙ ṁa oiḋṙe le Cluain mic Nóiṙ,

ri hed in the year 1096. See the *Miscellany* of the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 130, 135, 136.

· *O'Gillachaidh*.—Now always O'Gilleghadhi, and anglicised Gelleghan.

· *The O'Briens*; i. e. the O'Briain-Breifne, which was the surname of the O'Rourkes of Leitrim, and their correlatives seated in the present counties of Louth and Cavan.

Domhnach Caruidh Dubh; i. e. Black Carroll's Sunday. This name is to this day applied by the Irish to "Garland Sunday," or the last Sunday in summer. Carroll Dubh was the name of a Christian in Ulidia, who had been a powerful opponent of St. Patrick, but who was converted by St. Patrick on this day.

· *Leacain*; i. e. Hill-side. This is probably Lackan in the parish of Kilmahé, barony of Clondalkin, and county of Clare.—*Ordnance Map*, sheet 18.

· *Inbhuaidh-Fidhgaine*.—Now Fenagh, in the barony of Upper Granard, county of Longford.—See note ' under A. D. 548, p. 161, *supra*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under the year:

"A. D. 1117. Gregor Ostman by Farrannain killed. Diarmait mac Eoin, king of Leinster, died in Dublin. Owen mac Scellaigh, Lord of Bute; Aedh O'Eidhin, Coarb of Finnchua; Cathasach O'Cuill, Archbishop of Armagh, *in Christo dormierunt*. Mailbryde mac Ronan, Coarb of Kells, and the elevation of the men of Kells about him, killed by Hugh O'Royrk and O'Rourke, on the Friday before Crumdale Sunday; *feria Domini ante festum*

land, and lord of the almsdeeds of the west of Europe, died in the seventy-seventh year of his age, on the ninth of the Calends of January. Maelmaeduidh Ua Cibhleachain', successor of Feichin of Fobhar, died. Conchobhar Ua Fogluinhain, comharba of Cluain-Iraird; and Eoghan Mac Echthighern, successor of Buithe, died. Maelbrighde Mac Ronain, comharba of Ceanannus, was killed, and the people of Ceanannus slaughtered along with him, by Aedh Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin[a], on the night of Domhnach Chroim Duibh'. Diarmaid, son of Enda, King of Leinster, died at Ath-cliath. Conchobhar Ua Cairealláin was killed by the Fearn-Manach. The battle of Leacain[a] was given by Brian, son of Murchadh Ua Flaithbheartaigh, and the son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, who had the Connaughtmen along with them, to Toirdhealbhach, son of Diarmaid, and the Dal-gCais, and made a slaughter of them in that battle. A battle was gained over the Cinel-Eoghain of the Island [i. e. of Inis-Eoghain], by the Cinel-Conaill, in which the Cinel-Eoghain were slaughtered, and many of their chieftains slain. Diarmaid Ua Briain and the men of Munster plundered Tir-Fiachrach and Tir-Briuin. The Connaughtmen dispatched a battalion southwards, in pursuit of them, under the conduct of Cathal, grandson of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, and Brian, son of Murchadh; and they plundered all before them, as far as the mountain, and committed acts of conflagration and slaughter. The Munstermen sent a host to oppose them; and a battle was fought between them at Leitreacha-Odhrain[a], and the southerns were routed, and two of the Ui-Cainneidigh and many others were slain on that occasion.

The Age of Christ, 1118. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, i. e. Ruaidhri na Soighe Buidhe, King of Connaught for a long time, died on his pilgrimage at

hoc scelera, et perdat de terra memoria eorum. The battle called Cath-Leksa, by Bryan mac Murragh, and by the sons of Cahal O'Conor, with Connaght about them, against Tirlogh mac Diermod and Dalgais, i. Munstermen and Dalgais, being overthrowne their slaughter was had. The slaughter of Kindred-Owen of the Head part by Kindred-Conell, that many good men with them, fell. Flann O'Shenian, bushop of Connere; Maelmuire, bushop of Dundalcheise; Gillmechua Mac Carchuarta, bushop of Louthleg; Kellach O'Colmain, bushop of Ferns; Annera O'Shanachan, bushop of Ardfert Brenainn; Murcrech O'Kannaigg, bushop of Clonard Benainn; Maelenansi O'Kellichan, Coarb of a long tyme; comes in *Christo dormiens* Malcastire O'Dunan, chief bushop of the Irish, and head of Ireland's clergy, and over many the almes of all the world, in the 77th yeare of his age, in *Ara, ibid. reliquiæ suæ magnæ optimæ*

ipin peipo bliadain pichead iap ro ndilan vile Fiaidhbeapgaigh. Oap-
mard Mac Diain, pi Muman, i Cere Mogh apile. Cec la hEoganacht Mór
Muman iap noigid i iap naithpi. Domhnall, mac Ruaidhri Ui Concheain,
pighdamna Connacht, occ. Laighnen Ua Duibdirc apd righna Fhfmanach, do
mapbad do Ua Fiaich i mbpaid an Chaipbe. Iomar, mac Mupchada
Ui Diapp, pighdamna Maiche, do mapbad la Tadg mac Cappaig i la Oip-
thepnaigh. Slaighi la Cappaigh Mhic Uí Concheain, pi Connacht, i la Muipchep
Ua Maoilechlainn, pi Cinéil n-Eogain, i la hEdh Ua Ruairc ipin Muman go Fionn
Mheaghan, co ropaiccc Oilfmain an Mhic Uí Concheain, i Tuaimenn do
macaibh Oiapmada Ui Diapmada, co heipi a ngialla indmha. Slaighi eile
lap co hAth Cliath co rcuc mac pig Cinéil n-Eogain Ui Neill co hinis Mic Nenain
Ui Maoilechlainn dia ngiallaibh Fhail, i gialla Fail pomuin i Oppaighe, i Lag-
enaibh [i n-aibhsiom a aenpaighthi]. Muiredh Ohiar mapb leo Ui Concheain
Uais pia Mupchad Ua Ruairc, co po leo a cap. Mupchadh do gabail
la hepeinnaib, i oiten lip ap fiadh i nOppaighi, i apaile in Fhpr Cuipre
Mhoighe i Connacht in Tappaighthi. Ua Concheanpa. Cliu Eogain, gan pe
cuipeo les be ipe Saxanaib cein chuc i cpann. O hAonghpa Ohlam, olim
Epenn ua mapbad, lap an Spaidhseach Ua Flannagain iap ngabail rige pop

[illegible] Nicholas O'Hanan, archbishop of Armagh. A chronological list of Irish, entitled "Tabula Archiepiscoporum Ardmachanorum" (Cod. Chart. 1318, 6).

* *Mac mac Neil, &c.*—Not to be found elsewhere.

* *Mac mic Cathmaoil, Fionn Clamh.*—This title was worn by O Kane's ancestry, but their seat cannot be traced, as there are no ruins. As a surname it has been noted in the present barony of Coleraine, county of Londonderry.

* *Ocean Kelshe.*—Now Keenagh, a considerable glen or narrow valley, near the city of Derry, and under it. H. 1662.

* *Thirty years of peace.*—This passage is not in the Rawlinson copy, and was evidently interpolated into the Stowe copy at the suggestion of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare.

* *Seven days.*—The Feast of the Ascension.

* *Hugh Mac Mahon.*—Now Mahon, of Clontibret, in the county of Monaghan, by which name the family is usually known. Mac Mahon is the name of a family in the county of Clare, but they are not of the same race.

* *Hugh Mac Mahon, &c.*—"And were slain Hugh Mac Mahon, lord of Oriel, and many others, both of the gentry and of the people, by the Kinel-Owen." Ann. Ult. 1318.

* *Mac Mahon.*—"Mac Mahon, i.e. Hugh, was killed by the Kinel-Owen." Ann. Clon. 1318.

* *Mac Mahon.*—"Mac Mahon, i.e. Hugh, was killed by the Kinel-Owen." Ann. Inis. 1318.

* *Mac Mahon.*—"Mac Mahon, i.e. Hugh, was killed by the Kinel-Owen." Ann. Tig. 1318.

* *Mac Mahon.*—"Mac Mahon, i.e. Hugh, was killed by the Kinel-Owen." Ann. Loch Ce, 1318.

* *Mac Mahon.*—"Mac Mahon, i.e. Hugh, was killed by the Kinel-Owen." Ann. Boy. 1318.

* *Mac Mahon.*—"Mac Mahon, i.e. Hugh, was killed by the Kinel-Owen." Ann. Ult. 1318.

* *Mac Mahon.*—"Mac Mahon, i.e. Hugh, was killed by the Kinel-Owen." Ann. Clon. 1318.

* *Mac Mahon.*—"Mac Mahon, i.e. Hugh, was killed by the Kinel-Owen." Ann. Inis. 1318.

* *Mac Mahon.*—"Mac Mahon, i.e. Hugh, was killed by the Kinel-Owen." Ann. Tig. 1318.

* *Mac Mahon.*—"Mac Mahon, i.e. Hugh, was killed by the Kinel-Owen." Ann. Loch Ce, 1318.

* *Mac Mahon.*—"Mac Mahon, i.e. Hugh, was killed by the Kinel-Owen." Ann. Boy. 1318.

* *Mac Mahon.*—"Mac Mahon, i.e. Hugh, was killed by the Kinel-Owen." Ann. Ult. 1318.

* *Mac Mahon.*—"Mac Mahon, i.e. Hugh, was killed by the Kinel-Owen." Ann. Clon. 1318.

* *Mac Mahon.*—"Mac Mahon, i.e. Hugh, was killed by the Kinel-Owen." Ann. Inis. 1318.

* *Mac Mahon.*—"Mac Mahon, i.e. Hugh, was killed by the Kinel-Owen." Ann. Tig. 1318.

* *Mac Mahon.*—"Mac Mahon, i.e. Hugh, was killed by the Kinel-Owen." Ann. Loch Ce, 1318.

* *Mac Mahon.*—"Mac Mahon, i.e. Hugh, was killed by the Kinel-Owen." Ann. Boy. 1318.

* *Mac Mahon.*—"Mac Mahon, i.e. Hugh, was killed by the Kinel-Owen." Ann. Ult. 1318.

* *Mac Mahon.*—"Mac Mahon, i.e. Hugh, was killed by the Kinel-Owen." Ann. Clon. 1318.

* *Mac Mahon.*—"Mac Mahon, i.e. Hugh, was killed by the Kinel-Owen." Ann. Inis. 1318.

* *Mac Mahon.*—"Mac Mahon, i.e. Hugh, was killed by the Kinel-Owen." Ann. Tig. 1318.

* *Mac Mahon.*—"Mac Mahon, i.e. Hugh, was killed by the Kinel-Owen." Ann. Loch Ce, 1318.

* *Mac Mahon.*—"Mac Mahon, i.e. Hugh, was killed by the Kinel-Owen." Ann. Boy. 1318.

Cuain-mac-Nois, the twenty-sixth year after his having been blinded by Ua Flaithbheartaigh. Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Munster and of all Leath-Mhoghu, died at Cenuscleitir-Mumhan, after unction and penance. Domhnall, son of Ionaidhe Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, died. Laidhgnen Ua Duibhdirca, lord of Feara Manach, was slain by the Ui-Fiachrach [of Ardnarath], and the men of Ceara-bhe. Brian, son of Murchadh Ua Briain, was slain by Tadhg Mac Carthaigh and the people of Desmond. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, [who was joined by] Murchadh Ua Mathghamhna, King of Teamhair, and by Aedh Ua Ruairc, as far as Gleann-Maghair in Munster; and he gave Desmond to Carthaigh, and Thomond to the sons of Diarmaid Ua Briain, and carried off the hostages of Ireland. Another army was led by him to Athenlaith; and he carried away the son of the King of Teamhair, i. e. Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Mathghamhna, who was in the hands of the foreigners, and the hostages of the foreigners themselves, as well as those of Ormhaighe and Lonstair. [He was thirty years of age at this time.] The battle of Ceann-dara was gained over the Ui-Eathach Uladh, by Murchadh Ua Ruadhacan, who made a slaughter of them. A mermaid was taken by the fishermen of the weir of Les-Aryland, in Ormhaighe, and another at Inis-Lanan. The great army of Connaught, under Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, marched to Cluain-coraidh, and harried it[s] into the Shainn, both south and west. O'Maeligh-allain, chief poet of Ireland, was killed by Spellbrach Ua Flannagain, after he [O'Flannagan] had forcibly taken the house in which he was

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men at Keive. Diarmaid O'Bryan, king of Munster, and all Leinstermen, *mortuus est*, in Corkmore, in Mothers, after penance and receipt of sacrament. To the value [money] of two ounces of Mass instruments" [no more? unknown] "to Kellagh, Comarba of Patrick, was drowned in Dovill, and he escaped hardly himself. Farbaile, Comarba of Finn, a religious servant, with love of God and his *neighbours*, *ad Christum migravit*. Maria Ni[ne] [i. e. Mary, daughter of] "Moyle-colum, king of Scotland, wife to the king of England, *mortua est*. Bryan mac Murragh O'Bryan, lord of Munster, killed by Teig Mac Carthai, and by Diarmaid. An army by Tirlagh O'Conor, king of Connaught, and by Murragh O'Melaghlin, king of Teffia, with him, and by Hugh O'Rork, into Munster, until they came to Glenn-Mayr, and gave Desmond to Macarthai, and Thomond to the sons of Dermot" [O'Bryan] "and brought their pledges to eyther syde. Another army by him to Dublin, and he brought the sons of the King of Iarech, who was captive in the hand of the Gaills, together with their own pledges, and the hostages of Leinster and Dyvary. A wonderfull ayr would by the skyrmes that an Earthquake fell down

Anno Domini, mile céd a naoi déc. Ruaidhri mac Aindriais Déna móir, Peadhar Inna Locha Cré, fhíghi ardespoc, mileadh eagaise do Chriosd, 7 Diarmaid Ua Lluain, comarba Shinaind Inna Carraig, paoi aeóiche, déc. Muirchertach Ua Briain, ri Breamha, cuir orraim 7 airdeachair iarthair domain, deigh mbeandh rige 7 aeóise, i réil Mocaeóce Léi, i peirb le Martra, 7 a adhnacal i reeamhpall Cille Dalua, iar naeóigh ina feiredh bliadain a dreadhaoi. Niall, mac Domhnaill Meg Lachlann, flaithemna Oiligh 7 Fhearn, decdha Breifne beir ar chuit, ar éill, ar eneć, 7 ar eigne, do cuirm lá Conal Moam ina adhnadh bliadain réir a noiri. Domhnall Ua hAdhcith, eigfhna Ua nEchaé, do marbadh lá hEcir mac Flaithfhreaig. Concobar Ua Foirrcellaigh, taoiseach Conéil Moain, do marbadh do Uib Dubha, 7 do Chloinn Flaithfhreaig. Flaithbertach Ua Laidgnéin, eigfhna Fhirmaighe fri hé, déc. Mac Donnchaidh mic Giollaparthrainc, flaithemna Orgaile, do marbadh do Orgialaibh fein. Cúcoillcaille Ua Baighellain, ard ollam Eireann lé dán. Saor lé deire, le heinfech 7 le conaipcle cuiréime fri cruaigmib 7 cpeachaib, do marbadh drisaig Luirce 7 do Thuaid rátha, co ra tinaoi, 7 co na diaigh mac lán maiġ amaille lé coigis 7 cpiocaid eile ecip muntir 7 noiliodh in aon aig hi Sarapa muiceirg hi réil Becáin mic Cula. Aon

many cities, and slaughtered many men" [overwhelmed many cities and destroyed many persons]. "There was another wonderful tale in Ireland, that a Mermaid to be taken by the Fishers of" [the weir of] "Lusmagh, in Ossory, and another at Waterford. Donell mac Rory O'Conor, heire of Connaght, died. The discomfiture of Kinel-Owne, upon O'Neachtin of Ulster, by Murcha O'Hagan, and" [many, who] "slaughtered them. Rory O'Dowe, king of Connaght, after many yeares so, died in the pilgrimage in Clonmacnoise, in the Irish" [year] "after his reading."—*Ann. Clonmacn.*, tom. 19.

[a] *Island of Loch Oir*.—Now Monaincha, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary.—See note [c], under A. D. 802, p. 432, *supra*.

[b] *Mochaoi of Lusk*: i. e. of Lusk-mor, near Dublin, in the county of Tipperary. According to O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, the festival of St. Mochaoi, or Pulcherius, was kept here on the 4th or the 16th of March.

[c] *The Ui Duibda*: i. e. the O'Dubdas. These are to be distinguished from the Ui Fiabhra, or O'Fiaras of Connaught, who are of a different race.—See *Genealogies, &c., of the Four Masters*, note [r], pp. 111, 112.

[d] *The Clann-Fhirbhisaigh*: i. e. the family of the Ui Fhirbhisaigh, now the O'Lafferys or O'Lavarys, who are still numerous in the counties of Donegal, Tyrone, and Londonderry.

[e] *Tuath-ratha*.—Now Tooraah, a territory comprised in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

[f] *Broon, son of Cula*.—He was the patron saint of Inbhach-Fa, near Kells, in Meath, where his festival was formerly kept on the 5th of April. The Sunday next after Easter is called Minbhaig, i. e. Little Easter, by the

The Age of Christ, 1119. Ruaidhri, airchinnech of Othain-mor; Ferghal, of the island of Loch-Cre[a], a venerable senior, and a select soldier of Christ; and Dearmaid Ua Leanna, successor of Ruadan of Inis-Cathaigh, a parson of [penance, died. Muirchertach Ua Briain, King of Ireland, prop of the glory and magnificence of the west of the world, died, after the victory of reign and penance, on the festival of Machaemhog of Liath[b], on the sixth [recte fourth] of the Ides of March, and was interred in the church of Cill-Dalua, after penance in the sixth year of his illness. Niall, son of Domhnall Mac Lochlainn, royal heir of Aileach and of Ireland, [and who was] also the paragon of Ireland for personal form, sense, hospitality, and learning, fell by the Cinel-Moain, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. Domhnall Ua hAiteith, lord of Ui-Eathach, was killed by Echri, son of Flaithbheartach. Cucoilcheille Ua Gormleadhaigh, chief of Cinel-Moain, was slain by the Ui-Dubhda[c] and the Clann Flaithbheartaigh[d]. Flaithbhrenach Ua Lonlaignen, lord of Feara-mbagh for a time, died. The son of Domnchadh Mac Giliaphadraig, royal heir of Osraighe, was slain by the Osraighi themselves. Cucoilcheille Ua Baighellain, chief ollamh of Ireland in poetry, a man distinguished for charity, hospitality, and universal benevolence towards the needy and the mighty, was killed by the men of Lurg and Fuarmumha, with his wife and two very good sons, and also five-and-thirty other persons, consisting both of his family and guests, in one house, on the Saturday before Little Easter, being the festival of Becan, son of Cula[e]. Aedh

Irish. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1119. Kinn-coradh destroyed by Connaght. Murtagh O'Brian, king of Ireland, and the golden jewel of the west of the World, after prosperity of reigne and penaunce, in Moray-mogo's feast, and in the 6th of the Ides of March (16 Martii), in 5 *feria*, in 28 *Lunæ*, mortuus est. Donell O'Bodoth, king of O'Neathal, killed by Kehry mac Laithvertal O'Hadith, king of Ui-Fiachrach after. Cuchidealbhe O'Begellan [O'Boylan,] "archpoet of Ireland, and an excellent splendorey for liberality and understanding of both poor and rich, strong and feeble, killed by the men of Lurg and Tuath-Bath together with his wife, and two roane good moughs, and 35 alias of his owne people and strangers in one house, Saturday in Small Easter, and in St. Becan, son of Cuis, his feast" [*cum sua uxore et duobus filiis suis bonis et eum suos alios et familia et hospitibus in una domo*]. "Flathvertagh O'Loigsen, king of Feramo a long time, died. Hugh mac Brasan" [*recte*, O'Byrne,] "sone, king of Leinster, killed. Donogh Mac Gillpatrick's sonn, heyre of Ossory, killed by Ossory themselves. Kiery O'Dowrsan, Airchinnech of Athain-mor, quiest. Feriall of Innd Loch-Cre, elder godly, chosen Knight of God and Christes imperet. [Cucuilchay hua Fairpeosaig, regnus Cenel Moain so mapbad po 15

Ua Bpain, tigfirna airtir Laigfi, do écc. Ua Tuathail, tigfirna Ua Murfadaig, do mardad. Aed Ua Conchuinn, tigfirna Ua nDiarmata, do écc. Mór eoblach lá Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobair, lá ri Ereann gearrá ro rémigeadh an eSionann luir, go ri Laigfi .i. Enda Mac Murchada, 7 go ri nOsraige .i. Donnchan mac Giollapatraicc 7 go maith Gall Atha cliath maille fria fainnec go Cill Dalua, 7 bátcap acha nime ag todaisecht bó Mumhan.

Aoir Criost, mile cét a fiche. Slóigfid lá Toirrdelbach Ua eConchobair i Mhide, gur ro iomarb Murchad Ua Maoilsechlainn mic tuaiscirt go ruc a ségil leir for raopaid coiarba Phátraicc 7 na bacla lora. Ceallach coiarba Phátraicc for cuairt Muman an uara cur co tuc a oigrér, 7 co fragcaib beinnéram. Slóigfid lá Domnall Ua Lochlainn i roiris Murchaid Ui Mhaoilsechlainn co hAtluain in aéraid Comaéir, co tucadar Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobair bréice ríg impú. Echmarcach mac Uidris taoiseach Cheneil Feargusaig, do marbad d'Feradaib Manach. Maidm macaire Chille mure Ua Niallain fria Ragnall mac Mic Raduig for Uib Eachach, in ro lád a mór. Brandn mac Giollacriost, taoiseach Corcaélann, do écc. Oroiscc Aeda Luain, oroiscc Aeda Croich, 7 oroiscc Dhúin Leódha for Suca do dénam la Toirrdelbach Ua eConchobair. Aoraich Tailltin do denam lá Toirrdelbach Ua eConchobair.

Aoir Criost, mile ché a haon. Samuel Ua hArgli, eppcop Aeda cluar, do écc, 7 Ceallach coiarba Phátraicc, do gabáil eppscóine Ara cluar a

Uadhas, 7 do Chlainn Conchobhair Neill mac Domnaill hUi Lochlainn, righ Aileach 7 Ereann, 7 Teamra Eremon, co ecus, 7 co ségil, co anach, 7 co sarugud go Dundalgan. Muscraighe, 7 in gach no co mac Carrthainn, co Fiadh Gaimh [illegible] Cell Chuscraid, tem. 49; a Baal, copy.

[illegible] Uisneach.

[illegible] Aeda Niallain, i. e. the great church of O'Neilland, now Kilmore, in the barony of O'Neiland West, and county of Armagh.

[illegible] The bridge of Ath Luain, i. e. of Athlone on the Shannon.

[illegible] The bridge of Ath Croich.—This was near the present Shannon harbour.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, p. 5.

[illegible] The bridge of Dun-Leodha on the Suca; i. e. the bridge of Dunlo on the Suck. This bridge stood over the River Suck, opposite Dunlo-street, in the present town of Ballinasloe, on the boundary of the counties of Galway and Roscommon.

[illegible] The fair of Tailltin.—Tailtenbeltbuch, or Tailtenagh O'Conor, by the celebration of the national fair indicated his title to the monarchy of all Ireland. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1120. An army was led by Donell

Ua Brain, lord of East Leinster, died. Ua Tuathail, lord of Ui-Muireadhaigh, was slain. Aedh Ua Concessamhain, lord of Ui-Diarmada, died. A great fleet by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, before the Sinainn was cleared by him, with the King of Leinster, i. e. Enna Mac Murchadha, and with the King of Oirsighe, i. e. Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, and the chiefs of the foreigners of Ath-cliath along with him, until he arrived at Cill-Dalua; and they remained for some time consuming the provisions of Munster.

The Age of Christ, 1120. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Meath, and he expelled Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn into the North; and he carried off hostages, under the protection of the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus. Cealiach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Munster the second time; and he obtained his full demand, and imparted his blessing. An army was led by Dominall Ua Lochlainn, to the relief of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, to Ath-Luain, against Connaught; and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair made a false peace with them. Eochamroach Mac Uidhrin, chief of Cinel-Fearadhaigh, was slain by the Feara-Manach. The battle of the plain of Cill-mor Ua-Niallain[a] was gained by Raghnall, son of Mac Riabhaigh, over the Ui-Eathach, in which the latter were slaughtered. Branan, son of Gillachrist, chief of Corcachlann, died. The bridge of Ath-Luain[b], the bridge of Ath-Croich[c] [on the Sinainn], and the bridge of Dun-Leodha on the Suca[d], were made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. The fair of Tailltin[e] was celebrated by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair.

The Age of Christ, 1121. Samuel Ua hAingli[f], Bishop of Ath-cliath, died; and Cealiach, successor of Patrick, assumed the bishopric of Ath-cliath

O'Lochlin, for the aid of Murrogh O'Melaghlin, towards Athlone. Tirlagh O'Connor brak of their conspiracie" [*recté*, made a *breigh*, i. e. false or pretended peace with them]. "An overthrow in the field of Kilmore O'Nyallane by Randall, the sonne of Mac Reogh, against Iveagh, where their destruction or slaughter was wrought. Connopher, mac Flannacan, mor Donenaa, the chief of the Birnes, being wounded in the mountaynes of Daitt" [Sliabh-Fuait] "by the O'Crewthainns, thereof died. Cellach, the Coarb of Patrick, visiting Mounster, was there much reverenced, that they deserved his benediction. Brennan mac Gillechrist, king of Corck-Aghlin, deceased. Eaghmarogh mac Uidhrein, the chief of Kenell-Fearadhaigh, was slaine by the people of Fermanagh."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

[a] *Samuel Ua hAingli*.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 300; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, pp. 310, 311. It would appear from a document published by Ussher in his *Syllogue*, p. 100, that the Danes of Dublin did not submit to Cellach or Celsus on this occasion.

rofa Fail i Tamhoal. Domnall, mac Gregoip Mic Lochlainn, pi Eireann, re happrecipéoa. Tomóral ap i pur. cenel i eill, tempcoman, poiap, i pilaip-ran, ap Fiomnaill pin. i bo do Epenaib ernaigh co ecc i nDoipe Choluim Cille, ap mbeit pide mbinnne pide ap Eipinn i pip, i an bliadain ceona i pice Aibe, mic Epc-ip Ghaoine pi Cruaigne a deip aibe Céanann i Cipp-tinn la Pilip, i ; ; pi mopuiop pempeni. Fille eppuic Eapann Ua hAinbpeppain, cailiu Cinnpeca Finne Feinn co mepbaib oi Epenaib. Cumaing mac Duapcaig Ui Flainn, cailiu Opiuip, no labaip Gaeilge. ap aiailt Inip i Epipeann pua do Uib Cennpaig ui i cpoccpar cap eaglip ap Aibpaic. Maolpeclainn Ua Cealladain i cailiu Ua nDaiia Mumhan, aipeap pepcaipe Mumhan, do. Maolpeclainn Ua Cealladain, i la cocceno Connacc i nUlltaibh do. po imgib i pa Blaiz Feinn co Tpeo i. cenn cuaca i cealla. Cpeachtnuaigh la Tuaipceapcaig beop i nUlltaibh, co paicc eliomain Oi mop, i po cpapcc i bpoinn imaine, i po paipdan mon cup pu Maipibe Ua Flaiteapcaig, caiplen apcaip Connacc, i Aod Ua bCuain, caiplen Ua Fiaich pach Cuile, i Muipfip Ua Lopcain i a pochaib ele. Cuguiding Mac Faoilpeachaill, caiplen Oengeipe bpiy, do mapbad la Fallaib Aeo cinn. Di jpec Tom Maipin i aipip Nara co aipip inipine co hep-eab in Api Macha. Cpach poime maipe co nuchcpan i Di ceallach na bliadna po co po la a bliadnaiph co hi. reach Ugaip Macha. i po hi mac pionnp mop po C pian. Clomh-ach Thelca clomh-aipech i Oi pangal. co mbpige co hanp cpuaich, i clar co jpeam ar an

Donnell, son of Aedhan. ... This name is not to be found in the Irish Annals.

" A.D. 1121. Donnchadh, ba historian and-ato na tapa Ros Ailbhean, Rannamhuigthe rumai pearsanta, armas nobilitate, animi modo, et in rebus gestis militare partes sustinens, et Hibernicus, postquam multis annis senex laudabiliter peregisset, inter sanctos requievit. Do Cellachaibh, i Ros Ailbhe, Dun Cellachaibh, ex Fionn Mona orti sub. ... quo ... supremum diem obiit, et principatum Hibernia vacuum reliquit. Postquam ante annos multos tuum Regem Principes Ailbach, quatuor Infantes, ex more fere quarta, feo S. Ba-

chanus, successit" ... Ann. Tig.

Fourth of the Ides of February. ... The name of "Fifth of the Ides of February" for a certain period of the Annals and Clergy of Ireland, the festival of Scotinus, who was also called Patron the Wise, or Bonifacius, was held on the 5th of the Ides, i.e. the 5th of February. Celtic watch-dinner, one of the Four Master, in his remarks on the passage just quoted, " *Hay Quatuor Magistri, ita pro quarto loco februarii posuit quinto idus eiusdem debet legi. non quia festum S. Scotinensis quinto Idus, et de non Februarii celebatur, juxta computum passim Martyrologi; sed quia anno 1121 ...*

by the sufferages of the foreigners and Irish. Domhnall, son of Aidghar Mac Lochlainn, King of Ireland, the most distinguished of the Irish for personal form, family, power, prosperity and happiness, for bestowing of jewels and food upon the mighty and the needy, died at Dore-Choluim-Chille, after having been twenty-seven years in sovereignty over Ireland, and eleven years in the Kingdom of Aileach, in the seventy-third year of his age, on the night of Wednesday, the fourth of the Ides of February,[1] being the festival of Mochuarog. Gilla-Easbuig Eaghan Ua hAinmireidh, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Gcuimhin, was killed by his brothers. Unnaghus, son of Decoraidh Ua Floinn, lord of Dartry, was drowned in Loch Eathach, after [the loss of] his Dish-rent, that had been taken upon him by the Ui-Eathach, where forty-four persons were slain. Muiredhach Ua Ceallachain,[2] lord of Ui-Eathach-Mumhan, the splendour of the south of Munster, died. An army was led by Cuduiladhach Ua Conchobhair and the people of the province of Connaught into Desmond, by which they plundered from Magh-Feabhra to Traigh-Li,[3] both territories and churches. A plundering-excursion was, moreover, made by Toirdhealbhach, and he arrived at the Termon of Lismore and he obtained countless cattle-spoils; and he left on that occasion Muireadhach Ua Flaithbheartaigh, lord of West Connaught; Aedh Ua hEidhin, lord of Tir-Fiachrach-Aidhne; Murghesa Ua Lorcain, and many others. Unnaelaus Mac Gillaseachnaill, lord of South Breagha, was slain by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Two streets of Trim-Maraidh, from the door of the fort to Cros-Brighde, were burned in Ard-Macha. A great wind-storm happened in the December of this year, which knocked off the conical cap of the cloichtheach of Ard-Macha, and caused great destruction of woods throughout Ireland. The cloichtheach of Teallach-nIunaisne,[4] in Osraighe, was split by

Ua nEidhin depose, that none of them should be in [the sovereignty] of Connaught after them."—*Trias Thaum.* p. 300.

Ui-Briuin-Seola.—Now Ruathlin, a small island opposite Rockport, where the Upper Bann falls into Lough Neagh, in the north-east of the county of Armagh.

[2] *Ua Ceallachain.*—Now O'Callaghan, a family still highly respectable in Munster. Lord Lismore is probably the present chief.

[3] *Traigh-Li.*—Now Traise, the chief town of the county of Kerry.

Two streets of Trim-Maraidh.—This and the succeeding passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1121. Duæ plateæ in Trim-Maraidh a porta Fathardi, seu Arcis usque ad turrem S. Brigidæ Ardmachæ ipso consumptæ sunt. Ingens venti impetus hoc anno in mense Decembri exparatus est tum turris Ardmachanæ dejecit."—*Trias Thaum.* p. 300.

[4] *The cloichtheach of Teallach-nIunaisne*; i. e.

colmcceach hIn, co ro marb mac Leighinn ifin cill. Righardán, mac Conchoinne, tighearna Éle do écc. Concobar Ua Foccharta, tighearna oirgiall Éle do marbadh.

Aoir Chriosd, mile céd fiche a dó. Seghán Colmán, mac Luachán, do fagbáil in inlann Lainne fear cubhaidh i tralmain ceasaing an bhaile do roinnsan go fich. Fergna mac Echtigeirn, comarba Dáire, faccaigh ecnamh, Amhadh mac Meic Ulca, airchinneach Cúile raedain, 7 Concobar Ua Laighsi, coimarba Caillé, décc. Cennfaeladh Cluana hEsparo, ndéc i nGlinn dá Loca ina ailithre. Aodh Ua Duibhdirma, tighearna na Breifne, ceann cinaidh cuairceirt Eireann, 7 Domnall a bráthair do écc. Domhnghlédh Ua hOccáin, eagnaidh Cenel Fiachrach, 7 pecaire Telcha Og, décc. Maelpeadair Ua Dornacáin, tighearna Aindi thire, décc. Aodh Ua Ruairc a. mac Domnaill, tighfna Connacht, do cuirm lá fhaidh Mhóe re hgeit creiche uaduibh. Slóghadh la Toirrdelbhach Ua nConchobair co Loch Sailech i Mhiue, co rucsaide mac Murchadha, ri Laighen 7 Gall ina teach. Cruch mór lá Concobar Mac Lachlainn, 7 lá Cenél nEogain co pangarrar co Cill Ruaid ina Ulltaibh, 7

the steeple or round tower of Tullymaine, near Callan, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note ', under *A. D.* 1026, p. 812, *supra*.

[a] *Righbhardan, son of Cucoirne.*—This is an error of the Four Masters, because this chieftain was slain in 1058. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen notices at this year the death of O'Fegarty, chief of the southern Ely, being slain by the army of Turlough O'Conor, but makes no mention of Righbhardan.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1121. Donell mac Artgail mic Loclainn, monarch of Ireland, the excellentest of the Irish, as well by forces and countenance" [as] "by birth also, wits, and chivalry, by happiness and constancie, by bounty and hospitality, died at Derry of Columbkill, in the 38th yeare of his reigne, and the 76th yeare of his age, upon Wednesday, at night, *v. Id. Februarii*, 18. *Lunæ*, upon the feast of St. Mocuarog. Cumaighy mac Deary O'Elgna, king of Dealas, being drowned in Loghneagh, after he wore the Band of Darcereenn from Iveagh" [*recte*, after the Iveaghs had worn the Band of Darcereenn, now Rathlin Island, to Lough Neagh, from him.—Ed.] "where there hath been 43 slaine. Gillaespaig Laghsin O'Hainmaraidh, king of Cannaghta, was slain by his own kinsmen in the middest of Banchor church yeard" [now Bangor, near Dungiven, in the county of Londonderry.—Ed.] "great forces gathered by Terlagh O'Conour, and by the peyrines of Connaght, towards Desmond, untill he came within the borders or liberties of Lismore, and brought from thence a great pray of nowte past numbering], and there lost Myrrdagh O'Flaiverty, king of West Connaght; Hugh O'Heidirin, king of O'Faghrach. The steeple of Telagh Innenyna, in Oarraighe, burnt with fire" [*recte*, split by a thunderbolt], "from the which a stone that fell downe killed one of the clearke" [*recte*, one of the students]. "Samuel O'Hangil, bushop of Dublin, rested in peace. Cellagh, the Cardark

a thunderbolt, and a stone flew from the cloictheach, which killed a student in the church. Righbhardan, son of Cucoirne[s], lord of Eile, died Conchobhar Ua Fogarta, lord of South Eile, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1122. The shrine of Colman, son of Luachan, was found in the tomb of Lann[t], a man's cubit in the earth: on Spy Wednesday precisely it was found. Feargna Mac Eolithigheirn, successor of Buithe, a wise priest; Annadh, son of Mac Uirn, airchinneach of Cuil-rathain; and Concobhar Ua Laghda[u], successor of Ailithe, died. Conghal, lector of Clusin-Isaird, died at Gleann-da-locha, on his pilgrimage. Aedh Ua Duibhdhirma, chief of Breadach[v], head of the hospitality of the north of Ireland, and Domhnall, his brother, died. Donnsleibhe Ua hOgain, chief of Cinel-Fearghusa[w], and lawgiver of Tealach-Og, died. Maelseachlainn Ua Donnagain, lord of Arsdh-thire, died. Aedh Ua Ruairc, i. e. the son of Donnhall, lord of Connaicne, fell by the men of Meath, as he was carrying off a prey from them. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair to Loch Saileach[x] in Meath, where Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, came into his house. A great predatory excursion was made by Conchobhar Mac Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain, until they arrived at Cill-ruaidh[y], in Ulidia; and they carried off countless cattle spoils.

of St. Patrick's, made Bishop of Dublin, by the election both of the English and Irish. Dá Sreith, in Tuam-Mosaen, from this mote doors" [*recte*, the roth doors] "to St. Brigidt's crosse, being then all burnt. A great storme happened the ninth of December, and struck off the brasen topp" [*recte*, the Beannchopor, or conical cap—Ed.] "of the steeple of Ardmagh, and many prodigies shewen" [*recte*, caused great destruction of woods] "over all Ireland."—*Ord. Chronol.*, tom. 49.

[s] *Lann*: i. e. Lann-eabic-Luachain, in Meath.—See note [t], under A. D. 929, p. 624, *supra*.

[u] *Ua Laghda*.—Now anglicised Liddy, without the prefix Ua or O'.

[v] *Breadach*.—A territory comprising about the eastern half of the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal. The name is still retained in Bredach-Glyn, and the little River Bredach flowing through it into Lough Foyle. "*Bredach est fertilis peninsula de Inis-Eogain, quæ in sinum de Loch Febhail apud Magh-Ithe excurrens.*"—*Trias Thaum.*, pp. 145, 161.

[w] *Cinel-Fearghusa*.—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain, seated at Tullaghoge in Tyrone. The chief family of this tribe took the name of O'hOgain, now O'Hagain, and anglicé O'Hagan.

[x] *Loch Saileach*: i. e. Lake of the Sallows, now Lough Sallagh, in the parish of Dunboyne, in the county of Meath.—See note [t], under the year 738, p. 339, *supra*.

[y] *Cill-ruaidh*.—Now Kilroot, in the barony of Upper Glenarm, and county of Antrim, where St. Colman, a disciple of St. Ailithe, of Emly, erected a cell.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 60, note [a]. This church is described in the *Félire Aengusa*, at the 16th of October; and in O'Clery's *Irish*

cuglaer hoponn Upinn Maelcolum Ua Dpolcain, eppcop Upech Maca, do ecc ma mbicht i nDuibr Doipe po laoi. muipeda 7 nerpuis.

Cop Cpuaic, mile pe hi. ocp. Cuagup Ua Fazamáin, comapba Comgaill, do ec ma ailtpe i Cloi mop Muccna. Plann Ua Duibinn, ppi na cuach Lexmann Maolm ope Ua Conaillam, app mocuch Doipe Laspann, Maolmopa Ua hUlcaip, mop Concheo, ecc. Oorgalach Ua Pleinbéipeng, pex Ooppaise Odip, mopp. Cucaipi Ua Cenpbaill, eppcop Pheapnaip, pecc Dominice mac Cuba'an pemip 7 pobaipcin Uladh, pecc. Oiniachan mac Fiolla-pecpaip Ruaip, eppcop Oipgiall, do cabpus la nepéipne. Hoppbuiges la Cappeallaib mac Ruaipi Ui Conchobaip do beplach Cuailgne ma pu gab Fiolla Deag mallacht uile. Faillsis an gabail cipi i nDiamuiz Chiapain pop Slaine. Ua Maoilchaloinn pop pig Temhpach, 7 po loipsit a muinnzip ceuth ame, 7 po maplaip pochaide via admacap noslop pin. Cpeha imoppo Ua Maoilchaloinn, in emeach Chiapain pen maplaim pen impecta. Dumnall mac Domhnaill, pigdhamna Cimpa, do maplaip la Fhiolldhzail. Anaz aaxpemi. do eiliuzep pop comupba Cille a. Maolmopa, mic Nepc Cloenna 3 ceuth do zabail pop pop lip in laoi do pein, 7 pop mac Oipbeill Ui Chuzpthaic exfina Ane Cluach, 7 po maplaid maipzip 7p ann. Tepmocap epa na muice apt epic mopbail De, Cilbe, 7 an becnaip. Ro lupcecap ann

Eilbeda: it is represented as "in Insi-Arailbe, on the brink of Loch Laoigh" (see below, 1123).

Insi-Baile: i. e. the island of Derry, now Londonderry. The passage is translated as follows by O'Flaherty:

"A. D. 1122. B. Maelbrighte Mac mic Colum-banus Hua Kerdelan, episcopus Ardmachanus, in eius sancta peregrinatione, quam in Dei cultu ac Romitorio Insuli Aelli, per plenum martyrii et vitæ sanctimoniæ ad Dominum migravit." — *Ogyg. Theol.* p. 504.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1122. Hugh O'Kneil king of Connaught, was slain by Southmen, at the taking of a prey from them. The arms of St. Odhran, the arm of Laughan, was found in Lyan, a rubric script as the ground, the Wednesday before Easter. Great havoc made with Ireland: O'Connor (now Lord) high in Meath, and thither came Mac Murchada, King of Leinster, and the English force, the Gills, to the Island and the house. Moen, the daughter of Donnell O'Loghlen, the wife of Felix O'Conor, died a pious prey taken by Conner O'Loghlen, and by the people of Kyrrilloghlen from Kilbeggan, to Clonis, and that prey of course was put outstanding. Maelisa O'Morgair, bishop of Armagh, died in his pilgrimage in Inse Faire, with vestus of martirdom and regulation. Hugh O'Muldorme, abode of the Lowdeyn, and chief of the humble in the North of Ireland, together with his brother Donell were dead [*wanted one leaf, copy*]—*Ord. Chronol. vers.* 6).

Insi-Lavran: i. e. Lurane or Loran's

Maelcoluim Ua Brolchain, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died at the Disert of Doire[a], after the victory of forbearance and penance.

The Age of Christ, 1123. Aenghus Ua Gormain, successor of Comghiall, died on his pilgrimage at Lismor-Mocuda. Flann Ua Duibhinsi, airchinneach of Lughmhadh; Maelmaire Ua Gondubhain, airchinneach of Doire-Lurain[b], and Maelisa Ua hAirtri, steward of Connaught, died. Conghalach Ua Flaithbheartaigh[c], royal heir of Aileach, died. Cucasil Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Feara-mhagh, died. Donnsleibhe Mac Cathalain, the prosperity and happiness of Ulidia, died. Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig Ruaidh, lord of Osraighe, fell by his [own] tribe. A great army was led by Toirdhealbhach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, as far as Beslach-Eachaille[d], by which he took all the hostages of Desmond. The Gailenga took a house at Daimhliag-Chiarain upon Murchadh Ua Maelseachlainn King of Teamhair; and they burned eighty houses around it, and killed many of his people, on that occasion. Ua Maelseachlainn escaped being killed or burned, by the protection of Ciaran. Donnhadh, son of Donnchadh, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by the Gailenga. An unusual attack was made upon the successor of Ailbhe, i. e. Maelmordha, son of Goibhnin. A house was forcibly taken from him, and the son of Cearbhall Ua Ciarmhaic, lord of Aine-Cliach, in the very middle of Imlech, and seven persons were therein killed; but the chiefs escaped through the miracle of God, Ailbhe, and the Church. The Bearnan-Ailbhe[e] was burned on this occasion. The

derry, or Oak Wood, now Derryloran, a parish in the barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone, and extending into the barony of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry. According to Colgan's *Irish Calendar*, Bishop Lorcan was venerated at Doire Lurain on the 29th of October.

[a] *Ua Flaithbheartaigh*.—Now O'Laverty, or Lafferty.

[b] *Beslach-Eachaille*: i. e. the Youghal Road.—See note [c], under the year 872, p. 518, *supra*.

[c] *Bearnan-Ailbhe*: i. e. St. Ailbhe's gapped or broken Bell. This is incorrectly rendered "the mitre of St. Albyn," by the old translator of the Annals of Ulster, and in Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 656.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 334. Dr. O'Conor translates it "Cathedra Ailbei," which is equally incorrect. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1123. The people of Gailenga have taken the house of Daimhliag of Ciaran from Murtagh O'Melaghlyn, king of Temhair, and burned the house and eight of his household servants [teoth, 7 ochtmogha oegsine, i. e. and eighty houses about it.—Ed.], and slew a number of his people, and Murtagh escaped by the miracle of St. Ciaran from that fire. An indiction results given to the Coarb of St. Ailbhe, whose name was Moylmaedhe mac Cuilinn, and likewise to Mac Cearrsiil O'Ciarnaic, king of

ua an hÍfrean Uille. Ro mapbaò apaṁ pu ceṫna mÍp an ri go rAb an reaṫ a. an Ṫoṁaltaiġ Ua Cappaiġ. Deapnaṁ eaġla mp ṫaṁaiṁeaṁ, ꝛ po hÍmp a cÍll, ec a ṫaoiġeal peapaiṫ Dé ꝛ Uille. Tpeṁchan, mac Ṫaiġ mic Capchaiġ, eiġipa Oiġiṁan, do ec.ꝛ Ceiṫiṁe a bpeiṫiṁ do ṡhaiḋeal a ṫoṁaiṫ. Ṫaiġ Ua Maille, eiġipa Umaill, do ṫáṁ do na luiṫ a nGpeann.

Cloṫ Cpiopt, mic Deo pice a Cpeṫiṁ. ⁊ Maelmuiṁ O Hoṗcain do ṗuiṫe i neṗpoxaiḋe Chuaiṫe. Maolcolaim, mac Maelṁaiṁ Ui Cobṫaiġ, uiṫpi pacaipt, ꝛ paoi Deiṫe ꝛ epeann uipiṁ Epeann, déc i mbliaḋain Paiṫpaiġ an eṗpiḋ pi ár Dé mbeiṫ. Fopbpan Cluaiṫe Cpuaiṫe mic Hóiṗ la hUa Maoilcaiṁ, comapba Cuiṫpi. Taiġ Mac Capaiṫ, eiġipna Oiġiṁuiṁ epeann Ilunnan, ṁeṫ ṁp bpiṁiṁe ⁊ gOnóiṁ. Muiṁḋeaṁ Mac Ṫoṗmaiṁ, eiġipna Ua mBaiṗpeaṫ apaṁ, ꝛ apa naṁ, ꝛ ppiṫ aéḋaiṁ Laiġíṫ, epiḋe [pacc]. Opuaiġ, mac Aoḋa, pioġṫiṁna Cille, do mapbaḋ lá muiṁiṫ Ooipe in eaṁaiḋ Cholaim Cille. Maolpiṫbiṁ mac Taiġ, mic Maolpuanaiġ, eiġipna Maiġe Cuipp do mapbaḋ lá pioṗa Opeaṫan ꝛ lá Tiġeapnaiġ Ua Ruaiṗc. Ṫoṁaltaiġ, mac Tiġeapnáin Ui Ruaiṗc, do mapbaḋ la Connaccaiḃ poṗ Loċ Uí, ꝛ pochaiṁe aile aṁaiṫe ppiṁ. Muipeaṁach [i.e. eiġipna Clonne Choippaiġ] mac mic Coṫa mic Ruaiṗi, éċc i ccelepécoiḃ dé. Cathasan Ua Polṁaiṁ, eiġipna Opéi, do ġabaṫ, ꝛ a mac do mapbaḋ le mac a dhéiġeapaiṫ Ruaiṗi, mic Cpiṁ, eiġipna aipṫiṁ Ua bFiaḋaiṫ do mapbaḋ lá Connaiḃ

Aird, and a house taken within it, where many of them were burned, and those who came out of it were killed by the sword, the others were buried in the earth" [Annals, vol. iii.]; and in that year the house which was formerly Colmcille's (and he was a friend, connection, and tribesman of the aforesaid Aedan) was taken within a month after, and his head was cut off on Columcille and Aedan's festival. Aonus Ua Cuirrin, the Lord of Iregaill, died in Iona, one of those who were reputed saints for piety, &c., on his pilgrimage.—Eds.

Flann O'Muldoon, Archdeacon of Iona, Cucaill O'Flaherty, King of Iar-Connaught, Aedh O'Dubhdabhoirenn, Archdeacon of Daimhinis, and Domnall mac Colmain, the keeper and librarian of Clonmacnois, and all their [people, and] learning, died this year.—Eds.

Tomaltach Mac Gillapatrick, king of Offaly, [was slain by] a party of his own people.—Eds. Copy[ist].—"Tomaltagh O'Gilchreest, who was by the king of Offaly was slain."—Old Chronicle, vol. iii.

Maelmaidhe O Morgair, i.e. Melachy O'Morgair. He was successively raised to the archbishoprics of Armagh.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 58, 57.

Inis Pedruig.—Now Inishpatrick, or St. Patrick's Island, a small island lying off the coast of the barony of Balrothery East, and county of Dublin.—See note ', under the year 793, p. 490, supra.

person who had taken the house, i. e. Gillcaemh Ua Ciarmhic (who was after-wards named Deacon), was killed before the end of a month; and his head was cut off, in revenge of the violation [of the laws] of God and Aillbhe. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg Mac Carthaigh, lord of Desmond, died; and Cormac, his brother, assumed his place. Tadhg Ua Maille, lord of Umhall, was drowned with his ship at Ath

The Age of Christ 1124. St. Maelmaedhog O'Morgair set in the bishopric of Connaire. Maelsuthain, son of Maelmaith Ua Cronagain, noble priest, and the paragon of wisdom and piety of the east of Ireland, died at Inis-Patraig, on the twenty-third day of December. The finishing of the dolchearn of Clonmacnois Nois by Ua Maeleoin, successor of Ciaran. Tadhg Mac Carthaigh, lord of Desmond, the ornament of Munster, died, after penance, at Caiseal. Muircheadhach Mac Lochlainn, lord of Dalfiatrahe, who was the ornament and glory, and the chief hero of Leinster, [died]. Aedhghar, son of Aodh, royal heir of Manann, was killed by the people of Deire, in revenge of Colum-Cille. Maelmochloinn, son of Tadhg, son of Machtusaidh, lord of Magh-Luirg, was slain by the men of Breifne and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. Gillabroide, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, was slain by the Connaughtmen, on Loch Eirc, and many others along with him. Muircheadhach Ua Lochlainn, lord of Cinaedh-Cuchraidhi, the son of Aodh, son of Ruaidhri [O'Flaithbheartaigh], died an ecclesiastic. Lochlainn Ua Foilmhichidhe, lord of Crich na gCedach, and his son were killed by the son of his brother. Glasairn, son of Bran, lord of the east of Ui Fiachrach, was

Tir Aindtleach, i. e. Cinn-mhic Nois.—i. e. the chapel or round tower of Cinnamoise. This is now called "Kinnitty tower."—See it described, with an exquisite view of the building and churchyard of Cinnamoise, in Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 407.

Maelsechlainn, son of Tadhg.—From Dicuil, the brother of this Maelsechlainn, the Mac Dermotts, or Mac Dermots, of Moylurg, are descended.

[1] *Loch Fea*.—Now Lochrenmore.—Lake of the Birds, a marsh, which was formerly a lake, near the castle of Roscommon.—See note, under A. D. 1225.

[2] *Crich na gCedach*: i. e. the territory of the Cedachs, a race descended from Oilioll Cedach, son of Cathaoir Mor, monarch of Ireland in the second century. This territory was formerly in Meath, but is now included in the King's County. In the Black Book of the Exchequer of Ireland, and in sundry Pipe Rolls in the reign of Edward III., it appears that the territory of Crynoghoth, now a part of the King's County, on the Westmeath side, was charged with royal services as being within the county of Meath.—Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, chap. v. p. 36. See *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 200, note [r].

mac Mic Fhaolain, la flaithamna Laighen. Da mac Taidg, mic Ui Lorcain, ma ranaig Ua Maelduin, do marbad la hUa Lorcain ele i fpiall. Aon Ua Niadgamna, flaithamna Ulad, do ecraim la fiadu Fermanach. Mor cobhlach la Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobair for Loch nDergdeirc, 7 a teabairt leis tar Eafg Danainne co ro airc Ui Conaill ag fainig, 7 co ffaicsit cobhlach Oirmiunn leis. Mor longfhort dna leis ac Ath caille o ta fein marcan co bealtaine. Tri cuigcrich do denam la Connachtaib, caifleu Duin Leodha, caifleu na Faillne, 7 caifleu Cuile Mhaeile. Creachtaighidh la Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobair co ro airc Connacht a Maig Cuilne, 7 ro airc Maig Luirg. Ro teichidh Connacht fri Mhac Duinn, 7 do racsat ammach fair ac Cnamh Rois da taeb, 7 ro marbhsat cuasi dib flogaib. Ro imdo romh fein iarum, 7 ro meabaid for fliuaid Hire, 7 for Connachtaib, co tucsatsat rocaide do raoscladaib 7 daoscladaib mb Luir. Faill Oirmiunn imdé Cuilmaic mic Meic Carthaig, do marbhad la Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobair.

Aor Criost, mile cét fice a cuig. Maoleoin Ua Dunaccain, pan ecnaid, 7 epscop Ua nGormlaig, Maoilisa uapal fagart, 7 fmuit fluag Chuain Caomhain, bronnaire tegaise hUi Oluinin uapal fhuasi Eccais,

[a] *Mac Fhaolain*, *i. e.* Mac Faelan. This was the second family of the name of the Ui-Faelain. Upon their decline, in the thirteenth century, the O'Byrnes, or O'Byrnes, a junior branch of the same sept, became very powerful in the present county of Wicklow.

[b] *Eas Danainne*, *i. e.* Danann's cataract. now Dunass rapids, in the Shannon, opposite Sir Hugh Massy's residence, in the county of Clare.

[c] *Fomo*.—Now Fogney Island, in the Shannon, belonging to the barony of Lower Connello, and county of Limerick.

[d] *Ath caille*, *i. e.* Ford of the Wood, now Woodford, a small village in the barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway, not far from the boundary of Tirconnel.

[e] *Dun Leodha*.—This castle stood near the River Sock, in the present town of Ballinasloe, in the county of Galway. The name is still preserved in that of Dunlo-street.

[f] *The Castle of the Gaillimh*, *i. e.* the Castle of the River Galway. This castle stood near the mouth of the River Galway, in the present town of Galway.

Cuil Maeile.—Now Colooney, a small town about five miles south of Sligo.—See A. D. 1408. See also *Ordnance Memoir*, Parish of Ross Dumnaghy, p. 31.

[g] *Magh Cobha*.—This was the ancient name of the level part of the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford.

[h] *Magh Laighne*.—A plain in the barony of Lune, and county of Meath.

[i] *Craebh Boisdi-chorn*.—The Large or branching Tree of the Road of the two Cairns. This name is now obsolete; but Kesh-carbery was probably applied to a wood situated between the Cairn mountains, in the barony of Granard,

killed by Domhnall, son of Mac Fiaclaic[1], royal heir of Leinster. The two sons of Tadhg, son of Ua Lorcain, both Tanists of Ui-Muireadhaigh, were slain by another Ua Lorcain, by treachery. Aedh Ua Mathghamhna, royal heir of Ulidia, fell by the men of Fearnmhagh. The great fleet of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on Loch Dairgdheire, and he conveyed it over Eas Dhaiminne[2]; and he plundered Ui-Conaill at Faing[3], and the fleet of Desmond was left to him; he had also a great camp at Ath-caille[4] from the festival of Martin till May. Three castles were erected by the Connaughtmen, the castle of Dun-Leodhair, the castle of the Gaillimh[5], and the castle of Cuil-maraith[6]. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair; and he plundered the Conmhaicne in Magh-Cairbre[7], and he also plundered Magh-Laighne[8]. The Conmhaicne and the men of Meath flocked to oppose him, and made an attack upon him at Craebh-Rois-da-charn[9], and slew some of his forces. He [Toirdhealbhach] turned upon them, and defeated the men of Meath, and many of their nobles and plebeians were slain by him. The hostages of Desmond, among whom was the son of Cormac, son of Mac Carthy, were put to death by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair.

The Age of Christ, 1125. Maeleoin Ua Dunagain, a paragon of wisdom, and Bishop of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; Maeltrona, a noble priest and learned senior of Cro-Caeimlighin[10], the bosom fosterling of Ua Dunain, noble senior of Ireland,

and county of Longford. Two carns are still to be seen on Sliabh-Cairbre, in this barony, which were anciently called Carn Furbaisdhe, and Carn Maine.—See the Dinnseanchus in the Book of Lecan, fol. 231.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1124. Toirdhe mac Turcaill, a prime young lord of the *English*" [*recte*, Danes] "or Gaules of Ireland, perished of a suddaine death. Teige Mac Carthaigh, king of Desmond, *in pacatissimo mortuus est*. An ill chaunce happened to the king of Temor, or Teragh, which was that his house fell upon himself, and his familie upon Easter day. *Lymmikie* an earle[1] died a little. Alexander, the sonne of Meyleseolum, king of Scotland, *bona pacientia mortuus est*. The pledges of Desmond were slaine by Teilagh O'Connor, and these were Maeleaghlynn, the sonn of Cormac Mac Carty, king of Cashel; O'Cierneaic, of Aney;" [and] "O'Cuddihy, of the Ui-Cunnach Coambeallty. Ardgar, the sonn of mac Hugh O'Maeleaghlyn, who should be king of Ardagh, was slain by the people of Derry without the liberty of Colum Killy."—*Cod. Clarend.*, num. 49

[1] *Cro-Caeimlighin*: i. e. St. Kevin's house. This was the name of that building at Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow, now called St. Kevin's kitchen.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 427–432; and note under the year 1162, *infrà*.

nese co heglaiseacha, iar sneighesrad. Mac Maeleraéne, ápd peap leighinn aithrí Eireann déce i dCamlacta. Cuduiuy Ua Corcráin, airchinneach Cille Dalua déce. In quinto Id. [Idus] Decembris [Dec. 9] anno Domini [1126] a bauma orum pop in Dominico mop Opna Maeu iar na lan, exaip do ghnáth la Cailiu cosaibh Phádraice ipe eipeacmad Dhiarmada aip Árd o ua gnáth glan comlann eaip co pu[illegible] slogadh la Tuppealbach Ua Conchobair 7 la Tighearn Ua Ruaire hi Mhic, co po aéipgipep Murchad Ua Maeleachlainn, 7 do gabsat eprip eighinn pop Mhic. Maolpheadhmann, mac Donnchaid Ui Mhaoileachlainn, an eprap eighinn oilithe, do mapbadh la Domhnall mac Murchada Ui Mhaeleachlainn. Cpeach do chaeb Muipchertach Ua Cearbaill, eighinn nepsipe Phinnsaile i preapadh Oneac comp cappaic Phádpaicc Ua Maeleachlainn co pridh Mhic 7 bpir, co rucpsat Muipchertach leip, 7 nprog cumpid Phinnsaile, co pachaise aile Da mac Cheallaip Ui Cuinn do mapbad dDa Flaithbheapg i pailt do bun Dallain. Opuicc Ard Uaire 7 upoicc Ard cpoi do pcaoilead la cpeich Mhic. Piapn 7 an Fiolapunlaid, do mac Uaeilip Ui Cuinn do mapbad la Conchobap Ua i Flaithbheapg.

Anp Cpiopt, mile céd pice a pi[illegible] Aed Ua Mitean, eppcop Fipne do lecen. [lucc] Piann Ua Conaingín, aipchinneach Oaipe pui pe. hi decc. Mupenach Ua Cuilein, aipchinneach Cheanp, do mapbad le peaparb Mannó. Cuicéchap Ua Cleipis peap leighinn Cille Dapa. [Lucc] Fiollapiamuis, comapba Péicin 7 Mochtepa Ua Comne, pao Fiadhnaise i pincip 7 i mbpeitheamnap, 7 in Upo Pepsaine, décc iar naéipre eagaibe. Dainbleg Mac Leyn Pail 7 Peapp in Apo Macha, do jonsh la hIomap Ua nEicneacain do

[illegible] Faeldubh.—Now Fallagh, in the county of Dublin.

[illegible] The chronology of Archbishop[illegible]...." A. D. 1125. Quinto Idus Decembris, regula integre servata et sepulturis ecclesiasticis celebratis Archiepiscopus Nectanus Celsum, Archiepiscopatum, postquam per annos octavos triennio non minus exercuerat, commisit."—*Vita Malachiæ*, p. 309.

Ard-Gaillioch, i. e. the mouth of the River Delvey.

[illegible] The two sons of Ua Flaithbheartaigh.—This is a repetition. The Annals of Ulster record the following event under the year.

"A. D. 1125. The only son of the lord of Ireland was the church of Ardmach robbed in the time, which we record by Gillagh, the Canon of St. Patrick, being murdered in it on holidays and thirtie years before. Gillabrit O'Maeil was governed in Iregh Ailithe. Iraigh Ocharoige was, with great force, into Meath, and banished Murtagh O'Melaghlin out of his kingdome, soe that instead of one there were

died, as became an ecclesiastic, after a good life. Mac Maeleoduibh, chief lector of the west of Ireland, died at Tamlachta[a]. Cinedigh Ua Cenaing, airchinnech of Cill-Dalua, died. On the fifth of the Ides of January, which fell on Friday, the roof was raised on the great dormitory of Ard-Macha[b], after having been fully covered with shingles by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, one hundred and thirty years since it had a complete roof before. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Meath, and they deposed Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and placed three lords over Meath. Maelsechlainn, son of Domnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, the third lord of those, was slain by Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. On one occasion, as Muirchertach Ua Cearbhaill, lord of the south of Fearnmhagh, went upon a predatory excursion into the territory of the men of Breagha, Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, with the men of Meath and Breagha, opposed him: and Muirchertach was slain by him, and a party of the gentlemen of Fearnmhagh, with many others. The two sons of Aindrias Ua hEidhin were slain in treachery at Dun-Gaillamh[c]. The bridge of Ath-Luain and the bridge of Ath-Croich were destroyed by the men of Meath. Flann and Gillachabhach, the two sons of Aindrias Ua hEidhin, were slain by Conchobhar Ua Flaithbheartaigh.

The Age of Christ, 1126. Aedh Ua Modain, Bishop of Gleann-da-locha, died. Finn Ua Conaingen, airchinnech of Doire for a time, died. Muireadhach Ua Cuilinn, airchinnech of Cork, was killed by the Fearn-Manach. Conchobhar Ua Cinaigh, lector of Cill-dara, [died] Gillafinain, successor of Feichin, and Maelisa Ua Coinne, the most learned of the Irish in history, in judicature, and in the Ord-Padraig[d], died after good penance. The church called the Regles of Paul and Peter[e], at Ard-Macha, which had been

three kings of Meath, and whereof the third was slaine within three dayes and three nights after, by name Maelseghlin mac Donnell. Mortagh O'Caroll, king of south Fearmoy, went to prey upon the people of Breath, where they were mett with by Dermott O'Maelseghlyn, with his men of Meath, and the men of Bregh, whereon the said Murtagh was slain, and the prey rescued."—*Ord. Carmol.*, tom. iv.

[d] *The Ord-Padraig*:—i. e. the Order of St. Patrick. This is some ecclesiastical code of laws not now known to exist.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 71, 75, note [c].

[e] *The Regles of Paul and Peter*.—This was the church belonging to the abbey of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh. It is called "Basilica SS. Petri et Pauli" by Colgan, who translates this passage as follows:

seppeccon la Cellach, comarba Phatraice, an 12 Calainn Nouembir. Capsat mór Muman co na cimpall do loscadh. Cath mic Mic Murchadha i. mac Donnchadha, pí Laigen, do ecc. Slaughter by Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobair, of the race of Fiacha Fall Airt eliar, i Laighin uile mar péin le Choncobar. Tainic ona mar pin co cenn muntir Roy Cheapmaic Mic Carthaig, i co po loy a longpoir leo Sleib an Charcraig. Roy longpoir lay an pig i Leamain i Mhuimnechaibh i Laighnib co peil Iopgbe, i po aipsi peér ar an longpoir pin Ua Conaill, peé cé, go Mam mór, i go Fiacha Mapcap, peé co hairgeé Oirgiall, i po cuip ar Oirgiallaib in Ua nCapbaic, i cuz gialla Oirgiall leo chuip sin. Domnall Pian Ua Gadhra, eigeapna Ua nDiarmada, do dol ap an mac i preé hi nTig Chonaill. Capsa cétna imp i nGlinn i Scolmain, gup la heoin Ua Cheallaig comarba Pátraice, beé mi pop Eiginn i necmaing Apna Uiada ar pionnsa pi nEpenn, i oc ipail piaglu i pabaig i for cet cimp cuma i eglap. Cpeach mobile la Ruaidhri Ua Tuathail i nAipeiallaibh, comus cuipeacap piopa Aipeil i po lasset a tip, i po mebaiscan Ruaidhri i maipi leo.

Aon Epopt, mile céd pice a peachtmogat Fhallamhain Ua Maoilcéin, abb comarba Caipnig Cluana mic Nois, colaip Eipeann i oegeipe apnaib i oilemnaip Leite Cuinn, abb i muipe i pamhaipne Cpeann, déz. Maolmuipe Ua Foghlám mipi pacaipe, i ppip pinn Cibannpa. Conghalach, comarba Cuanáin,

A. D. 1128. Roma 3S. Petri et Pauli Apostolorum octavo per Romanum Urbis Archiepiscopum, consecrata est per S. Celsum Archiepiscopum Ardmachanum 12 Calend. Novemb."—*Tres Thaum.* p. 300.

Clabhan Cuile.—This, we think, was the name of a mountainous district near the town of Kilkenny. According to O'Heerin's topographical poem the territory of Clarbally or Derry which adjoines Urlingford, extended from Kilkenny to Sliabh gCuilbe.

Slew us.—This phrase is unknown to the Editor.

Ostmen Waterford.—Not Ostmen, but the city of Cork.

A great host of men.—The passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1128. Magna tunc temporis per totas Hibernias Pictorum facta est, et diuturnitas exosta est: ad quam sedandam S. Celsus Primas Ardmachanus a suo sede patrio usque ad ea tempora ultimi discordes Ortiagiae, ultimae comestiliana et regulus partis ejusdem Cloni et justitia generalis"—*Trias Thaum.* p. 300.

The Feathleds.—Now O'Toghey and Feely.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1128. Enna mac Ua Nerchan, king of Leinster, made a [illegible] An army by Teigh O'Cuinn into Leinster, and he had their pledges. O'Mayirney, King of Fermanagh, was made access of. Mayhea O'Conner, chiefe of the

erected by Imhar Ua hAedhagain, was consecrated by Cellach, successor of Patrick, on the 12th of the Calends of November. Cormeleann of Munster, with its Church, was burned. Enda, the son of Mac Murchadha (i. e. the son of Donnchadh), King of Leinster, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he gave the kingdom of Aitheachh and Leinster to his own son, Conchobhar; he afterwards proceeded [to the South], and defeated Cormac Mac Carthaigh, and burned his camp at Sliabh-an-Caillighe. The same king had a great encampment in Ormond, from Lammas till the festival of Brighit; and he plundered from that camp, on one occasion, Uí Fidhgheinti, and on another as far as Mount-Mic and to Gleann-Maghair, and another as far as the south of Ormaighe; and he made a slaughter of the Osraighi, together with Ua Curoy, and carried off the hostages of the Osraighi on that occasion. Domhnall Mac Ua Duibhdi, lord of Ui-Amhaighaidhe, was drowned, after he had plundered Tir-Conaill. A great storm of wind throughout Ireland in general, so that Cellach, successor of Patrick, was obliged to be for one month and a year absent from Ard-Macha, establishing peace among the men of Ireland, and promulgating rules and good customs in every district among the laity and the clergy. A treacherous prey was made by Ruaidhri Ua Tuathchiarain, in Ard-Macha; and the men of Airtheara overtook and slaughtered his people, and Ruaidhri himself was wounded by them.

The Age of Christ, 1127. Gilmaighri Ua Maeleoin, abbot [successor of] Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, fountain of the wisdom, the ornament, and magnificence of Leath-Chathail, [and] head of the prosperity and affluence of Ireland, died. Maelmaire Ua Cobhlain, noble priest and learned senior of Connaught:

Inch in Lecknavie and judgments, and in St. Patrick's Order, after great penitence in Christ, quieted. Great Order of Mumhain, with its church, burnt. Feidhlimidh O Duvda drowned after making a prey in Tirconnell. A mighty [scarcity] throughout Ireland, and [the] "gave the kingdom of Dublin and Leinster to his son, Connor. A great tempest of wars in Ireland, that the Coarb of St. Patrick was forced to be a year and a month from Ardmagh, [seeking] peace between brothers, and warning" "laws, teaching] "good rules and manners to laity and clergy. A stealing army by Leary O'Tarpiner, into the east, and the bottom met them, and had their slaughter, and beheaded Muiredhach O'Cuilen, Archdeacon of Cloghor, killed by Ferguscagh. The breaking of the reliques [and] relics the relics of Christ-church [of Dublin and Fhol. made by Hugh O'Hagan, was consecrated by Kellach, Coarb of Patrick, on the xii. Kal. of November. An army by Dalaigh O'Connor into Desmond, but he vested Glenmayr, and brought many cows." —Ann. Clarend., num. 49.

7 Fogla Chiapan Ua Rona, arpéndeach Cenga, [héc]. Ballacmgaill Ua Toscail, comarba Ciarán, do marbad lár na Feprannaib. Maelbrigde Ua Popannan arpéndeach Opca pnata. Maelbrigde Ua Comasa arpéndeach Opca Tpea.[1] Domnall Dall Ua Mapthana, arpéscop Laigin, déc. Mac Conchmaig Ua Maelchipm, arpéndeach Rop Cré, do marbad lá hElib. Scaip Cholam Chille do theic do Ghallaib Ára cliar leó i mbpuinn, 7 honocal dopimp i cenn mip dia éis. Ballacpoip Ua hEicnig, rizdamna Pep Manach 7 Apgiall, do écc i cClocaip mac nDuinnse iap naithpiz rozaire. Cearball Mac Paolán do marbad la hUlt Failze pop lár Cille Cúa co napmig do anpaobaib 7 maith eile amaille pip. Slóigid la Toippdelbach Ua nConchobuip do dul i nUi Fip co Loch Cpeacht imp Muman, co po cuip Cathmac la Uaipp mop, 7 go po poimn Muman i nepi, 7 uabapt tpuca gall a Muman. Donnchad, mac Mic Caipthinn, do tomapbadh iapum i nConnacaib co pfich céd immaille pip lá Cathmac Mág Carpáin, iap nzabail apa ubpip, 7 pip Muman do iompó an Thoippdelbach. Mag Coilnech Thoippdelbaig Ui Chonchobaip méapc an céd leapcap an Loch nDepg depe, zup po páraig ceannzap Muman. Cetpap do éolduc pop pannpze i Connactaib, 7 pip Muman, 7 pacpap Connacaig buaid an éachtaighe hipm. Cat eitip Ulltaib hunsein i nzopcpaean da pig Ulad i. Cleo Ua Mailpuinn, 7 Niall, mac Duinnsléibe Ui Gochain, 7 an Ulat im

[1] Cenga ... otherwise written Cenpe. ... a Cenn, in the barony of Kilmain, and county of Mayo, where St. Feichin erected a monastery in the seventh century.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 206.

Ard Trea: i. e. the Church of Trea. Now Ardtrea, near Lough Neagh, in the barony of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry. See preface to O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, and Colgan's *Trias Thaum.* p. 183, the virgin St. Trea, or Treasa, the daughter of Corbmac, son of Eochaidh, son of Colla Cais, was venerated here on the 3rd of August.

Domhnall Dall Ua Mochaidha.... This name now be anglicised Blind Daniel Murphy.

He drew Cormac to Leamhan.... This Cormac is usually called a king-bishop.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 302–305, where the position is discussed as to whether he was bishop as well as king of Cashel.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1127. An army by Leigh Ó Conchobair into Desmond, that he wasted Corkmoy in Munster, and brought all the pledges of Munster. The Easterns" [Aurthera Orientales, i. e. inhabitants of Orior.—Ed.] "took Tyrlim of the Mac Synnachs" [recte, took the house of Flann Mac Sinnaigh] "in Tryan Saxan" [as Armagh] "upon Nagnan Mac Kerye, in Shrewtyde, and beheaded him. A battle between Ulstermen themselves, where both their kings, Neil mac Duntleve, and Eochy Mac Mahon, were slain in the yarowre" [? prochpa, recte, in the heat of

Conghaich, successor of Ciaran; Gillachiarain Ua Riein, archinneach of Cuprá, [died]. Gillarbuidhghaill Ua Tusthail, successor of Cainnighin, was killed by the Fortuatha. Mac Brighide Ua Forannain, archinneach of Ard-sratha; Mac Imgheide Ua Cinaetha, archinneach of Ard-Tres; and Dominull Dall Ua Murchadha, chief sage of Leinster, died. Mac Conmaighi Ua Maelguirm, archinneach of Rosd'ee, was killed by the Eli. The shrine of Colum-Cille was carried off into captivity by the foreigners of Ath-Cliath, and was restored again to its house at the end of a month. Gillachrist Ua hEignigh, lord of Feara-Manach and Airghialla, died at Ochar-mor-Daimhine, after good penance. Cerdhbuth Mac Faelain was killed by the Ui-Faelghe, in the middle of Ulidia, with some of his servants and chieftains along with him. An army was led by Toirdhelbhach Ua Conchobhair, by sea and land, until he reached Corcach mor, in Munster; and he drove Cormac to Li-mor, and divided Munster into three parts and he carried off thirty hostages from Munster. Donnchadh, the son of Mac Carthaigh, was afterwards expelled into Connaught, with two thousand along with him, by Cormac Mac Carthaigh, after returning from his pilgrimage; and the men of Munster turned again to Toirdhelbhach. The great fleet of Toirdhelbhach Ua Conchobhair, consisting of one hundred and ninety vessels upon Loch Deirgdhirc; and he devastated the adjoining territories of Munster. The fight of two fleets at sea, namely, the Connaughtmen and the men of Munster; and the Connaughtmen gained the victory in that battle. A battle between the Ulidians themselves, in which two Kings of Ulidia were slain, namely, Aedh Ua Mathghamhna, and Niall, son of Donnslebhe Ua hEidhnidhin; and a slaughter was made of the Ulidians along

the midst; [and] the daughter of Donn[slebhe] died at Mount Hope. Gillachrist Ua Flannagain, King of Fermanagh, and archbishop of Ard-sratha, died at Clonmacnois after the penance. The men of Munster and Leinster revolted against Murtough O'Connor, having no respect to their pledges, and his son deposed by Leinster and Gall-Gaedhil through undertaking of Donnell Ua Faelan, king of Ely. Carroll Ua Faelan, and the daughter of Edgar's son, by the O'Faelas" [spoil], and he was also deposed by the Leinstermen and the Gaills, who elected another king over them, namely, Dermot, the son of Mac Faelain. Constantine, the son of Mac Faelain, and a slaughter of the Ui-Faelain about him, [all] by the Ui-Faelghe, "within Kildare, following the archbishop of St. Peter's. Tailtiu. Murtough O'Melaghlain, comharba, died. Maghnus O'Flannagan, Archimandrite of Ardsratha; Maylisa O'Kiorda, Archimandrite of Ardtres, in good penitence, mother of Gilbride O'Maylonn, Coarb of Bystan of Camus-Bois, the best of all Irishwomen of the churches of Ireland, in Christ's quarter."—Cod. Clarend., nos. 49.

maille ppiu. Maelsechlainn Ua Maeilsechlainn co airdrecht, 7 Domnall a mac do gabail a rioghe. Domnall co aidhche do dol do'n tsaer, 7 Diarmaid Ua Maeilsechlainn do gabail a rioghe.

Aoir Christ, mile cet bliadhain a hocht. Muirgis Ua Riagain, comarba Iarlaithe Tuama na gCaindel ppi pu. Ioseph i nInis Ui Fhloinn. Cormac Ua Beoelegain, abb Cluana, do écc. Fhlaithbertach Ua Cassin, comarba Caindigh, do marbadh i nGlionn da Loch la Laighnibh. Fhlaithrumnn Praeceptor Scotorum, comarba Senaigh Cluana Coirpthi, Ua Innsain, comarba Ciaráin Ruis Cre, Mac Riabhaigh Ua Beollachain, comarba Mochuda, Fiolla Chriosd mac Fhlaithnuidh Ui Ogmain, saoi meisech Cuirca, Cormacach Ua Cassin, saoi meisech Ciarraighe Luachra, Fiolla an Comhneidh mac Mic Cuirc, easpuig Abhann Cluana mic Nois, ppi pe, 7 pinzaine, annsbaigh Corcumruadh, i dec. Cormacach, mac Goire mic Uaimpléibe, ri Ulad, do marbhadh. Fer Muige Itha, i Domnall Ua nFoirtcheasbaig, do gabail exe pop Fhiadach Ua Gadhapa pop eiccinn Fhi Manac, 7 a curam leó co cpannaig co hInnsi Fhlainnain h ua pappan. Maonus Ua Fhipgail pui marcpluaig Con slaip mic meic Lochlainn pop muicpluaig Tigheapnain Ui Ruairc i cenannas Ua Ciarain, eicsire Cairpre, 7 Cathal Ua Raghallig, decain. Ua Maeilbrighde, aite Aoda Ui Dubhda, eicsire Ua nAmalgaidh, 7 i mbeatha ele annaile ppiu a aoisgal i nis Fhlannacain. Cpeachpluaigh la Conchobar mac mic Lochlainn, eicsire Cheneoil Eogain, 7 la Dál nAraidhe, 7 la hOpgiallaibh i Mag Cobha, co cenaigar siabla Ua nEachdach. Tiazain apide co hOipir Mide, 7 co pfuil bpeag, 7 po pazaibpioe bpeam da tiaomap ann. Cpeachpluaigh la Tairpdelbaé Ua Conchobair hAilgigh, co pop cpioc co nap, uap po cuiceill Laigen iomh ppi pairpeac co pdir co hAr Cliar. Ar dul eiliugh ipin cpeachp Ui Fiadha, eicsire Luigne, 7 ro hoipe de cen mo éapann. Mesh mbliadhain go deredh da Cheallac, com-

[1] *Inis an-Ghaill*; i.e. the island of the Foreigner, now Inishcaill, or Inchagoille, an island in Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway, situated nearly midway between Oughterard and Cong, and belonging to Cong parish.—See O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 73, and Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 191, 192.

[2] *Ua Gamhnaighidh*.—Now O'Gormley, and more generally Gormley, without the prefix Ua or O'.

[3] *Cathal Ua Raghallaigh*.—This name would now be anglicised Cahill or Charles O'Reilly.

[4] *Aedh Ua Dubhda, Lord of Ui-Amhalgaidh*: anglice Hugh O'Dowda, lord of Tirawley.

[5] *In name of Patrick's protection*.—The four

with them. Maeleoeklainn Ua Maeleoeklainn was deposed, and Domhnall, his son, assumed his place. Domhnall was deposed at the end of a month, and Diarmaid Ua Maeleoeklainn assumed his place.

The Age of Christ, 1128. Maelgheas O'Nuw, successor of Iarlath at Tuaim-da-ghualann for a time, died on Inis-an-Gheill[a]. Conaing Ua Deglenghinn, Abbot of Cearnanus, died. Giliaphadraig Ua Cathail, successor of Caemhghin, was killed at Gleann-da-locha by the Leinstermen. Gilleruiahthetrueh Mac Seolaighe, successor of Bearach of Cluain-coirpthe; Ua Baiscne, successor of Cronan of Ros-Ore; Mac-Maras Ua Beathaehain, successor of Mochuda; Giliachtarn, son of Giliadhuh Ua Deaeha, archimaech of Conga; Conaeidigh Ua Conghail, archimaech of Lis-aeidheadh at Cluain-mic-Nois; Gilla-an-choimdidhedh, son of Mac Oirm, Tanaisabbot of Cluain-mic-Nois for a time; and Fingen, anaehora of Corcamhruadh, died. Coimeodigh, son of Aedh Mac Duinnsleibi, King of Offaly, was killed. The men of Meath, with Domhnall Ua Gormleaghaidh[b], forcibly entered a house upon Fearn Ua Duibhdara, lord of Fears-Manach; and slew him and a party of the chiefs of Fears-Manach along with him. The battle of Ath-Fhirdiadh was gained by the cavalry of Conchobhar, the son of Mac Lochlainn, over the cavalry of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, where Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre; Cathal Ua Baghaillgh[c], Sarvis Ua Maelbrighde; the son of Aedh Ua Dubhdia, lord of Ui Amhalghaidhe[d]; and many others along with them, were slain, in revenge of [the violation] Patrick's protection[e]. A plundering army was led by Conchobhar, the son of Mac Lochlainn, lord of Cinel-Eoghain; by the Dal-Araidhe, and the Airghialla, into Magh-Cobha; and they carried off the hostages of the Ui-Eathach. They proceeded from thence to East Meath and to the Fears-Breagh, and left some of their people there. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Leinster, which he plundered far and wide, for he went round Leinster along by the sea, until he arrived at Ath-cliath. On this expedition Ua Gadhra, lord of Luighne[f], was slain, and many others besides him. A year's peace was made by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, between the Connaughtmen and the men

Masters have, perhaps unreasonably, omitted to notice a sacrilegious attack made in this year by Tighearnan O'Ruairc upon the successor of St. Patrick.—See it supplied from the Annals of Ulster, at 1030, 1031, supra.

[b] Ua Gadhra, lord of Luighne.—The name would now be written, in English, O'Gara, and of Leyny.

agus Fearghus eag Connachtaibh i gcath Uladh. Taidhg, mgh Muircheartaigh Ui Mhaoilsheachlainn, lán Tighearnachais Ui Chonchobair, déc. Domhnall mac an Phailpéin mic Uilc Uaillechain, comharba Iaruamghe Ciaráin, do mharbadh dála Mochaoi. Muircheartach Ua Cearbhaill i gCeapmaigh, i bpeacaibh an eag, i Lúghmadh, do guiceadh dhó, i gcéadaibh dibraidh la Conall mac Muiredhaigh, i la gcath Fidhmaighe. Maghnus mac Uilc Eochaidh, eaglasa Cheneil nEogain, an euaipeasbuic, do mharbadh la Cenel Conaill, la Cenel Maeain.

Gofraidh Ua Cearbhaill, saoi faxair Gaidhelge Ghalam Gallda, Diarmaid Mungharbh, ri Laighen, Flann, i Ua Diarmada, comharba Chonain Iomdha Cpé, déc. Tuaiscert Ghalam Uile, i Cill mic Nenain, do gabáil dUa Tuathail, ri Gall Atha Cliath, mic Amlaibh Ui Ottmaill, i a laighean gan. Caemhlach eaglasa la Cenel nEogain, Maghnus, i monaig Comhdhain. Maghnus sin, do marbadh, gu cionn faire, la Cheneil eConaill i Ulla Fearmeatach, i la Cenel Maeain, i Conchobur, do progan iomdha. Niocgamain, mac Muircheartaig Ui Bhriain, déc. Flann Ua Cealladh, eaglasa Fearna mbreg, i Muircheartach Ua Conchadha, progamna Ua nFeilge, do marbadh do gheibh Fearnaige. Niall Ua Cathasaigh, eaglasa Ua Fiachrach Aidhne thuaidh, do marbadh la hUibh Ceinnsiolaigh. Flaithnia puipe hUa hEidhin, comarbá Conaill Feapnaigh, do lorcaibh, i crix a aicsiam, i Cip Maine, i mediaibh. Cathán Ua Cuam

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[1] *Mac Uilleagan*.—Donn Mac Gwilehan, and Gwilehan, without the *Mac*. See *Duke and Genealogies of the Scots*, p. 11, and view p. 1[illegible] p. 1[illegible]. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year.

[2] A. D. 1123. *Fergus, i.e. the Homerous one*. The son of Magnus Barefoot, who was the King of Dalriada, Duke of Deveania, and he was slain by them, and a number of the great men of Dalriada, [illegible] Gillabrighde, Gillacrist Mac Gillabrighde, killed by the O'Morgans in the middle of Gaeldealgh. As mentioned by the Four Masters of Colm Mac Loughlin by the lieutenants of Tiernan O'Rourke, whose foster-father, Cuar of Cashey, and Cathal O'Roughly, and Patrick O'Muirhirtile, and Hugh O'Mundy, [illegible] of the Cambles, and John [illegible]. Kinsella of Ui Briuin Seola, and of Ui Fiachrach Aidhne thuaidh, and of Ui Amalgaidh. A more Elder son, that deserved the crown of all Ireland, both spiritual and temporall, that [illegible] was [illegible] of Ireland, [illegible] murdered by Tiernan O'Rourke, and the O'Briens. The heart of Patrick, with his company, was carried and part of them killed, and one of his own clergy among them. The duel that came of the evill act [of] "that there is no mercy [in] "in Ireland for an thousand a mirill this evill deed be revenged by God and man. The thousand years to the Death of Patrick is all one and to fulfower God" [from Christ, or the Lord], "to God" [from the Lord, or Christ], "world was of the Gospell, "you are guard

of Munster. Tailltin, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Aird. Domhnall, son of Gillaisa, son of Mac Fithchuine, chief of Muinntir-Cinnaith, was slain by Ua Madadhain. A great predatory excursion was committed by the Connaughtmen in Fearnmhagh, and they plundered the country and [the monastery of] Lughmhadh; and numbers of them were slain by Cuduilli, son of Mac Seannain, and the men of Fearcumhagh. Maghnus, the son of Mac Lochlainn lord of Cinel-Eoghain and of the North, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill and the Cinel-Moain.

The Age of Christ, 1120. Muirbheartach Ua Flannain, archdeacon of Lismore; Gillaodhrain Ua Ceallaigh, noble priest of Doire-mhic-Cholmain-Chille; Mac Maeleagh, lector of Fearna, and Ua Diarmada, successor of Comhan of Roscrea, died. The house of Colum-Cille at Cill-mic-Nenain[a] was [forcibly] taken by Ua Tuathail, from Aodh, son of Cathbharr Ua Domhnaill, and it was burned over him. A change of lords by the Cinel-Eoghain, namely, Maghnus in the place of Conchobhar; but Maghnus was slain, before the expiration of three months, by the Cinel-Conaill, O'Gormleadhaigh, and the Cinel-Moain; and Conchobhar was again set up as king. Maelghlunnaigh, son of Muirchertach Ua Briain, died. Brian Ua Ceallaigh, lord of the men of Breagha, and Muircheartach Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Ui-Failghe, were killed by the men of Fearnmhagh. Niall Ua Crichain, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ardcreatha, was killed by the Ui-Conceidhe[b]. Gillachrist Ua hUidhrin, chief of Cinel-Fearadhaigh, was betrayed by treachery, in the house of his fosterage, in Tir-

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me aperte, et quæ ei [illegible] perait aperte eum qui me vidit." An army by Tiltagh O'Conor into Leinster, to Wicklow [recte, Loch Garman, i.e. Wexford], [from thence about Leinster to Dublin, and preied many that way, and from Dublin to his house. The demain of that is to Tiernan O'Roirk. An army by Negus and the men of Fermoy to Tirbrein, and it made great havock. Tiernan, with I-Briuin and many others, overtooke them at Ardy, where they gave battle, and Tiernan and his I-Briuin were put to flight, and three or four hundred of them were, as a beginning, killed through Patrick. An army by Conhour O'Loghlin, and Irene and Delacy, and Airgiall, into Meaves, and they brought hostages from I-Kelva. They tourned then upon their left hand to Firbrea, and left some of their men there, and comitted wickedness before that noble man, viz. the burninge of Trim, with the churches, and many wemen and in it. And in private place [illegible] Romanus were embellawered. Peace for a yeare, and a battle gave by the Coarb of Patricke, between Connaught and Mounster." —*Cod Clarend.* fasc. 49.

[a] *Cill mic-Nenain*; i.e. church of the son of Nenan, now Kilmacnenan in the county of Donegal.

[b] *The Ui-Conceidhe*, i.e. the inhabitants of the territory now the barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh.

do bénam,[1] 7 an oproéeac do éogbail la Toippdealbaé Ua Conchobair i gainrad na bliadna ro i ramhra an tapra. Airéip in daimliag mor hi Cluain mic Nois do forcongra, 7 peace co dtucc ainze a Cappacan rempaill Solmain cuccu o Hibernia[2] anfainn nar Domnaill, Cuinn Connchadha mic Flainn, 7 an cpi peace cag Toippdealbaé Ua Conchobair i bliadna aipeoir, 7 coman aipeoir co cenn ón cuaiph, 7 coin ga nap, 7 cona hUi Rosa, gap Aman, 7 cuilenn aipeoir co ppainmnib óip pop cona éipe ó inzeim Ruanaip Ui Concobair, 7 coman aipeoir Cellaig, comarba Paicpinnc. Ciapán dan ó pugaine cec pi ailiphuccaib iapam. Ceallach, comarba Phaicpinc, mac oize, 7 anmcapa puy, uiperp Copcai, acuicfin pe paipenzpur Zoill, 7 Zaoiul luaié, 7 clepiz Cpeann, iap noimeno eppcop, pacapc, 7 aoi a zaéa zpaio apéiha, iap ccoppcaib cu rempaill, 7 peilgin monna, uip ecconacail péo 7 mancne, iap aiphil pagla 7 poiber ap éaé erip cuaiz, 7 eccluip, iap mbiéhaio oorrip, epnaizéip, 7 celebapcaib, ap ppecnaiéib, iap noizeab iap naemzhe cuéi naiz, 7 pann a pianar co cum mine in Apo Pacpinnc ipin Mumain an cen la hApril

[1] *To be made*.....Nota. Fermanagh.

[2] *The silver of the great church of Cluain mac Nois*.—This passage is given in Connell Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1129. The great silver of Clonvicknois was robbed this year, and many jewells extraordinarily taken from thence, viz., Keerraghan of Solloman's Temple, which King Moylseaghlyn bequeathed to that church; the staff cupp of Donnagh mac Flyn; the three jewells that King Terlagh gave to that church, viz., a cupp of silver, a gault Crosse, and another jewell; a silver chesse, marked with the stamp of the crosspatt of Roase O Connerr; and a cupp of silver, which Cealagh primate of Armagh, bequeathed the church. The clergy of Clone made earnest prayers to God and St. Keeran to be a means for the restitution of the party that took away the said jewells."

[3] *Ceallach*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1129. S. Celsus Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus, coronatus Europæ Primas, in Hibernia defunctus, et mortis cujus celebris Britannia et extera gentes. Clero et populo Hiberniæ cum contenti post multos cruentos Episcopos, Presbyteros, et diversorum graduum Ordines; post multos Bardos, Scriptores, et Canonicos calamitatis; post multos et magnos commotiones et pugnationes; post populos mortuos Clero, et patris populo prescriptos: post tam in jejuniis, orationibus, peregrinationibus, missarum celebrationes et id genus aliis piis actis officiis exercitatus; sexennalis Institutus et Extremæ Unctionis premunitus, anno ætatis suæ quinquagesimo, in Novembr. Idibus Ardbetrum dicto gaitium sede recondit, prima die Aprilis. Cujus verò corpus Iona quarta sequenti sactum est lumulo S. Mochuda in sepulturam. Jona spiritus testamentum: Hiberniæ quinta sequenti, cum jejunio, humilia, et cantore in Sanctuario Episcopatus vulgo appellato, hactenus sepultum est. In quo vas bearm in sede Ardmachana sufficiunt (vel invenerunt) Mortuarium, cui Mortuis

Manach'. The castle of Ath-Luain and the bridge were erected by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair in the summer of this year, i.e. the summer of the drought. The altar of the great church of Cluain-mic-Nois[1] was robbed, and jewels were carried off from thence, namely, the carracan [model] of Solomon's Temple which had been presented by Maelseachlainn son of Domhnall; the Cuilin [Cuimin] of Donnchadh, son of Flann; and the three jewels which Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair had presented, i.e. a silver goblet, a silver cup with a gold cross over it, and a drinking-horn with gold; the drinking-horn of Ua Riada, King of Ardsratha; a silver chalice, with a burnishing of gold upon it, with an engraving by the daughter of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair; and the silver cup of Ceallach, successor of Patrick. But Ciaran, from whom they were stolen, afterwards revealed them. Ceallach[2] successor of Patrick, a man of purity, and Archbishop of the west of Europe, the only head whom the foreigners and Irish of Ireland, both laity and clergy, obeyed; after having ordained bishops, priests, and persons of every degree, after having consecrated many churches and cemeteries; after having bestowed jewels and wealth; after having established rules and good morals among all, both laity and clergy, after having spent a life of fasting, prayer, and unceasing celebration; after unction and good penance resigned his spirit to heaven, at Ard-Padraig, in Munster, on

Annals of Tigernach, pp. 390, 391.

[1] An. 1124. Clonmacnoise.

[2] A.D. 1124. Malachias O'Kirkyghen, Archbishop of Armagh [died] "Gilmachoose O'Dwne, prior of Lysmore, [and] Finn Lyn, a famous learned man, ... Lough Key, near Tomregan, county Londonderry.—Ed.]" Kellagh, Chief Patrick, chief and Archbishop of the west of Europe, and the only pleasinge" [to] both [the] Irish [and] Danes, "by and besyde, sovereignties" [i.e. reckoning] "two sees, priest and all degrees, and after consecrating of churches and churchyardes many, and bestowinge of jewells and goods, and givinge good rules and manners to all spirituall and temporall, undinge a life in fastinge and prayer, continent and penance, he gave up his spirit into the bosom of angells and archangells, at Ardpatricke, a Monastrie in the Est. of Aprill, and in the 12th yeare of his abbotship, and in the 80th yeare of his age. His body was eard the 3rd of Aprill to Armagh according to his will, and was caryed" [asked] "with Nelows, hymnes, and canticks, and buried in the Bishop's buriall, in Fest. Nos. April. the fifth day. Murtagh mac Donell chosen in Patrick's Cearbhig in Nat. Apri. The house of Commaill, at Killuicowan, taken by O'Farkeart upon Hugh mac Cathbair O'Donell, and" [the car] "burnt by him. The castle of Athlone made by Turlogh O'Conor. Gilchrist Mac Clery, chief of Kindred-Feregh, burnt in his footner's house, in Fermanagh, northwestly. Neil O'Kirghen, king of the Firbrosh of Ardersha, killed by the Kennedyes."—*Cod. Clarend.*, num. 49.

coa luam do rompad ym cuccoccmus blaonm a dorp. Rugus ypa a copp ma aonocal ype cuccoom ap ceno go Lap-mop. Uic bua do pep a cconna buaesa, 7 po ppocaib co pyalaib, 7 ronaib, 7 caperoib, 7 po hamsech co honopach i mdun na n-epeap Dia Dapmaca apaidpach. Mupchad mac Domnaill, raopam ni h-eomuphup Paccpaice uppan.

Uas Opbpi, mic ean eppocha. Sopt Chdam Chille cona reamplaib, 7 mmaoib do lopccach. Cochaim Ua Maelpuanaid, pioghaine Uladh, do mapbad. Cumpe Ua Concobaip, eppcop Ua nPailge, do ec. Fhoilt Cuchdam mic meic Odpgaile, eppcop Ua nEpnaide Cuchdam do mapbad la a bpaicpib. Dunmaee Ua Pdlamain, caoiseo Cloinne Muiresc, 7 Fhlaithbeapcach (i. Fhdlaperpaice) Ua hEipeapcaig, oilam lapcaip Mide i pdiseir, decc. Seaan Cleipeach mc Uaig ap-pilipinan pop Shaillsh Cuinnig rap in rsonn no Fhailcemgam. Foillcomgan pdigi in mdpchaip i nDuncleamha hdgam la pis Muman, rap a faighide la Conchobap Ua mbpiain. Ro pig ppe an Foillcomgan pam Cepoc, Lisi mop, 7 Pepeldnge do dol cap muip. In long i paighed iomp. 11 paighen gaoi peoiri, 7 pa peidir na longa dib apdenam. Oenbhp co ap co poican Ciapan an long i rcpaillad pop ceacr rempi, 7 no pacpom ma coiq cuaib ppi bdi co nacé Ciapan co no hdicill do pepcain ga a longe ma rcpaillad. Ro gabsam ppi cuam Dé 7 Ciapdin ym Mongán la hUa Laidhain i Conchobap, mac Domnaill, 7 la cuaipcepe Epeam na Ulltach. Ro cuaidhpeer Uam i dedaipe cuile noib. O po cuaipcepcpi céd dec pmle ocd pecip comuplac anime keapac. Ro mebaid pop Ulltaib pocomh, 7 po léic a ap na God Ua Lemgnig eppcop Dal nAppaide, na Fhlaithpecpac mac Ui Aipmig, eppcop Dhdl mBuinne, na Dnbpaidhe mac Upcdin,

[1134.

[illegible] was the son of Murchertach, son of Loughlach, son of Domhnall, son of Loughlach, chief of Ui Failghe, who was slain at the battle of Clontarf, A.D. 1014.

Farrand Ua Flannabhra, &c.—A. D. 1130. Gilmore O'Flannagan, chieftain of Kivoodagh, and Gall Gwaire, otherwise named Gallogloch, chief poet of West Meath, died.—Ann. Ulst.

Brighid ni Chleirchin, &c.—This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

"A. D. 1130. The jewells that were stolen from out the church of Clonvicknose, were found with one Gillecregan, a Dane of Limerick. The said Gillecregan was apprehended by Connor O'Brien, and by him delivered over to the people of Clonvicknose, who at the time of his arraignment, confessed openly that he was at Cork, Limrick, and Waterford, expecting for wind to goe over sea with the said jewells, all the other passengers and shipps passed with good gales of wynde out of the said havens, save only Gillecregan, who said as some as he was aboard a ship bound any ship he saw he knew

the first day of April, on Monday precisely, in the fiftieth year of his age. His body was conveyed for interment, on the Wednesday following, to Lismore-Mochuda, in accordance with his own will; it was waked with psalms, hymns, and canticles, and interred with honour in the tomb of the bishops, on the Thursday following. Muirchearach, son of Dominall, was appointed to the successorship of Patrick afterwards.

The Age of Christ, 1130. Sord-Cholaim-Chille, with its churches and relics, was burned. Lochlann Ua Maelruanaidh, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed. Cuaithe Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ua-Failghe, died. Gillacuisiann, grandson of Dunghaile, lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, was killed by his brethren. Imarnach Ua Follamhain, chief of Clann-Colach; and Goll-Cluana, i. e. Gillaphadraig Ua n-Arrow hraigh, chief of West Meath in poetry, died. The jewels of Cluain-mic-Nois[a] were revealed against the foreigners of Lunnuireach, they having been stolen by Gillacomhgain. Gillacomhgain himself was hanged at the fort of Cluain-Bhreain, by the King of Munster, he having been delivered up by Conchobhar Ua Briain. This Gillacomhgain sought Cuireach, Le-mor, and Port-Lairge, to proceed over sea, but no ship into which he entered found a wind to sail, while all the other ships did [get favourable wind]. This was no wonder, indeed, for Ciaran used to stop every ship in which he attempted to escape; and he said in his confessions at his death, that he used to see Ciaran, with his crozier, stopping every ship into which he went. The name of God and Ciaran was magnified by this. An army was led by Ua Lochlainn into Ulidia. The Ulidians assembled to give them battle. When they approached each other, a fierce battle was fought between them. The Ulidians were finally defeated and slaughtered, together with Aedh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe; Gillaphadraig Mac Searraigh, lord of Dal-Buinne[b]; Dubhtaibhche Mac Artain; and

ran, with his staff, or Bachall, return the ship back again until he was so taken. This would be confessed at the time of the putting of him to death by the next family."

[a] *Cluain-Bhreain*; i. e. the Fort of Brian's Lawn or Meadow, now anglicè Clonbrien, a townland in the parish of Athlone, near Bruff, in the county of Limerick.—See the Ordnance Survey of that county, sheet 39.

[b] *Dal-Buinne*; i. e. the race of Buinne, son of Fergus Mac Roich, King of Ulster. This was the name of a tuaithe or Colgan's time. It embraced a tract of country lying on either side of the River Logan, from Seycon's Bridge, near Moira, in the county of Down, to Drum Bridge, near Belfast.—See Colgan's *Trias Th.*, pp. 182, 183; and Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 44, 233.

co ropong mle cen no cúr poib, 7 nnpic an cip co haipéb na hUpna eap ruar 7 all, 7 cucpar mle co hiaic, 7 dáile no buaib, 7 beacaib. Tucsaic marc Uma ime co hÁpd Macha i commaí Chonchobair co mbúpaer peib, 7 cuab laiche, 7 co ppoccaibpet gailla leip. Longpy la Toippdelbach Ua Conchobair co puccic co Topaic, 7 po aipec Rop aigill. Comppi eile cuc leip i nDiptmúmain, 7 po aipec Dnúim mic, 7 imp map. Cachaoipeach pia Eaghan Ua Pinne 7 pia nUi Opcain i Sleib Fuaip pop pliab Mar, no i ropcóip Dapmaic Ua Maoilchlapa, pi Típe, 7 Onbaib, mic Uilc Sinain, eaghna Fuilbig, 7 Oenap Ua Cachaoilliam, eaghna Ui Laeghaipe, mic Uilc Fuilbupbpaing, eaghna aopcaipe apbh, 7 apoile aile aip aipiuip. Mecc mop ap na huilib, epeamaib eap cach, laeghaib, 7 abluib.

Cath Opoma mile cen eolcha a hiam. Maolsnéa Ua Baighill, apdepscop Cuil, 7 Ainpcipeach Ua Maoleuccay, comapba Caiplenn, beac i nÁpd Macha an epcop la nOuibdep. Dubdábeng, ingen Ruaipi na Sinelhaim Ui Chonchobuip bfi eighfin Laighen dec. Opeachtgaisse la Toippdelbach Ua Conchobuip, 7 la cóigeo Connacc i Mumain, co no aipeceper Ui Conaill Gabpa. Slucsead la Concobap Ua mBpiain 7 la ppiuth Mumian i Connaib, 7 po gabpat a nsaill. Locap ingen i Mide, 7 po aipgle inp Loch Semdzse. Comaince a mapcpluaig, 7 mapcluaz Connacc. Spaomeis 7 an mapcpluag Connacc, 7 epcap mac Concobaip Ui Concobaip ion cap pin, 7 an Pinnana Ua Capaig i nDairi Connacc. Slogh la Concobap

Aird.—*i.e.* Ard-Uladh, now the Ards, in the west of the county of Down.

Fore.—*i.e.* Fory Island, off the north coast of the county of Donegal.

Ui Breifi.—This name is still preserved, and is applied to the north-western portion of the parish of Moygh, barony of Kilmactranny, and county of Donegal, mentioned, under A. D. 1588, p. 417, *supra*.

Inis Fer.—This is the ancient and present Irish name of the island of Valencia, in the barony of Iveragh, and county of Kerry.—See *Feilire na n-Gedh*, p. 17, note.

Inis mac Nessa, the Great Island, now the city of Cork, otherwise called Inis-na-Corra-Finnlaigh.

Sliabh Guaire.—A mountainous district in the barony of Clanlo, co. Sligo.—See note under A. D. 1582, p. 11, *supra*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1130. Swords, with the church, and many relyques, burnt. Cnaithe O'Connor, king of Fidhly, eastwise.—Aedh mac Senaig, king of Galenga, blessed Kinelwa, king of Leyghtir, and a number of his good men killed by the men of Breifny, at Slewgary. A battle betweene Scotymen and the men of Meath, wherein a

many others besides them; and they plundered the country as far as the west of Ard. both lay and ecclesiastical property, and they carried off a thousand prisoners, and many thousand cows and horses. The chief men of Ulidia, with their lords, afterwards came to Ard-Macha, to meet Conchobhar; and they made peace, and took mutual oaths, and they left hostages with him. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair proceeded with a fleet as far as Torach[1], and plundered Ros Goill[a]. He brought another fleet to Desmond, and plundered all Dartraighe and Inis-mor[2]. A battle was gained at Sliabh Gamh[3] by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin, over the men of Meath, wherein were slain Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair; Amhlaeibh, son of Mac Seamain, lord of Oirbsiorra; Orngus Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Ui-Laeghaire; the son of Mac Gillafinnterraigh, lord of south Breagha, and others not enumerated. Great frost upon all trees, both nuts, acorns, and apples.

The Annals of Clarus, 1131. Maelisa Ua Foghluidha[4], Archbishop of Cashel, [died]; and Muirchertach Ua Maeleachlainn, successor of Comhghall, died at Ard-Macha on the third day of October. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Ruaidhri na Sogha Buidhe Ua Conchobhair, lady of Luighne, died. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and the people of the province of Connaught, into Munster; and they plundered Ui-Conaill-Gabhra. An army was led by Conchobhar Ua Briain and the men of Munster into Leinster, and took its hostages. They afterwards proceeded into Meath, and plundered the island of Loch-Semhdigidhe[5]. Their cavalry engaged the cavalry of Connaught. The cavalry of Connaught were defeated, and the son of Gilchomgaidh Ua Conchobhair, and Feardana Ua Cardaigh, chief poet of Connaught, fell in the engagement. An army was led by Conchobhair, son of Donnhaill

the sons of Murchadh with their king, were slayne. Kreas, son to Imlayr's daughter, killed 1000 Scotts in a tryall [i.e. retreat]. "An army by Connor O'Laighlin, and the North of Ireland, into Ui-Neil, and Ulster [i.e. the Uiliams...Ed.] did gather to give them battle. Ulster putt to flight, and their daughter had slayne Hugh O'Longey, king of Dalarey, and Gilpatricke O'Sexy, king of Del-Baiune, and Dyvedilve Mac Cartie, and a number more; they parted the country both spirituall and temporall, and brought one thousand captives and many thousands of cattle and horses. The nobilitie of Ulster afterwards, about their kings, went to Ardmagh, to meete Connor, and made peace and tranquillity, and left pledges. Greate store of all fruite this yeare."—*Cod. Clar.*, ann. 69.

[1] *Ua Foghluidha*.—Now always anglicised Foley, without the prefix Ua or O'.

[2] *Loch Semhdigidhe*.—Now Lough Sewdy, in the barony of Rathconrath, county of Westmeath.

mac Domnaill Ui Lochlainn, & la cuaigeire nEireann, & la hUltoib hi cCondachtaib, & do herghar Connactaig amuigh for cefead an cethraimh i ppail na Sligi (.i. Coippdin), & fhrith medhoin eatorra, & tuitsit Conn Ua Maelgaoire, & an Forbasach Ua Gaoithil, & fochaide oile ann maille fris. Apa nos comaithle ap na hapaid og Loch Ce, & do gnathi fiadh mbiadhna. Cpeach la Tighernan Ua Ruairc, & la fhrith Bhreifne uap eis an cethrai hi fin hi cCanaigne, & po aipeifi Ui Mhaine. Oc tempull Shuigne nUlath, & do hergeire Aifgall mac Ae Luain dia cuig comhlann i Mag Conaille fpir an cefad, & fhrith iomdeaca fuigha i cconaran Ragnail Ua hEochada, pi Ulad, & Cumee Ua Criocain, eighfina Fhermaige co na mac, & Donnfleibe Ua himdeacraig, eighfina Ua Buide, & fochaide ele leo. Tucadhain dimdeach la Corbmac mac Mic Carthaig, & la Conchobar Ua mBriain. Maidm la Murchad Ua Maoilfeachlann, for Shiol Raduin anfin i ccroperarcain ile. Conchobar Ua Briain do eromgain la a fior fpaha fein gur bo hecaplize bair ad. Conchobar Ua Longarcain anim an ei for gan, & po marbad fide fo cedoir ime. Domnall Ua Furfa, eighfina Ua Fopoco, do cuicim la Siol nAnmchada hi ochtaeb. Maolfeclainn, mac Murchertaig Ui Mhaoilfeachlainn, do marbad la Fhrith Ceall. Cluain Eraird dargcinn do Chairpri, & orgnad Teatha pó di. Ap fir eTeba do ead do Mhurchad Ua Maoilfeachlainn ifin tonat in po pamprar do Cluain Eraird. Maidm Chaille

[1131.] ANNALA RIOGHACHTA EIREANN. 1089

[illegible] mac Domnaill Ui Lochlainn, & la cuaigeire nEireann, & la hUltoib hi cCondachtaib, & do herghar Connactaig amuigh for cefead an cethraimh i ppail na Sligi (.i. Coippdin), & fhrith medhoin eatorra, & tuitsit Conn Ua Maelgaoire, & an Forbasach Ua Gaoithil, & fochaide oile ann maille fris. Apa nos comaithle ap na hapaid og Loch Ce, & do gnathi fiadh mbiadhna. Cpeach la Tighernan Ua Ruairc, & la fhrith Bhreifne uap eis an cethrai hi fin hi cCanaigne, & po aipeifi Ui Mhaine. Oc tempull Shuigne nUlath, & do hergeire Aifgall mac Ae Luain dia cuig comhlann i Mag Conaille fpir an cefad, & fhrith iomdeaca fuigha i cconaran Ragnail Ua hEochada, pi Ulad, & Cumee Ua Criocain, eighfina Fhermaige co na mac, & Donnfleibe Ua himdeacraig, eighfina Ua Buide, & fochaide ele leo. Tucadhain dimdeach la Corbmac mac Mic Carthaig, & la Conchobar Ua mBriain. Maidm la Murchad Ua Maoilfeachlainn, for Shiol Raduin anfin i ccroperarcain ile. Conchobar Ua Briain do eromgain la a fior fpaha fein gur bo hecaplize bair ad. Conchobar Ua Longarcain anim an ei for gan, & po marbad fide fo cedoir ime. Domnall Ua Furfa, eighfina Ua Fopoco, do cuicim la Siol nAnmchada hi ochtaeb. Maolfeclainn, mac Murchertaig Ui Mhaoilfeachlainn, do marbad la Fhrith Ceall. Cluain Eraird dargcinn do Chairpri, & orgnad Teatha pó di. Ap fir eTeba do ead do Mhurchad Ua Maoilfeachlainn ifin tonat in po pamprar do Cluain Eraird. Maidm Chaille

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Ua Lochlainn, by the people of the north of Ireland, and the Ulidians, into Connaught; and the Connaughtmen made an attack upon the rear of the army, in the vicinity of Seaglais (i. e. Coirsi-Riabh[1]), and a battle was fought between them; and Cuno Ua Maelgaeithe, Carthanach Ua Uaeighill[2], and a number of others, were there slain. They met, however, on the following day, at Loch-Cee, and made a year's peace. In the absence of this army a predatory excursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and the men of Breifne, into Cuailgne, and they plundered Ui-Meith. The Ulidians and the South Airghialla, however returned homewards across Ath-Luain, and fell in with the depredators in Mary's Corndle, where a battle was fought between them, in which Raghnall Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia; Cumidhe Ua Cribhain, lord of Fearmeadhach, with his son; Donnsleibhe Ua hInreachtaigh, lord of Ui-Meith; and many others besides them were slain. Thomond was plundered by Cormac, the son of Mac Carthaigh, and Conchobhar Ua Briain. A battle was gained by Muircheadh Ua Maelseachlainn over the Sil-Ronain, in which many were slain. Conchobhar Ua Briain was severely wounded by his own servant of trust, so that he was lying in his death-sickness. Conchobhar Ua Longargain was the name of the person who wounded him, and he was immediately killed in revenge of it. Domhnall Ua Fuirg, lord of Ui-Fiurgo, fell by the Sil-Anmchadha in a conflict. Maelseachlainn, son of Muircheartach Ua Maelseachlainn, was killed by the Fera-Ceall. Cluain-Iraird was twice plundered by the Cairbri and the men of Teathbha. A slaughter was made of the men of Teathbha, by Muircheadh Ua Maelseachlainn, at the place where they divided the cows of Cluain Iraird. The battle of Caill-Cobhthaighe was gained over the Sil-Muireadhaigh

by [illegible] O'Boyle, and the Conaille-Muirtheimhne, in which Gilla-Mac-Liag, lector of Bangor, and many others, were slain. Tighearnan O'Ruairc, lord of Breifne, and Donnchadh O'Carroll, lord of Oirghialla, were slain by the Conaille-Muirtheimhne, on the night of the festival of St. Bridget. Maelsechlainn mac Murtagh O'Melaghlyn was killed by those of Fearkell. A thunderbolt burned the castle of Athlone, and the castle of Dunlo [was burned] by casual fire. The O'Briens of Thomond banished the Macarthys out of Munster into Lynster, and took to themselves the possession and government of Munster. Donnagh O'Moghlyn, King of Farkell, was killed in captivity by Murtagh O'Melaghlyn. Murtagh O'Melaghlyn, that succeeded as king of Farkell, was burnt by the family of Murtyr Lunayne, in the church of Rahin. Mac Randolph Mac Mooey, chief of Monyr-Eolus, was treacherously killed by Tyernan O'Royrk. Corchmaught O'Melyn of Meath, chief [of Corca-Adain], and Archpriest of Ireland, died.—*Ann. Clon.*

Colcaig fop Shíol Muiredhaig, fa dheireadh Connacht ar fad ar feadh fop eineach fan Muimhin, go rfuigfidh fiad a mbeatha leoghan ceal foighdheine a ngabáil. Fine Gall do ógfean do Domhnall mac Murchadha Ua Maoilfhlaithe.

Gap Cnoc, mile céd ceathfhichit a dó. Maolmaodhog Ua Morgair do fuinn i gcoimdiu Patraice fan impidhe chiuin a nEasaibh. Maolbrighdhe Ua hEagnaidhe, comarba Brenainn Cluana fhéna, déc. Maolbrighde mac Dubhdéin, uasal faoi fuidhe Aidhe Slaine i fuidhi fadaibh a Eirinn, déc ann nona bliadhain eascaig a fuidhesta i fan adhnacht Bhaoithin a noilen, i ann ag do Dhiufuir. Uaforghe Ua Headhra, cléireach mic Cluana mic Nois, i a fuidhe fadhb dég. Cucuille Ua Finn, ardeascop Cille Colcáin, déc. Shuidhe Ua Concobhair Ua Lochlainn co hAth Fhirmaic, i eadon Tighearnán Ua Ruairc ina teach, i nfean Lochlann dó. Maolpeadair mac Donnchaidh Mic Murchadha, tighearna Ua Ceinnfealaigh, do marbadh. Cpeach Mumhan la Conchobar Ua mBriain co ndeachaidh la Muiman, i ap nfop do rabadar fop iarfan Connacht in Ua Taidhg an eighmhidh, i an fiop Chonnacht uaidhe aile. Mac Amhlaibh Ui Lochlainn, tighearna Corca Modhruadh, do marbadh lair an longfort féna. Ap mop fan bfeadh Muman fop Chonnachtaibh, ná i ecopcain Concobhar Ua Flaithbheartaigh, tighearna Iarthair Connacht, i na mac Carmi Ui Mughroin i pochaide aile. Oiléin na bPeadh fop Shionna do loscadh la fifiaibh Muman, i puche do caomhnadh eatoppeach muintire Chonaire do cuirim ann. Dunghus Mac Eigneachain, easpeach Cluana Dhapmaca, déc. Cpeach na fearsaise la Tighearnán Ua Ruairc fop ifern ifiaibh

[1] *Maoilmaodhog Ua Morgair.* anglicé Malachy O'Morgair. For the history of this remarkable man the reader is referred to the life by St. Bernard, published by Mosenham, in Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 288; and also Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, pp. 53-57.

[2] *Maolbrighde Mac Dubhdéin.*—"A. D. 1132. Beatus Malachias, Dalgani filius, nobilis presbyter Armachanus, ac omnium presbyterorum totius Hiberniæ senior præcipuus, accedit anno quinquagesimo octavo, ex mitis conversatione die 27 Augusti migravit ad Dominum."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 303.

[3] *I a Neachtain.*—Now O'Naghten, and sometimes Naughton, anglicé Norton, without the prefix letter O.

[4] *Cill Colgain.*—I. e. Colgan's church, now Kilcolgan, in the barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.—See note under the year 1660; and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 560. The family of O'Finn, now anglice Finn, suffered the prefix O or O', is still extant in the town of Galway, and near Cong, in the county of Mayo.

[5] *Inis Saimhdhe*:—i. e. the Mouth of the River Galway.—See the years 1125, 1132, 1232.

by the people of Upper Connaught, the former having come on a predatory excursion into Munster; and both parties having engaged through mistake, the Sil-Muiredhaigh left their spoils behind. Fine-Gall was plundered by Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1132. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair[a] sat in the successorship of Patrick, at the request of the clergy of Ireland. Maelbreenain Ua hAnradhain, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-foirta, died. Maelbrighde Mac Duilgen[b], noble priest of Ard-Macha, and senior of the priests of Ireland, died in the thirty-second year of his priesthood, and in the eighteenth year of his age, on the 27th of August. Uarirghe Ua Neachtain[c], head of the Culdees of Cluain-mic-Nois, and its venerable senior, died. Cucaille Ua Finn, archimaeach of Cill-Colgain[d], died. An army was led by Conchobhar Ua Lochlainn to Ath-Fhirdiadh; and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc came into his house, and gave him hostages. Maelmaedhain, son of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, lord of Ui-Cinnsealaigh was slain. Maenmhagh was plundered by Conchobhar Ua Ruairc, who carried off many cows. The castle of Bun-Gaillahe[e] was burned and demolished by a fleet of the men of Munster; and a great slaughter was made of the people of West Connaught, together with Ua Taidhg an Teaghlaigh, and many other noblemen. The son of Amhlaeibh Ua Loeldainn, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, was slain by the same fleet. A great slaughter was made of the Connaughtmen by the men of Munster, wherein Conchobhar Ua Faithbheartaigh, lord of West Connaught, the two sons of Cathal Ua Mughroin, and many others, were slain. Oilen-na-Beithe[f] in the Sinainn was burned by the men of Munster, and twenty persons, together with the chief of Muintir-Chinaith, fell there. Diarmaid Mac Eitigen[g], chief of Clann-Diarmada, died. The prey of Fearagh[h] by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, against a party of the men of Teathbha

[a] *Oilen-na-Beithe*; i. e. Island of the Birch, now Illaunnabo in the Shannon, belonging to the parish of Lusmagh, in the barony of Garrycastle and King's County.—*Ord. Map, sheet 29.*

[b] *Mac Eitigen*.—Now Mac Gettigan, a family still extant in the counties of Londonderry and Donegal. For the elevation of Clann-Diarmada see notes under A. D. 1067 and 1095.

[c] *The prey of Fearagh*; Creach na Fearaigh.

This may be interpreted "the Prey of the Beard;" but nothing has been discovered to explain why it was so called.

All the copies of the Annals of Ulster known to exist are defective from the end of the year 1131 to 1155. The Annals of Monasternenagh record the following events under this year, but they belong to the year 1133:

"A. D. 1132. Terlagh O'Connor, King of

Tóla, 7 do Chonnróeib, co pánic longport Toippdelbaig Ui Conchobair. Cpeach Muige Luipe la peapaib Opeine.

Oap Cpiopt mil. c. xxx. duo. Muipchach Ua Dubtaigh, apchinneach Lathaindi, Cuang mac Dubdaleis, popaithneach Apda Macha, Maelpuane Ua hEidhnne uapal manach Cpeann, 7 beppe epnaidh elmpa, 7 neoc taipiup líre, décc. Rop Cpi. 7 Laithreag co lo[ch]ach. Muipcheach, comarba Phiachpaice pop cuairt Tpe hEogain, 7 a piaptaib co hArd, 7 co Rathbotha, co pangadar hi Cenannus. Concobap mac Muipchada Ui Mithaille, pigdamna Cinaeda, do mapbadh la Domnchan Mac Fhaelamoicc, mopthimna Laighen, 7 Domnchad pagpan do mapbad la pliabh Riabh n. la hUi Ua hEdhra a cconn mip i mainipt Conaillpe. Capca co ro cinnil lan do dpuimh, 7 cappadhach do tuitsed pop Fhir rFail non luchr cCinna a mbpaigid meic Muipchada i. Chonchobaip. Mupchadh la Muichad Ua Maeilseachlann a mainipt a mic, co po aipic Fhir Fhail, 7 apcain Laigen. Slaogh la Gofraidh mac Capthaig, 7 la Concobap Ua mDpiain i cCo[n]naccaib, co po mapbpat Caral mac Carail Ui Conchobain, pigdamna Connacc 7 Fialla na raem Ua Fhlann, cupcach dá Rhoidpaim, 7 po peadpit Oua Muchoma, 7 Oua Riog, 7 po imapbpat mop don cip. Impaic tappin pan gaill. Cpeach la Donnchad Ua Cearbaill, 7 la pliaib Fhipmaige in Fhir Fhaili, comap cappdrap Faill ar Fhiannaib na mBpeg, co mapnap peaccna i ceapcap Dagrad mic Fhil, 7 apoile mop do Fhaillib anne. Oa no pugu Fhipmaige cugpu eccenail poppa. Cpeach la Tagdhan Ua Ruairc lá cinidh Breipne pop Uib Fhiadhach an cumpenge. Maidm pu hArdd Teathra pop Shiol Muiredhaig, dá i ceopcap Amlaiph mac mic

Ireland, made a wooden bridge over the river of "Drumcain" Athlone, and came into it to the land of Teathra by boat" [i.e. westward] "the O'Farrells, whom he was met by Murtagh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, Tiernan O'Rourke and Tealbach, with their forces, and they put the fire and Connaughtmen out of the town, and burnt the glass-arch cards, and killed three of the king's sons. King Teilach made another wooden bridge over the river of Sroom at Athlone, that he might at his pleasure have access to take the spoils of West Meath. Tiernan O'Rourke was deposed of his principality by his own kin and sons, Tealbach thereafter."

It is stated in the Leabhar copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, under this year, that Turlough O'Brien marched at the head of an army into Munster, and plundered and destroyed Cross Tipraim on the Suck, in the county of Limerick, the seat of Cathasach, and proceeded from thence into Meath, and gave the government of that territory to Murtagh O'Melaghlin, from whom he took hostages: also that

and of Connaught, until he reached the camp of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Magh-Luirg was plundered by the men of Breifne.

The Age of Christ, 1132. Muireadhach Ua Dubhdirmi, airchinneach of Lughmhaidh, County, son of Dubhdirmi, fearchinneach of Ard-Macha; Maelbrighte Ua hAinmin, noble martyr of Ireland, and purest paragon of the holiness and charity of the western world, died. Ros-Cre and Lughmhaidh were burned. Muirchertach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Tir Eoghain; and he received his tribute of cows and horses, and imparted his blessing. Conchobhar, son of Murchadh Ua Maelseachlainn, royal heir of Temhair, was slain by Donnchadh Mac Gillamocholmoig, royal heir of Leinster; and Donnchadh himself was killed by the men of Meath, i. e. by [the people of] Aedh Ua hAeduba, at the end of a month, in revenge of Conchobhar. Lucca, with its church full of people and relics, was burned upon the Fine Gall by the same party, in revenge of the son of Murchadh, i. e. Conchobhar. A great depredation was committed by Murchadh Ua Maelseachlainn, in revenge of his son, and he plundered Fine Gall and the east of Leinster. An army was led by Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Conchobhar Ua Briain into Connaught, and they took Cathal, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, and Gillamacmuidh Ua Heanna, chief of Sil-Maelruanaidh; and they demolished Dun-Mughdhorn and Dun-mor[1], and plundered a great part of the country: they afterwards returned without hostages. A depredation was committed by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and the men of Fearmuaigh in Fine Gall, but the foreigners came up with them at Finnabhair-na-nighean[2], and they made battle, in which Raghnall, son of Pol, and a great party of the foreigners about him, were slain. The men of Fearmuaigh, however, encountered great danger. A depredation was committed by Tighernan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, upon the Gi Fiachrach of the North. A battle was gained by the men of Teathbha over the Sil-Murchadhaigh, wherein fell Amhlaeibh, grandson of Aireachtach Ua Rodubhh,

Conor O'Brien, & strongest Athlone, being assisted by the Connaughtmen and Meathmen.

[1] *Dun-Mughdhorn*.—Otherwise called Dun-Mughdhorn: now Doon, four miles to the east of Westport, in the county of Mayo.—See note under A. D. 1235.

[2] *Dun-mor*.—Now Dunmore, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway.

[3] *Finnabhair-na-nighean*.—This was the name of a townland situated on the south side of the Boyne, opposite the mouth of the Mattock River, in the parish of Donore, county of Meath.

Airgeacrach Ui Neitill, taoiseach Cinnsine Tomaltraigi, i an bo gabad Mac an Ispear Ui Anlig[i] taoiseach Cenel Dobtha, i i ccorpbaccrap ile. Upoicse Ata Luain i a caipreall do reachtad la Murchad Ua Maeleachlainn i la Tigernán Ua Ruairc. Comdál la Toirrdelbac Ua Concobair, i la Cucobar Ua mbriain co mebail cleireach Connacr i Muman oc Uball Ceeipraig, i pic bliadna do dénam eatorra. Maolpadraig, mac mic Diarmata mic Maoil na mbó, i Eochaid Ua Huallain, eighra Fobaire, do cuinn i ecluchad la hUgaire Ua Tuatail, i la hUib Murchadh, i ár isin amaille pris. Dá mac Concennaic Ui Chonchobair do tarad i Loé Rith. Zoilla na naom Ua hirin decc pig Gaicarpe Epeann eirde, i a adnacal i Ror Commáin. Go dté mór mo Epinn, ná agoipri Maolzapb, dá ná pric paimid ó tainic an tó oilithi oile i saimpir Phlaitbeartaig mic Loingsig, conar fáccaib aéc eruaipri beca do buaib i nEirinn, ina nedrad,

Orpi pa eruca, na ceil
Céo ap mile do bliadnaib,
O gein Criopt i mbeirt lenn
Zup an mbó dégh i nEirinn.

Flaithbertach Ua Flaithbertaig do marbad la mac Loclainn Ui Loclainn, i moipail a athar. Mapbluaigead Leithe Moga uile im Chophmac Mac Cárthaig, i im Chonchobar Ua Maelpachlainn a cConnacraib, gur po marbad leó mac mic Cathal Ui Chonchobair, i Zoilla na naom Ua Floinn, taoiseach Sil Maelruanaid, i po loiscpsi Dun Mugdorn, i Dún mór, i po tuitpsi gan fri gan gualla.

[1] *Ua Anlighe*.—Now O'Hanly, and sometimes Hanly, without the prefix Ua or O.

Abbott Clothernaigh. i. e. Cathreenadia Orchard, a place near Ulverstob, in Westmeath.

[2] *Ua Ruairc*.—Now O'Rourke. He was chief steward to Toirdelbach O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.

[3] *Flaithbertach, son of Loingsech*.—He was monarch of Ireland from A. D. 727 till 734.

[4] *Dun-Mughdhorn, &c.*—This is a repetition, but as it has been evidently copied from a different authority, the Editor deems it right to let it stand. The Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1133. Dermott Mac Murrogh, King of Lynster, exercised great tyranny and misrules upon the Lynster nobility; he killed O'Foglan, prince of Lynster and Murrogh O'Twohaill, and did exceedly put out the eyes of Gillemocholmoge, King of Kenlea-mac, which brought all Lynster far under hand. Donnogh of Affalie was killed by others of Affalie, viz. by

chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, and Mac-an-leastair Ua hAinligh[e], chief of Cinel-Dobhtha, was taken prisoner, and many slain. The bridge of Ath-Luain and its castle were destroyed by Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. A conference was held by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Conchobhar Ua Briain, with the chiefs of the clergy of Connaught and Munster, at Abhall-Cluthearnaigh[e], and a year's peace was made between them. Maelsechlainn, grandson of Diarmaid, son of Macinnatoo, and Eochaidh Ua Nuallain, lord of Fotharta, fell in a conflict by Ugaire Ua Tuathail and the Ui-Muireadhaigh, and a great slaughter along with them. The two sons of Cuchonnacht Ua Conchobhair were drowned in Loch Ribh. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Brui[n], who was the royal lawgiver of Ireland, died, and was interred at Ros-Cuimmain. A great murrain of cows in Ireland, which was called Maelgarbh, the likeness of which was not seen since the great cow mortality which happened in the time of Fiaithbheartach, son of Loingseach[h], and it left but a small remnant of the cattle of Ireland; of which was said:

Three and thirty, do not conceal,
A hundred over a thousand years,
From the birth of Christ at sweet Bethlehem,
To this cow-mortality in Ireland.

Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh was killed by the son of Lochlann Ua Lochlainn, in revenge of his father. The great army of all Leath-Mogha was led by Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Conchobhar Ua Maelechlainn into Connaught, and they slew the grandson of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, and Gilla-na-naemh Ua Floinn, chief of Sil-Maelruanaidh; and they burned Dun-Mughdhorn[k] and Dun-mor, and returned without peace or hostages.

Clannalyris. Conner O'Bryen went with his forces to Dublin, and obtained there of the Danes to be their king. There was a meeting at Usnagh, between King Terlagh O'Conner and Murrogh O'Meyleaghlyn, king of Tarragh, where Murrogh yeelded hostages to king Terlagh, for Meath and Teaffa, and he took hostages of the Breifne also. Conner, grandchild of Donnogh O'Melaughlyn, was killed in captivity by Murrogh O'Melaughlyn, which was soon revenged by God, by taking away Art, sonn of the said Melaughlyn, within a fortnight after. The Cowarb of Saint Keyran was robbed at Clonfinlogh by three of Kilcommyn, and Conner Mac Coghlan, and the spoyle restored again by the prosequence of prince Conner, the king's sonn. King Terlagh O'Conner, with the forces of Connoghy, Meath, and Breifne, came

Aoir Chriosd, mile céd trioca a ceathair. Celeadmar, mac Cathmaoil Uí Chuirn na mBodéc, prióir Ráthain, síth cumaidhe, & cabair eccna, páistra, oild cruth & coimeasg gnáthi Cluana mic Nóis, déc ri Ianuair Cheasáin isin mbliadain roimpidhe i Nom Septembir. Ar na fagbail mac Murcadha Uí Chearbaill do Thaigdenaibh an tiomdha,

Mo gessar mac ar bithaib,
A Mhic Cuind, a Chelticair,
A caoiri a Chalcobair Cluana,
Is gléi bithaib ná laechraidh.

Maeldoraidh mac Aeda Chaisil ecsine, nepail fhoscaire cruaidh i rabadh, & ecnaire tarsi édna Cluana mic Nóis, déc oidhe péille Maeil, & do adhnacradh Cluain Iraird. Fógartach Ua Ruairc ri Muighe Luirg, & Gaoidhelaibh Connacht Ua hArtacáin, comarba Brighdeann Cluana fearta, mic. Iomar Ua hAedhacáin, lar na cainnsiugadh re peacaibh Fhoil & Feasaire nAird Macha, déc i Roim na calaine. Decem, octo Kal. Decembris sunnadhmacc Christe, déc 22 Decembir. Maeldomnaigh Ua Morgair pop cuairt Munnan, & no bere a réir. Aireb Ua Flaithfertaig, progamma Oiliz no cuirm lá Cerd Conaill i Fiurzus. Domhnall mac Murchadha Ui Bhriain go ra mac do marbad lá Dearmumaig. Gormlaith i. mac Conaing Ua Concobair, rigfhna Ua Faelge, & Muirgheasan, mac a athar, do beathadh fri aroile co treaghfatar comesccin. Slaighi lá mac Mic Murcadha, & la Laighnibh i nOsraighi, conar rugsedar Osraige & no lámaig a mug, & corgadar mac Uchtre Ua Tuathail, flaithamna Laighen co romaid aile. Ua Ogmaige, Gall Fuirc lámhe do cur lá mac Mic Murcadha, & la Laighnibh a noiscaid an áir réimhthe. Teampall no ronadh lá Cathasach mac Meic Cathmaoil, rí Cairil. Tri

to Munster (as they returned without hostages, and stripped some cantreds of Leath Mogha), Cathal, son of Lorcan, King of England and Denmark, died. Gillaisa the Irish psalmist and synchronist Aedhrakan, and took certain captives from them to Dunum O'Melaughlyn, King of Meath, took the prey and spoyles of Dumbi, together with many captives."

[1] Imdhaigh Chéasain: i. e. St. Kevin's Bed.

Thus was the name of a church at Glendalough.

[2] Eadargeadhail.—See note [2], under A. D. 1101, p. 180, supra.

[3] Fearfeil la hAedhagain.—Anglice Ivor O Hagan. He was the head of the Muinchy, and is called by his contemporary, St. Bernard, "Vir sanctissimus vixit."—Vita Malach. c. 2.

[4] Maeldomnaigh.—The entry is misplaced. See it repeated below.

The Age of Christ, 1131. Cathasaigh, son of Cormac Ua Cuinn na mBocht, learned senior, head of the counsel, and fountain of the wisdom and history, and head of the hospitality and keeping of the rule of Chuain-mic-Nois, died in Imdhaidh-Chiaráin, after the victory of penance, on the Nones of September. It was for him the son of Macamh Ua Cléirchin, of Imlagalthait[a], composed this quatrain:

Happy for thee in thy life,
O Mac Cuinn, O Cathasaigh!
Thou art now, O Cathasaigh of Cluain,
In a bright life of bright victory.

Maelmaedhog, a son of the same Cormac, a noble priest, prop of piety and wisdom, noble head of Cluain mic-Nois, died on Michaelmas Night, and it was in Imdhaugh Chiaráin he died. Fogartach Ua Riagain, archimandrite of Ros-Cre, and Gillabrenainn Ua hAnluain successor of Brenainn of Cluain-ferta, died. Imhar Ua hAedhagáin, by whom the church of Paul and Peter at Ard-Macha was erected, died at Rome on his pilgrimage. Bebhinn, daughter of Mac Conchaille, female archimandrite of Dearc [Cholaim-Chille], died on the 23rd of December. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair made a visitation of Munster, and obtained his tribute. Aedhn Ua Flaithbheartaigh, royal heir of Oilech, fell by the Cinel-Conaill in the heat of a conflict. Donnchadh, grandson of Murchadh Ua Briain, with his son, was killed by the people of Desmond. Donnchadh, a son of Cuaithe Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui Failghe, and Maelseachlainn, his father's son, fought a battle, in which they mutually fell by each other. An army was led by the son of Mac Murchadha and the Lemstermen into Ostraighe, and the Ostraighi resisted and slaughtered them, and slew Ugaire Ua Tuathail, royal heir of Leinster, with many others. A slaughter was made of the Ostraighi, and of the foreigners of Port Lairge, by the son of Mac Murchadha, in revenge of the slaughter aforesaid. A church which was erected by Cormac, grandson of Cathach, King of Caiseal, was consecrated by a synod of the clergy.

[a] *Imlagalthait*.—He was the ancestor of Brian O'Cleary, who lost Offaly by his surrender in the reign of Philip and Mary.

[b] *A church, &c.*—This is the building at Castel now called Cormac's Chapel.—See it described, with beautiful illustrations of the present state of its ruins in Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 264 to 300.

coppocad lá peanad cleireach nEpenn in aon uaid. Muiréspeach mac Domnaill mic Amalgaid, comarba Phátraic, déc iar mbuaid maiseda, i naoiseach 17 Septembir. Niall mac Aeda, coimdiu i comarbus Patraic. Caemán abbad in Apo Maca i Maelpeadair Ua Mergair i muinter Néill. Amalgaid i aipsi for cenn Mumen, go cruic a peip. Aed mac Lochlainn meic Lochlainn, rigfina Tíre Eogain, décc. Muiredach O hEagra, i a bás i mbó i Toppa alainn Ui Cinneidig do marbad lá Taidcc Ua Flaithra.

Gilla Críst, mac Céin ríghdha a Cinéil. Gamacr Ua Baoigill, ardespoc i espoc Cloinne, i aps pilidh cumdaighe i peanna. Ua Cerbaill Ua Carpan i Aipt espoc Ua Conaill Gabra, i Maolisa Ua Piotmeic, comarba Ropa Commain, déc. Gilla Coman Ua Conzalaig, pilidhe Ropa Commain, do marbad lá Connaccaib. Domnall, mac Muiredaig Ui Bhriain, rigfina Gall, i Laigen uccup do écc i noiliged cléirech i Uisp mip an pilidhecta. Pearp Mac Gerain pinn Sinan Cisamp, i pip Mide apdna, déc. Pearp Ua Donain, uasp bocht lopa, déc iar nuaiple soiscéle. Maolisa Ua hAinmire i espoc Pepne Cuapa, i aps pilidh Gaoidel iar an aenach Uaman ochtmogad a noip déc i Rus mop Muiresa. i adhnacaid Ua hAinmire peip pilidh na nGaoidel cuap esna i déps déc i Rus mop. Maolmuire Ua Muiredaig, comarba Phátraic, do fiadnaisi bocht lopa i ina cathair apa pácla an peacmain la da mi Iul. Oipe Cholaim Chille i o na elmpiaib do loiscead an 3e do Mharta. Ruaidri Ua Canannain, rigfina Cenel Conaill, cuip rocrad coimdiu co naeipe i co naomaib, do marbad aipsedh Muige hIre i.

[1135.] Muired

assembled in one place. Muirchertach, son of Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, died, after the victory of martyrdom and penance, on the 7th of September. Niall, son of Aedh, was installed in the successorship of Patrick. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i. e. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair in the place of Niall. Maelmaedhog afterwards made his visitation of Munster, and resumed his tribute. Aedh, grandson of Lochlainn Mac Cochlain, lord of Inishmacsaint, died. Murchadh Ua hEaghra, and his wife, the daughter of Torpilmaelmhoch Ua Conarchlainn, were killed by Taichleach Ua hEaghra.

The Age of Christ, 1135. Cinaeth Ua Baeighill, a noble bishop, i. e. Bishop of Clonfert, and chief senior of the north of Ireland; Bishop Ua Cattan, Archbishop of Ui Conaillshamh; and Maelisa Ua Dimasdin, comharba of Ros-Commain, died. Gillamunnain Ua Conghalaigh, lector of Ros-Commain, was killed by the Connaughtmen. Domhnall, son of Murchoarrtach Ua Briain, who had been exiled in the Foreigners, and previously of Leinster, died in clerical habit at Lismor, at an advanced age. Findbrs, learned senior of Cluain Iraird, and of all the west of Meath, died. Flann Ua Sinaigh, keeper of the Bachall-Isa, and afterwards of primacy. Maelisa Ua hAinmire i. e. Bishop of Port-Lairge, an eminent scribe of the Irish, died at Lismor-Mochuda, after the eighty-eighth year of his age. Eaghmarcach Ua hAinmire, learned senior of the Irish, fountain of wisdom and charity, died at Lismor. Muirchertach Ua Morgair, successor of Patrick, purchased the Bachall-Isa[1], and took it from its cave on the seventh day of the month of July. Doire-Cholumb-Chille, with its churches, was burned by the 30th of March. Inasfairi Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, warlike and extensive pillar of charity and humanity, was slain by the

slaughter of Leinster, that succeeded the said Connor in the kingdom of Munster. Mac Carrye, prince of Dartry in Tyrconnell, was killed by some of his own family. Teriagh O'Connor, with his forces of Meath and Breagh, went to the provinces of Leinster and Munster to take hostages, but returned without doing anything worthy of note, save the burning of some corner or the territory of Leinn and Osraighe. The son of Ewall O'Molloye, prince of Fartagh, was killed by the grandchild of Rowry O'Molloye, and the family of Muntyr-Eolais, at Dortrowe. Mac Oitir, prince of Inisi-Gall, was thrown to the prince of the Danes of Dublin. Three of Ormond and Eile took a prey from Kenaght.

[1] *Archbishop Ua Conarchlaigh*: i. e. of Ferns. There was no archbishopric of Leinster at this period.

[2] *Purchased the Bachall-Isa*: i. e. the crozier of St. Patrick. It appears that after the death of Muirchertach, Niall or Nigellus obtained forcible possession of this crozier.—See St. Bernard's life of St. Malachy, c. xii. This purchase

do Mhuiredhaigh Ua Cairbeallain, 7 do Cloinn Diarmata, 7 ár mór iarsin ó Chonaill for Eogan. Cucal mac Taidg Ui Conchobair, tanaiste Connacht, do marbad la fhaid Teathba co rachaibh uile amaille fris. Cluain Fraigh, Cluainin, Rath Lurgi, 7 idhalla arébha do loscadh. Sochaide do Dhisimumain co cuicim la Tuathmumain for tócbail Cluana caoin Mouiomócc. Ba dhéirc Fionghuine Ua Caoim, eighfhna Gleannamnach. Macgamain Ua Donnchadha, eighfhna Cenel Laoghaire, Maolgorm Ua Rinn, 7 mac Lochlainn Ui Cionaedha oUib Maccaille, go rachadh ele. Aon Ua Conchobair, eighfhna Corcamodhuad, 7 Cumara Mac Conmara mic Donnaill, eighfhna Ua nEathach, do cuicim i fforfeghain ó Thuathmumain. Mag Nasi, Mag Iurpe, 7 an Copann do loscadh la Connachtaibh. Rop Commain do apcadh 7 do loscadh eatrib creamlaibh lar an lucht céadna a cetoir mir iarum. Ua Mauadain, eighfhna Sil nAnmchada 7 Ua Maine fri ré, do marbadh i fforoil la mac Giollacaomhgin I Cennseicis, 7 oc a tuaimcire amaille fris. Aimhirgin, mac Donnaill Fhinn Ui Ohuiba, eighfhna Ua nAmalgaidh, do marbadh la hUib Fiachach an tuaiscerte. Cobhlach Murchadha Ui Mhaeleachlainn, rig Temrach, for Shionainn, 7 for Loch Ribh. Tangatar Siol Murchadh co na rig, i. Conchobar, mac Tairrdelbaigh, 7 Ui Niallain co na rechtaire i Teathaibh Ua Ceallaigh, co bracaibh dubhlinn brangthe ar Mhurchadh. Teine rangnem do berna a cino do clocreaca Cluana mic Nóis, 7 do tóllan clocréigh Rois Cré. Fiora Fhionnaighe do tomailt ar Mhuscraibh, 7 fri noidh fri hoirthiarthaibh. Srethen do gabail mogaidhre Saxan a Decembir.

of the Lombus Joon by Mabchy is not noticed by Colgan.

[a] *Rath-Lurgin*.—Now Magheralin, in the county of Londonderry.—See A. D. 814 and 839.

[b] *Cluain-caoin-Mochtoc*.—See note under the year 1086.

[c] *Ua Conaill*.—Now anglice O'Keeffe, and sometimes Keeffe, without the prefix Ua or O'.

[d] *Gleannamnach*.—Now Glanworth, in the barony of Fermoy, and county of Cork.—See *Leabhar na g-Ceart*, p. 78, note [r].

[e] *Cenel-Laoghaire*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Donohoes, who descended from Laeghaire, the fourth in descent from Core, King of Munster.

[f] *Ua Rinn*.—Now King, without the prefix Ua or O'.

[g] *Ua Cinaedha*.—Now Kenny, without the prefix Ua or O'.

[h] *Ui Maccaille*.—Now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.—See note [t], under A. D. 901, p. 582, *supra*.

[i] *Cumara mac Conmara, son of Donnhaill*.—The sheriff is Cumara, son of Donnhaill, son of Cumara, not of Donnhaill. His father, Donnhaill, was the first person ever called Mac Conmara, now Mac Namara.

[k] *The steeple of Cluainmic-Nois*; i. e. the temple or round tower of Clonmacnoise. This is the tower now called O'Rourke's Tower.

men of Magh-Itha, namely, by Mac Iomaidh Ua Cairealláin and the Clann-Diarmada, after which a great slaughter was made of the Cinel-Eoghain by the Cinel-Conaill. Cathal, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobhair, Tanist of Connaught, was killed by the men of Teathbha, and many others along with him. Cluain-Iraird, Cosmuinis, Ilath-Luraigh[a], and many other churches, were burned. Many of the men of Desmond fell by those of Thomond, at the causeway of Cluain-caoin-Mochuaa[b]. Of these was Fingvine Ua Cuanain[c], lord of Ui-Cuanamaigh[d], and Maelghamhain Ua Donnchadha, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire[e]; Maelgorm Ua Kinn, and the son of Lochlann Ua Cinaedha[f], of the Ui-Maccaille[g], and many others. Aedh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, and Cumara, son of Cumara, son of Donnchadh[h], lord of Ui-Caisin, fell of the Thomond men in the heat of the conflict. Magh n-Aei, Magh Luirg, and Cerann, were burned by the Connaughtmen. Ros-Coramain was plundered and burned, both houses and churches, by the same party, at the end of a month afterwards. Ua Maeldluana, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, and of Ui-Maine for a time, was treacherously killed by Gilla-caemhdhin Ua Cinneidigh, and the choice part of his people along with him. Amhlaeibh, son of Domhnall Finn Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Athaighdhe, was slain by the Ui-Fiachrach of the north. The fleet of Murchadh Ua Madeachlainn on the Shannon and on Loch Ribh; the Sil-Murreadhaigh, with their king, i. e. Conor Moenmoin, son of Turlough Mhaeil, and the Ui-Maine, with their lord, i. e. Tadhg Ua Cedaigh, came, and both left hostages with Murchadh. Lightning struck off the head of the Cloicthech of Cluain-mic-Nois[i], and pierced the circular theach of Ros-Cre. The men of Fearnmhagh turned against the Meath men, and made peace with the men of Breifne. Stephen assumed the Kingdom of England on the 2nd of December[k].

[a] See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 368.

[b] *The causeway of Inscowey*; that is, the day after the death of Henry I. Stephen was elected and crowned on Tuesday, the feast of St. Stephen, 26th of December, 1135.—See Sir Harris Nicolas's *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 297.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise place the following events under this year; but the most of them belong to the year 1134, according to the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1135. Murrogh O'Melaghlyn was restored again to his kingdom of Meath. The Abbesse of Kildare was forced and taken out of her cloister by Dermott Mac Murrogh, king of Leinster, and compelled to marry one of the said Dermott's people, at whose taking he killed a hundred and seventie of the townesmen and house of the cheese. Cormock Mac Carthie, and Connor O'Bryan, with their forces of Munster, came to Connaught, where they cleared the passe of Rabaile and Belfaile; they burnt

Anp Chpiſt, mile céd tpiocha a ré. Aodh Ua Finn, eppcop na hÉipeann, do écc i nImp Cloćpann. Domnall Ua Dubćinn, apd eppuc Connacr, i coimhpba Cuipáin, cáin saosna i omig an éiscid dpagáil bíp ap noippbio i ceiſhnuí i nOiliuin pípa hÉpeann. Ndhapnach Ua Ceallaig, apdmuiſch Raćha mopc, decc iap naiſh aipdpic. Fiolla Chpiſt Ua hUidhin, comhpba Pmiſhin, i Saxlipeapach Ua Ceallaig, comapba Shuanaig, decc. Mac Cuapáin, apdmuiſch Sapo, do cuipm ic popa Peapmaige. Maelmopc mac Colmáin, apdmuiſch Opoe Lupaip. Maelopa mac Maelćolaim pmi cellach Opoe Mona, a pnáid epoicpe i a leabaip comhdaing, decc iap naiſpiſe cuzuse andé deiſe ap Féipn. Conćobap, mac Domnaill Ui Lachlainn, pigdpna Oiliz Néill, i pi an cuaipceapt uile eap Chonaill Gópain, Ulltu, i Opgialla, i pnódpuinne Cpeann bpaz, do maphad i nguil Mupchaid hic i meabail. Cochpi Ua hUicceáin, pigdpna Ua nDaédaé, do maphad dUáit Gaodaip péipn. Aod mac Domnaill Ui Conćobaip, pnódpuinne Connacr, do maphad do na Tuaćaib iap na cozaipm dáib éoca epiu i nDaiſi mic Dogan, i dpong da ner zpaída amaille pip do maphad. Mac Domnaill Ui Dhúbda, pigdpna Ua nAmalgaid, do maphad. Domchad, mac Maelmichíuin Ui Phaolán, do énicim lá Corbmac Mac Cuapaig i meabail. Aod, mac Tuppoe'haig Ui Chonćoćaip, do aallan la Tuppoelbaċ i nÉipinn. Domnall

the son Lusks, and Magnus and Hamund; and also Eolair Cabill mac Cabill, prince of Cotland, and O Heruss, Pfyn, prince of the Moriseyns. In Bridge of Athlone and castle was broken and razed down by Murchadh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath. Conaing mac Murchadh O'Melaghlyn, prince of Meath, was killed by Dunsmore Mac Gillamochaimoc, and the house of Dublin. For which cause the said Mac Gillamochaimoc was killed within a week after by Meathmen, and Hugh O'Hugh. There was a meeting at Lismore by Bryen, king of Munster, and Kiar Teilach O'Connor, with all the laity of Munster, at Ardfinnan, where there was a truce for one year confirmed between them. Lusks, and the country of Fingall, was altogether burnt by Donnell mac Murtagh O'Melaghlyn, to revenge of the killing of his brother Conor O'Melaghlyn, prince of Meath. Melaghlyn mac Diarmait mic Murchadha, and Feidh O'Mac, king of Fotharta, were killed in a fray by Niagara O'Teabail and by the O'Toole of Leinster, with a great slaughter of many others. Murtagh O'Flaan, and Beasil, the Farlagh O'Conor his daughter, were killed by Teabhach O'Hara, Lord of Luss, on the Sunday of Easter, as I have said, with the chieftains of Murtagh O'Duffe and the place called Lissananbby. There was a great assembly of Leathmoye in Cashel at the consecration of the church of Cormack Mac Cahill, king of Cashel. There of course was overthrown to Heremon Mac Murtough, king of Lagenia, where Gregory O'Toole, chief of the Tooles was killed. The said Heremon gave an overdraw to those of

The Age of Christ, 1136. Aedh Ua Finn, Bishop of Breifne, died at Inis-Cloithrann. Domhnall Ua Dubhtaigh, Archbishop of Connaught, and successor of Ciaran, head of the wisdom and hospitality of the province, died after mass and celebration at Cluain-Iraird-Breanain. Robhartach Ua Ceallaigh, airchinneach of Fathain-mor, died after good penance. Gillachrist Ua hEchain, successor of Finnen, and Saerbhreathach Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Ua Suanaigh died. Mac Ciarain, airchinneach of Sord, fell by the men of Fearnmhagh. Machtaire Mac Colmain, airchinneach of Doire-Lurain, Maelisa Mac Maelcoluim[a], chief keeper of the calendar of Ard-Macha, its chief antiquary and librarian, died, after good penance, on the night of Good Friday. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, who was first lord of Ailech, and king of all the north, both Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, Ulidians and Airgialla, and also royal heir of Ireland was killed by the men of Magh-Itha, by treachery. Eolan Ua hAitreidh, lord of Ui-Eathach, was killed by the Ui-Eathach themselves. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was killed by the people of the Tuathas[b], after they had treacherously invited him to inaugurate him as king, and some of his servants of trust were killed along with him. The son of Domhnall Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Maithlyndha, was killed. Donnchadh, son of Madeachlainn Ua Faelain, fell by Cormac Mac Carthaigh, by treachery. Aedh, son of Tuathalbhach Ua Conchobhair was blinded by Toirdhealbhach himself. Domhnall Ua Cana-

Osserie, to Connor O'Brien and Danes of Waterford, where an infinite number of them were slain. Morogh O'Meinghlyn, king of Meath, gave an overthrow to those of Farnove, and killed two hundred and fifteen of them, with their chieftains. Hugh mac Coghlan O'Faelyie, prince of Delvin Eathra, died. Henrick mac William, king of France and Normandy, died. Certaide, the Emperor, died. Murtogh O'Melaghlin, king of Meath with a fleet of barks and boats, went upon the river Synonn, where the princes of Ale-Moyle in Connaught, came to his house. Connor mac Terlagh and the O'Kellys, with their prince, Tuig O'Kelly, came and yielded him hostages as pledges of their fidelity to him."

[a] *Maelisa Mac Maelcoluim*.....This entry is translated by Colgan thus:

"A. D. 1136. Beatus Maelisa Maelcoluimb" [filius] "exactissimus calculator temporum Armachanus adhuc, quoque Antiquarius nulli secundus, ac Bibliothecarius, in egregia paenitentia ipse sexta Dominicae passionis de morte, animam Deo reddidit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 304.

On this passage Dr. O'Conor writes as a note: "Hoc Bibliothecarii officium in Hibernia Annalibus memorabile ante adventum Anglorum."

[b] *The Tuathas*.....Generally called Toora Tuaths, i.e. the Three Tuaths; territories in the east of the county of Roscommon, to the west of which we note [c], under A. D. 1189.

Ua Cendelláin, eagluis Conail Laoghaire, do mharbadh lá Tighearnán Ua Ruairc 7 lá hUa Briúin, 7 ecparrann po-mór do bhuaidhreadh lá pheadh Mhic Mathghamhna eccup Muncadh 7 hUaithne. Creach la hairecht Mhic 'ic Uidhir, co ruccadar buar isin mí. Creach eile lar an lucht céadna i bFearnmhagh. Creach Leatha Cuinn do gabhail Teamhrach, 7 po hargaibh an eaglais co mór a cionn. Creach eile lar in lucht céadna co po aipeghb Muircheartach Mac Lochlainn. Creach la Domhnall mac Mathghamhna Ui Mhaoilsheachlainn cap Ua Dunchadha, 7 ar lar an eccaoi sin no marbadh Giollaphádraig mac Giollaphádraig. Giollamúire Ua hOgáin do mharbadh lá mac Neill mic mic Lochlainn. Cuaipe Mumhan la Maolmuadhoc Ua Morgair, comarba Pheadair Ceannchoradh oblom i nAra Macha a Niall, mac Aedha, i manach Mainistir Mic Nóis. Nuaipa Ua Conchobair 7 Uasa Ua Conchuinn do gabail la Toirrdelbhach Ua Conchobair p ap cenaiptear coimdhe Iaplaidh, 7 i Dubcaing, 7 na heccla uile 7 Ui Dhuinnsiadhan. Nádh Ua Maoilchonaire an pínchaid. an ecc. Maoilmhaedhóc Ua Morgair do legis comarbaip Phádraice do ap Dhia.

Aoi Chpiopt, mile céd epoche a peche. Domnall Ua Conaing, apu-eppuc Cenn Mopa, cuip épidcan epnaipe, accena, 7 epnaipe bu 7 peáo ap epnaidhail, 7 epenadh. Ua eppaipe Ua Duncadha, 7 an eppaipe Ua Maolpoghaipn, décc. Ua eppcop Ua Cinaeda no dimaccaidh, an oall Ua Cuala. Ghaill Ghra, décc. Niocpaí Ua Papaoe pui pínchaid, 7 anmchapa co ochtmaid, 7 co naidhche. Cian Ua Finn, apopilepiuc Leas Mhoghaine, décc. Mac Giollaphádraig Chilleasain, comarba Feidlimidh Fholuip, decc. Caemhán

Lord Gregan.—This was the ancient name of Athlone Castle, near the bank of the river.—See note under A. D. 1208.

The Annals of Ulster also record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1136. Donnell O'Duffy, archbishop of Connaught, and Comarb of Jarlath Kelgach, suddenly after celebrating of Mass by himself died, and was buried in Roscommon Friary-house, at Lisdoart, where he first and celebrated the said Mass. Clonard was preyed, and the spoyles thereof taken away by the Meathmen. They likewise themselves successfully entrapped us in the taking of these spoyles, that O'Daly, sculpture of all Ireland without respect was very unmercifully stripped of his cloaths to his bare skin, and, among the rest, they tooke a court out of the vestry preserved by St. Dymna himself. Murtogh O'Loughlin, king of Meath, tooke his own son, whom he committed to prison for his evill behaviour and intermeddling in hostile Donnell Mac Murtogh, king of Lynster, accompanied with all the forces of the Danes, came to Westmeath to be revenged of the O'Melaghlyns for those abuses done to him before. He was met by the O'Beyrnes, O'Mea-

dealbhain, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, was killed by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin, and many of the men of Breifne were slain by the men of Meath. A breach of the peace between the men of Meath and Breifne. A predatory incursion was made by the people of East Meath into Ui-Briuin, and they carried off seventeen cows. Another predatory incursion was made by the same party into Fearnmhagh. Loch Cairgin[1] was plundered by the men of Teathbha, and they burned the castle, and slaughtered its people. Another predatory incursion was made by the same party, and they plundered Muintir-Fidhaigh. Gillamura Ua hOgain was slain by the son of Niall, grandson of Lochlann. The visitation of Munster was made by Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, successor of Patrick. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i. e. Niall, son of Aedh, in place of Maelmaedhog. Raighbri Ua Conchobhair and Uada Ua Conchenainn were taken prisoners by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, they being under the protection of the successor of Iarlath and Ua Dubhthaigh, and of the Bachall Buidhe [i. e. the yellow staff or crozier], and Ua Donnsuilian. Neidhe Ua Maeilchonaire, the historian, died. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair resigned the successorship of Patrick for the sake of God.

The Age of Christ. 1137. Domhnall Ua Conaing, Archbishop of Leath-Mogha, prop of the piety, prayer, wisdom, and bestowal of food and jewels upon the feeble and the mighty. The Bishop Ua Baeighill; the Bishop Ua Maelfoghamhair of Connaught; and the blind Ua Cadhla, a learned sage, died. Macraith Ua Forreith, a learned historian and an anmchara of meekness and mildness; Aedh Ua Finn, chief lector of the men of Breifne, died. Mac Gilafhinain Ua Gibhleachain, successor of Feichin of Fobhar, died. A change

lyes, and these of Uriell of the other side, where they cam'd Mac Murrogh, with his Danes and Lynstermen, to return without committing any horrible outrage worthy to be remembred, but only the burning of Ardnurkan; whereupon they of East Meath went to the O'Feylans and borders, burnt and spoyled their towns without respect to either spirituall or temporall land. Some after, Dermot Mac Murrogh, King of Dane- and Lynster, came to the house of Morrogh O'Melaghlyn, in Clonarde, where he made an offer to the said Morrogh of his own service in the feild, with his forces, against any one with as great an army, for King Murrogh's assistance, against any other, during the King's pleasure, as long as his occasion required, at his own charges, so that Morrogh would be pleased to suffer him quietly to enjoye only the territorye of the O'Feylans and Affalie without disturbance, which the said Morrogh accepted. Iarlagh O'Connor, King of Ireland, did put out the eyes of his own son, Hugh, for some haynous misdemeanor of his. Soiverogh O'Kelly, Cowarb [illegible] Robin O'Swanye, died."

abbaḋ Ard Macha, a ṗéinneach Dorṁa i manaċ Néill, mic Cara. Cluain uama, ⁊ Aṫ Seanaiġ eṗpuic Mel do loṡcaḋ, caiṫiḃ ceamplaiḃ. Ḟeoċ mor ṗo Ċeann, co ṗo ṫṫaṫaiṫ cṫaṁa uimpa, eiṫe, cṫapla, ⁊ caṁaiṅṫe. Ro ṗuṁaiġ dam baiṫe ⁊ imle ṫi ṁ ṗṫapaiṫe i Maiġ Conaille. Doṁnall, mac Muṙċaiṫa Ui Mḣaoileaċlainn, ṗiġḋaṁna Ereann, ⁊ ṗi Ṫṁuṁ ṗṁ ṗé, do ṁaṫaiḃ Ṫṁuṁ Ereann ina aimṗiṙ ap eineaċ, do ṁaṙḃaḋ do na Saṫanaiḃ, ⁊ Aṫaṙ Mḣe ea, ṅáṙ a ṁaiṫiṙe uime, uaṙ i ceiṫeaḋ do beaṫaḋ ṗḣe ṗop a aṫaiṙ ⁊ ṗoṗṗaṙom. Uaiṫe Ua Conċṁaiṁe do ġaḃail la Toṙṙḋealḃaċ Ua Conċo-baiṙ ina ṅiġṁaiṫ. Niġ, iṙ Muṙṫeṁaiṫ Ua Gḣṙaiṁ, ṅi Mḣuṙṫaṁa Ui Mḣaoileaċlainn, ṁóṙ i nGeaṁaiġ Choleṁ Chille iaṙ ḃṙeiṫeaṁnuṁ. Foṙḃaiṙ Ṗuṙṗuiṙġe la Diaṙmaiṫ Mac Muṙċaiṫa, la ṗiġ Laiġen, ⁊ la Conċo-baiṙ Ua nḊṙiain, eiṫiṙe Dail gCaiṙ ⁊ Ṫaiṫ Ḋṙa Cliaṫ, ⁊ Ḋṙa Caṁan, ṙop muiṙ ṫé ṫéo long. Tuiṫeaṫ ġiallu Ṫṁuṁan Mic Cuṙṙaiġ, ṙa nḊéiṫ, ⁊ Ṫaiṫ Ṗuiṙ Lóṁṙe leo. Conċoḃaiṙ Ua Ḃṙiain, eiṫiṙe Tuaiṫṁiṁan ⁊ Upṁuiṁan, ṙa ṫṙi ⁊ eiṫiḃ Uaṙṫaṁa, ṁeiṫ Muṙċaiṫa, ṅi Laiġin, co ṗṙaṙġaiḃ ḃṙuiġṫe aṁ ṫaṙ gCeann Ḃṙṁuiṁe, ṙa coṙaiṁ ṡé. Cṙiaṫ la Caṫḃaiṙ, ṁaċ Niaṫ Caṫaiġ ap Cheaṫaiṙeaiġ Ua nḊṙiain, i ap Ṫiṫiliaḃ Cṙuiṁṙiġ. Coḃ-laċ la Toṙṙḋealḃaċ Ua gConċoḃaiṙ ṙop Shionainn, ⁊ ṙop Loċ Ṙé. Tuaṙ eṙóiṁ ṫṙiṁ ón an cuaṙ le ṙa hiṫiṙ coḃlaiġ ṙíṫ inḋeṙṁe na Tiġeṙnaiṁ Ua Ruaiṙc, ⁊ oċtuṁ ċéiliġ ṙeaṙ Ḃaṫ. Teaṙḃa na Mḣuṙeaḋ Ua Mḣaoi-leaċlainn, i ṙíġ Ṫṁuaṙ, ḃaṫ i ṙaḋaiṙeaṙ uí ceṁ Iṙeaṙ, ⁊ ní ṙaiḃe la Toṙṙḋealḃaċ ṫéin ṁo éṫ ṙée long. Cluain., iṙġin Cheaṫaiṙeaiġ Ui Mḣaoi-leaċlainn, ḃéḃ i nGluain Eaṙaiṙ iaṙ ṁaiġḃeaċaiḃ ceaṫ aoṙḋa. Maiṫeaṁ ṁaon eiṫiṙ Muiṁeaċaiḃ, ⁊ Ḃṙeiṙneaċaiḃ. Aṫ Iiaċa, Cluain ṫa ġuaiṫne, Coiṙga, ⁊ Ṫṁuaiṁ Caoiḃaiṁe, ṁa loṡcaḋ. Maiġ ṁeṫ ḃeaṫaiṁnuṁ ṁa loṡcaḋ. Caiṫeaṁ Cheaṁaiṙ aile ṁa ṗaṙuiṙṫ ó Ḋiṙeaḃaiṙ ṫo Ḃeaṁaiṁ, ⁊ ṁ'éiṫiṙ. ⁊ a ċṙuṗ ṗéin i niaṙṫaiṙ Cheaṁaiṙ.

[a] *For defending Desmond*: i. e. O'Brien gave hostages to Mac Murrough, and submitted to him as his *King*, on condition that Mac Murrough should secure to O'Brien the obedience of the Mac Carthys of Desmond, who imprisoned his emissary.

[b] *Fernans Caelbuine*..... An old church near Castlerea in the county of Roscommon.—See the year A. D. 1108, 1295, 1296.

[c] *Buaidhnemhaighe*, i. e. the Yellow Swamp, now hyphenated, or Ballymoghy, as old church in the middle of a bog, giving name to a parish in the barony of Dunmore, east county of Galway.

[d] *Kelaghe*..... Now Glore Hachby, or the rocks of Clare and Galway.—See A. D. 1963

of abbots at Ard-Macha, i. e. the archinneach of Doire [Cloainn Chille] in place of Niall, son of Aedh. Cluain-tumba and Ard-sehadh of Bishop Mel were burned, both houses and churches. A great wind-storm throughout Ireland which prostrated many trees, houses churches, and [other] buildings, and swept men and cattle into the sea, in Magh-Conaille. Donnhadh, son of Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Ireland and of Teamhair for a time, the only Gentle [Arduine] of Ireland in his time for his hospitality, was killed by the Saithni and the people of East Meath, with a slaughter of his people about him, for he had made war against his father and them. Uada Ua Conversanian was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair for his evil deeds. Mor, daughter of Murchearnach Ua Briain, the wife of Ua Maelsechlainn, died at Duarmhagh Cloainn-Chille, after penance. The siege of Waterford by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, and Conchobhar Ua Briain, King of Daigh Cais, and the foreigners of Ath-cliath and Loch-Carmaic, who had two hundred ships on the sea. They carried off with them the hostages of Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh, of the Deisi, and of the foreigners of Port-Lairge. Conchobhar, lord of Thomond and Ormond, went into the house of Diarmaid Mac Murchadain, King of Leinster, and left hostages there for defending Desmond for him. A predatory excursion was made by Cormac, grandson of Carthach, upon Cuinnedigh Ua Briain and the foreigners of Luimneach. A fleet was conveyed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair upon the Sinainn and Loch Ribh. This was, indeed, a brave expedition for him against the fleet of the men of Breifne, under Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and against the fleet of the men of Meath, under Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn King of Teamhair, where there were two hundred vessels; and Toirdhealbhach had but twenty ships. Bennidhe, daughter of Conchobhar Ua Maelsechlainn, died at Cluain-Iraird, after a long and well-spent life. A breach of the peace between the men of Meath and the men of Breifne. Ard-Macha, Tuaim-da-ghualann, Conga, and Tearmann Ceallaighe, were burned. Magh-nEo [and] Baile-easbuig were burned. All the province of Connaught was laid waste, from Drobhais to the Sinainn and to Echtghe, and the people themselves were driven into West Connaught.

and note on Abhann-da-Ithghenach, A. D. 1598.

The Annals of Clonmacnois notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1137 There was such boysterous, tempestious winder this year, that it fild

Anno Christi, mile céd trichad a hocht. Gillaespoc Ua Morgair, archoep Cloenn, ard-fhaoi i nIrnn 7 i n-escobaidh, lécfann polupda re poillrecead cuaird 7 eccloisi cina perebuil i cenn ghlain, mad uilli dhéscertach do Dhia, aoghuire cuirpe na hEcailsi, go cuirtéisi, dece, 7 a anmacal la peaclar Peatraic 7 Póil in Aro Macá. Maelpatraice Ua Dreccain, raoi ghra na nGaoidheal aimsir leighinn Arda Macha, cfhir aedoinaire caréair Coirpri i cerpaibh, 7 cennaéraice, dece ina shéipse in Inis Cloa Cre an a lanuaigh. Cenél nAeda, Lorc mac Tig Moling, 7 Sorc do loscead. Cuairt Muman céna cur hi comarba Phátraice lá mac an pir cana, go rue a réir. Cochlann, mac Muiredhaig mic Caeruig, rí Osraman, 7 erpuce pir Epenn ina réimeir ar éisdecuil fein, 7 maithe do éleirech 7 ecailsiu, fir leasaighe cuaird 7 eccluis, do mardad ma ech féin: i ndail lá Corpbrealbach, mac Diarmata Ui Ghlaisin, 7 hi tir mic Ui Chonéchair Ciarraighe. Raghnall, mac Iomhair I Catain, eighsna na Gaoidhe, Cumaéra, 7 Fir Ci, do énadh cpe éaghmais 7 meabail, la hUib Cenain Finne. Maelpadraig Ua Canealláin, canuel cuairceirt Epeann ar éisdi ar réill 7 ar gnuiceadh, do mardad do Cenél Moain. Domnall Ua Ciarrba, eighsna Cairpre, do mardad lá Tighernan Ua Ruairc. Mathgamain Ua Conchobair, eigeapna Ciarraighe Luachra, deco. Turpdealbach Ua Concobair do cCommaeadh, Tigernán Ua Ruairc co prfradh óipeirge, 7 Donnchadh Ua Cfhlaill co nUrgiallaibh, do éisdil a roighaeire do éarnadh a ghlaim fein co hairgen

Rome many slaves, horses, curtains, sleeping and other things, and wealth some of them into the sea. Domnall mac Murrogh O'Maelaughlyn, prince of all Ireland, and King of Meath, for a time, a very bountiful and noble prince, as free-hearted to Gwaire of Connaught, was killed by the East of Meath for being in rebellion against his father and Mailmora. Waterford was besieged by Dermot Mac Murrogh, King of Leinster, and Donnell O'Brien, prince of Deisiese, where the Danes had a fleet of two hundred ships at sea; at last they obtained hostages of the Danes, and Iveragh Mac Carthy, which they brought with them. All Connaught, from Essee to the Synnan, and from Owen-kasse to Eshrigg, was waste that year, ere Incheon-Connaught, More daughter of King Murtogh O'Brien, and wife to Murtogh O'Melaughlyn, and queen of Meath, died a very good death at Derrowe. Maelisa, called Cormac Fyn O'King archpoet of Ireland, in that kind of Irish verse called Dreamsighe, died at Clonenagh [Clonmacnoise] in Lynster."

* *Maelpadraig Ua Dreccain.*—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1138. Beatus Maelpatricius Hua Dregain Hiberniarum sapientissimus Archischolastes Ardmachanus (hoc est, *supremus Professor Scholæ Ardmachanæ*) occidentis Europæ orientissimus, vir pietate et religione præcipuus, in

The Age of Christ, 1138. Gillachrist Ua Morgair, Bishop of Clochar, a paragon in wisdom and piety; a brilliant lamp that enlightened the laity and clergy by preaching and good deeds; a faithful and diligent servant of the Church in general, died, and was interred in the church of Peter and Paul at Ard-Macha. Maeltsetraig Ua Dregain[a], paragon of the wisdom of the Irish, chief lector of Ard-Macha; head of council of the west of Europe in piety and devotion, died on his pilgrimage at the Island of Loch Cre[b], on the second of January. Cill-dara, Lis-mor, Tigh-Molling, and Sord, were burned. The visitation of Munster the first time by the son of the poet[c], and he obtained his tribute. Cormac, son of Muiredhach, son of Carthach, King of Desmond, and Bishop of the kings[d] of Ireland for bestowal of jewels and wealth upon the clergy and the churches, an improver of territories and churches, was killed in his own house by treachery, by Toirdhealbhach, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, and by the two sons of O'Conchobhar Ciarraighe. Raghnall, son of Imhar Ua Cathain, lord of the Creebi, Cianachta, and Fir-Li, fell through treachery and guile, by the Ui-Eoghain of the Valley[e]. Maelmuaidhi Ua Cairellain, lamp of the north of Ireland for personal form, wisdom, and chivalry, was slain by the Cinel-Moain. Donnhuall Ua Ciarlha, lord of Cairbre, was killed by Tighernan Ua Ruairc. Mathghamhain Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, died. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, Tighernan Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne, and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, with the Airghialla, mustered their forces to contest unjustly his own lands

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[a] *His peregrinations in Iseula Loch Creeni, die vocando Januarii obdormivit in Domino.*"—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 304.

[b] *The Island of Loch Cre*.—Now Mór-inishmore, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary.—See note [1], under the year 902, p. 414, *supra*.

[c] *The son of the poet*; i. e. Gilla Maeling.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 305: and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 57.

[d] *Bishop of the Kings*.—This might be also translated bishop-king of Ireland.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 306, 307, where the author inclines to the opinion that this Cormac, the ancestor of all the septs of the Mac Carthys, was really a bishop as well as King of Munster, in opposition to the opinion of Drs. O'Brien and Lanigan, who consider him as having been only honoured with the title of bishop for his piety and liberality to the Church.

[e] *The Ui-Eoghain of the Valley*.—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain, who were at this period seated in the valley of Glenconkane, in the county of Londonderry. The three territories possessed by Ua Cathain or O'Kane, at this period, are comprised in the present baronies of Tirkeeran, Keenaght, and Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry.

hUa Maoileclann. Tamus mac Murchad Ua Maoileclann, ea ppiail Muca ; Gallach, ṫ Oiarmait mac Murchada, ea Laigen an naccain bar lear oile, ṫ pangatup ua da parte pn co cpaob mope lopcaig. Ro le epi uaipneach ba eccl an ua Loigpip co na boi acc leabaip coilleac mic Luppa. Fip po pormaise bar uallaib pa aghaib a aichind. Acc eibe pop oeilg Dia gan cac gan gallan uaich dib in paic. Ro milpiṫ pip Muca upim aphaim Ua nagnuip, ṫ pib Pfiomaiṫe gap be gpra nogabaiṫ dib ipin mbliadain ap ceonn. Iapin ban do lorcap Dimg, Laṫnṫ, ṫ Fall co hIap Maca ua hegpam, co nderbaid ipong iapme dib ap pecmaid, ṫ ap peam ap in lar co pachcap na hinip, ṫ da piacc ipcam dib an ip. Cuigeap ina iapin lucc na hinip Daca i nepeapaib. Ro laim, ṫ po mapbaiṫ pacaine dib leo, ṫ cecne an ipin dib don ipin inp epeo, ṫ ni po pagbaṫ lucc na hinip ipe imoppi Dé ṫ an eplama. Ip annpin po mapbaiṫ Cuchmaige Ua Loingpeo, ṫ mac Taoig mic Mic Uaṫlaice ṫ mac Mic Tuppaill.

Cop Opuip, mile ceo ceipe bi a naoi. Cecal Mac Maoilpain, comapbo Tigheapnaig Cluana hEoip, repap pempo ṫ paoibhi na cainpeoipe Epeann epeneach hi do cuaiṫ ṫ eccaip. Cuchmaige Ua Daiag, apoilam le Dia, ecc i nOiun Epeno. O Leacain Mic Doipbe. Slogeab la hUlltaiḃ co Tulaig nDo co po bapcpar an macaipe co na coallaib. Murchadan Ua Daiba, coipeoi Cloinne Cochlipeag go marb a Thuaiṫe mic, co mapbad la Mupchpach, mac Neill a mbagaṫ Conchobuip Ui Loclainn. Domnchad Ua Maoldomain cigipna Pir Ceall, ṫ Oheneil Phaelach, do mapbad i nzeibil la Murchad Ua Maoileclann. Muipchpach Ua Maoldomain cigipna Dea Ceall, do lopcad oPeapaiḃ Ceall .i. do Uiḃ Cennpaig i cdpaill Reuna. Ua Caoila i Cluo, cigipna Connacht an nepi, do mapbad

[illegible] Mochta Lougharne ... the land of Widow Rooney, for ... of the Plain of Frocks. Not identified.

[illegible] ... He is to take around the old church of Inis Medcut at present, but the spot is surrounded by a marsh which is well generally flooded in winter.... See A. D. 1542, pp. 1183, 1184, supra.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise want this year altogether. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notices the death of Amhlaeibh Mac ... Tuileann, Magnus Mac Natius, chief antiquary and poet of all Ireland.

[illegible] Loughtown or Moathtown.—Now Lackan, near Boyerstown, in the county of Westmeath.—See note [illegible] under the year 749, p. 382, supra.

[illegible] Bachalla.—Now Buddy. This name

with Ua Maeleachlainn. On the other side Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, with the men of Meath, and the foreigners, and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, with the Leinstermen, came to oppose them, and both armies arrived at Cruachan-Maighe Loeghaire. The two camps were so near each other that there was only a pass through a small wood between them. They remained for the space of one week in this manner face to face, but at length God separated them without combat or battle, without one giving hostages to the other. The men of Meath afterwards destroyed the corn crops of the Ui-Briuin, and of the men of Fearnmhagh, so that an unutterable famine prevailed amongst them the year following. After this the Meathmen, Leinstermen, and the foreigners, proceeded to Inis-Mochta to plunder it, and a countless number of them went on raids, and by swimming, on the lake, to reach the island; and a party of them did reach the island. The people of the island afterwards came to them in vessels, and numbers of them [the aggressors] were drowned and slain by them; and the party who were on the island fled from thence, not having been able to burn the island, through the miracles of God and the patron saint. On this occasion Cuhcumne Ua Longaraig, the son of Tadhg, the son of Mac Uaighnan, and the son of Mac Tuirgaili, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1139. Cathal Mac Maelfhinn, successor of Tighearnach of Cluain-Eois, fountain of the prosperity and affluence of the north of Ireland, bestower of food upon the laity and the clergy; Cuchonnacht Ua Daelaigh, chief ainnli in poetry, died at Cluain Iraird. He was of Leacain, in Meath. An army was led by the Ulidians to Tuaim-da-ghualann, and they burned the plain with its churches. Maelghamhain Ua Dubhda', chief of Clann-Taidhg-bhin-araigh, with the chief men of his territory along with him, was slain by Muircheartach, son of Niall, in revenge of Conchobhar Ua Laeghlainn. Donnchadh Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Fearn-Ceall and Cuel-Fiiachach, was killed on his return by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. Muircheartach Ua Maelmhuaidh, the other lord of Fearn-Ceall, was burned by the Fearn-Ceall, i. e. by the Ui-Lugunaidh, in the church of Raithin. Ua Cadhla', i. e. Aedh, lord of

is of the Cinel-Aeghain, is not to be confounded with the O'Dowdas of Connaught.

* *Ua Cadhla.*—Now Kelly or Keely. The name was latinized *Cadelus*, by Malachias, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam in the seventeenth century. Cuchonnacht was a celebrated Ollamh, and is a well-known character in the north-west of the county of Galway.—*See Topographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 71, 366, 367.

lá Donnchaḋ mac Taiḋg ina mumnaiḃ féin. Donnchaḋ, mac Taiḋg hUi Maolruanaiḋ, do ḟallaḋ lá Toirrḋealbaiġ Ua gConcobair. Fḟlaiḃ, mac Raġnaill, mic Muiriḋeaiġ, taoiseaċ Muinntire hEolais, do maraḃaḋ la Tigḟernan Ua Ruairc an comaiṁse Ua mBriúin i fír mbreiṫne eitir laeċ i cleiriġ muinn i fḟéil. Clann Cáṫaiġ do tonnsaḃaḋ a Muiṁain lá Siol mBriuin. Sit mblianna do ḃéaṁ itir fḟaraḃ Maiṁan i Laiġnib lá comarba Phaṫraice i la Gaeḋil lora. Maolbrighde Ua hArdcáin, eppcop Ard Maċa, i cliu craḃaiḋ tuaiscirt Eirenn, raoi an aenta, an cliṁra, i an aiṫne, déc iar noeiġḟiṁainn 29 Ianuarii. Niall, mac Aoḋa mic Maoilḟora, comarba Phátraice fri re, déc iar naeṫrib diḃġa.

Iar Crist, mile céd ceaṫracha. Cochcan Ua Ceallaiġ, airċinneaċ fir Miḋe, pui eppuce na hEireann uile, déc ma ṫrinaiḋ i nOeapmaiġ Colum Cille. Domnall Ua Scallaiġ, airċinneach Corcaiġe, cuip arḋam i airdeaċt Maiṁan, déġ. Comarba Paiṫraice for cuairt Connaċt ma céṁa reir, co cruġ a aġṫar, i ro oilriġiḋ a ccealla for a comur ó Thoirrḋealbaċ O Conċobair, i ó marḃ Connaċt, co ṫráṫcatt comarba Phátraiġ co na ṫainiḋ biṅaiḋeaṁ forra an riġ, i for marḃ Chonnaċt. Cluiṫriġéle do ṫéṁaiṁ la Toirrḋealbaċ Ua Conċobair dar Aṫaḃ, i a forlomṫorc i Maiġ Teaṫba co coṁéd Comaiṁe. Táinic iarsain Muiriḋeaḃ Ua Maoilseaċlainn co roċraiḋe fir Miḋe, i Teaṫba, i Tigḟernán Ua Ruairc, co roċraiḋe fir mBreiṫne do raiġiḋ longṫorc Connaċt i Comaiṁe. Fáġbaiṫ fem a longṫorc leó. Loiscfi é láyan luiṫ amaċ, i maraḃaiḋ Raġnall,

[a] *The race of Brian*: i. e. the O'Briens and Mac Mahons of Thomond.

[b] *Maelbrighde Ua Brolchain*.....—A. D. 1091. S. Maelbrighda Hua Brolchain, Episcopus Ardmachanus, peculiari religione et pietate Septentrionalis Hiberniæ, vel sapientiâ, mansuetudine et clemente excelsus, obiit die 29. Januarii, post summam carnis castigationem, et penitentialis vitæ opera."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

[c] *Niall, son of Aedh*.—He was the grandson of Maelisa, who was Abbot or Archbishop of Armagh from 1065 till 1092, who was the son of Amhalghaidh, who was Archbishop of Armagh from 1021 till 1050. This is the person called "Nigellus quidam, imò verè nigerrimus" by St. Bernard. Colgan gives the obit of the Niall from the Annals of the Four Masters, with a very appropriate remark, as follows:

"A. D. 1139. *Nellus, filius Aedh, filii Maelisae, successor S. Patricii* (id est Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus) *post fervorosissimam pœnitentiam decessit*. Severiori calamo in hunc adversus Iovem Bernardus quam dominum *Annales*."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 306.

[d] *The successor of Patrick*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1140. S. Gelasius ex Connatiæ pro-

Commaicne-mara, was killed by Donnchadh, son of Tadhg, one of his own people. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Fearghal, son of Raghnall, son of Muireadhach, chief of Muintir-Eolais, was killed by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, while under the protection of the Ui-Briuin and the men of Breifne, both laity and clergy, relics and shrines. The Clann-Carthaigh were expelled from Munster by the race of Brian[a]. A year's peace was made between the men of Munster and the Leinstermen, by the successor of Patrick, and the staff of Jesus. Maelbrighde Ua Brolchain[b], Bishop of Ard-Macha, head of the piety of the north of Ireland, a paragon of wisdom, meekness, and mildness, after good penance, on the 29th of January. Niall, son of Aedh[c], son of Maelisa, successor of Patrick for a time, died after intense penance.

The Age of Christ, 1140. Eochaidh Ua Gealbaigh, chief head of the men of Meath, the most distinguished bishop of all Ireland, died at an advanced age at Dearmhach Cholum Chille. Domhnall Ua Scalbhaigh, airchinneach of Cornaith, pillar of the glory and splendour of Munster, died. The successor of Patrick[d] made a visitation of Connaught for the first time, and obtained his full tribute, and their churches were adjusted to his jurisdiction by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and the chieftains of Connaught, and the successor of Patrick and his clergy left a blessing on the king and the chieftains of Connaught. A wicker bridge was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair across Ath-liag[e], and pitched his camp at Magh-Teathbha, to guard Conmhaicni. Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, with the forces of the men of Meath and Teathbha, and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the forces of the men of Breifne, came to attack the camp of the Connaughtmen and the Conmhaicni. These left the camp to them; and the southern party burned it, and slew Raghnall, the grandson of

fectus, a rege terræ Theodorico Hua Conchobair et proceribus, omnibus humanitate et reverentiâ exceptus, facta ei a rege plena libertate circa negotia Dei et Ecclesiarum sui regni, ea omnia liberè tractandi, et disponendi, quæ ad rei Catholicæ promotionem judicaret expedire. Peregrata igitur tota Connatia, et ubique quæ religionis et pietatem concernebant, erudito populo, multis exactus donis honoribus ad sua reversus est."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 304.

[e] *Across Ath-liag*: i. e. across the Shannon at Ballyleague or Lanesborough. Dr. O'Conor mistranslates this: "Ath-liag on the River Nuck, in the county of Roscommon, and translates the passage incorrectly, thus:

"Pons ligneus Hibernorum lectus a Turlochacho O'Conor supra vadum fluminis Sycen, dictum *Athliac*, et castrametatus est ultra flu-

mac mic Duibgin, coipeac Muinntire bEolais, co pecuinn iompoi. Concobar ua Gelgusa Maguidir, ua Riaclan, 7 Ua Tuppcalbaig Ua gConcobair, 7 co pompe cuinge 7 cumachtaib pecapture pop[ai]. Chuimpeidhe ule la Tuppcalbach cap Ua Ceann co po pinne iapom Muc. Cualann Ua Cannelláin, rigfina Laigen, 7 Flaithbertach Ua Caraing rigfina na Sorne, 7 Domnall a bpatap do gabail la Muiredhach Ua Riacain a lenn ina accompaip pein. Tigfinan Ua Ruairc do creach a pianaib Ua mBaigill hi hUi Briuin peapsin 7 a crinacht do rabail dopoipe do. Creach la Tuppcalbach Ua gConchobair co po airc Muircertach Tuirrdelbach mac mic Murchadha Ui Phlannacáin, coipeac Cloinne Mochtaid, 7 an mac mic Uidhir an Ruscaig. Creach pop Fhaelain Ard i hAit pa nGoiriub Puipe Laigse, da i creachaib mac Ua Topmuig.

Aoi Chpiopt, mile céd ceachtmoc a haon. Domnall Ua Conpnacla, rigfinn Tuaithi, déc i gCluain Cpeipe an bpóimeann. Aed Ua Lorgain, maip Muman, pecht. Comaltas Caiphill do ecgnam hi dail mBuiteama, 7 la Concobap mac Mic Carthaig i gCluain Iraneach. An creach pin do aipfet pa cetaip la Conchobap mac Tuppcalbaig Ui Concobair. Ouzmaran Mac Murchada, pi Laigen, do benam pailli pop macaib Laigen i pop Domnall, rigfina Ua bFiadhuin 7 pogabsat Laigin, 7 pop Ua gCuanach i Muscraighe 7 a mapbadh lap[sin], 7 Muircertach Mac Flaithbertaigh rigfina Pir gCualann do tabhaipt lap[sin] [illegible] 7 pop Laignib tre gnim pin, mar pa mapbad 7 po callaigpetar i pop oíc do peap Iarmuman Laigen do pacaib mic imdaile pin ar cuit pin. Donnchad mac Gaill Gaible i Ua Concobair Pailge, do mapbad la Ua Faelain pempe i na Cloinn Murchadha. Domnall Ua Lorgain, rigfina Dal Cpuime, do tabhaid do Cpoibgeib. Fogla na naom Ua Pdiadhe, rosgabh Muinntire bEolais pil Cpuitne

mus, in placitis Fallo, ad protocordum [illegible] mortuus. Annotations, under A. D. 781, p. 388, and note f, under A. D. 1103, p. 744, supra.

[a] Ua Faeadaigh.... Now anglicised Feeaghy and Feaghy, without the prefix Ua or O'.

[b] Cluainpontchaire, i. e. the Lawn or Meadow of the Bright Lake, now Clontullaugh, a townland in the parish of Clonmacnoise, barony of Garrycastle and King's County.

[c] Dal Gaible, i. e. the Bawn Sea of Fish Gaillibh, a name now among the River Brosna in the parish of Clonmacnoise, barony of Coolestown, and King's County.—See Antiquarian Itinerary, p. xlii. note [illegible].

[d] Cinneagh.... The situation of this tribe is

Dubhdara, chief of Muinter-Eolais, with many others. A conference was held at Ath-Luain, by Murchadh Ua Madudhaighinn and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and they took mutual oaths, and made mutual armistice, and parted in peace. Another wicker bridge was made by Toirdhealbhach across Ath-Luain, and he devastated the west of Meath. Cualadh Ua Caindeabhann, lord of Laeghaire, and Flaithbheartach Ua Cathasaigh, lord of the Saithni, and Domhnall, his brother, were taken prisoners by Murchadh Ua Madudhaighinn, for their own injustice. Tighearnan Ua Ruairc was expelled from the chieftainship of the Ui-Briuin, by the Ui-Briuin themselves; but he assumed the headship of them again. A predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he plundered Muintir-Mael-tSinna. The men of Teathbha made a fierce attack upon his forces, and made a slaughter of them, together with Muireadhach, the grandson of Muireadhach Ua Finnachtaigh[a], chief of Clann-Murchadha, and the grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri. A battle was gained by the foreigners of Ath-cliath, over the foreigners of Port-Lairge, in which the son of Mac Tormair was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1141. Domhnall Ua Coinfhiacla, lord of Teathbha, died at Cluain-Eraird, after penance. Aedh Ua Longain, steward of Munster, died. The successor of Ciaran was robbed by the Sil-Anmchadha and Conchobhar, the son of Mac Cochlain, at Cluain-finnlocha[b]. The booty was immediately restored by Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, acted treacherously towards the chieftains of Leinster, namely, towards Domhnall, lord of Ui-Faelain, and royal heir of Leinster, and towards Ua Tuathail, i. e. Murchadh, both of whom he killed; and also towards Muircheartach Mac Gillamocholmog, lord of Fearn-Cualann, who was blinded by him. This deed caused great weakness in Leinster, for seventeen of the nobility of Leinster, and many others [of inferior rank] along with them, were killed or blinded by him at that time. Domnchadh, son of Goll Gaibhle[c], i. e. Ua Conchobhair Failghe, was killed by the Ui-Failghe themselves, i. e. the Clann-Machaghra. Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the Crotraighe[d]. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Fear-

unknown, unless the present barony of Cathraighe, or Carey, in the north-east of the county of Antrim. In *Leabhar-na-g-Ceart* they are styled "of Rollaig, i. e. of the fleet," which shows that they were seated along the sea.—St. *Leabhar-na-g-Ceart*, printed by the Celtic Society, p. 171, note[e].

Cpeacha béc, uap ceuap aeip, 7 a aonaiḋ a nimp Clorpann. Slóiġh la Conċobap Ua mBpiain co hIle ċiap co cpuaċpap Fail a pize dó. Mapb upomṁa mumncip ag pod 7 nap uip mpe an ġpáin ċiap noṁ ni apaile lucc 7 Uaiġp. Bopplmaiġle la dpi mópain la Conċobap Ua Conaiṁbap, la Toippdelbaċ, la Cacc, 7 la Conċobap mac Donnaill uap tapraip Connacr. co pucpac é mbe be, 7 cac po epeiṫe, 7 po mapbpaṫ, 7 po mapaċ Dún nGaillḃe dan cup a pin. Cpeach lap an luċt ceona i nDlḃ Ceimpelaiġ, co paccpacap Loch Ṙaṁnan. Cpeach la Diapmaid mac Ṁupċaiḋ i Laiġip, 7 naoṁ ġa Laiġn paipṫiu uap cpaiḃpe moip cpeiċe uaiṁḋ. Uilleaṁ Laiġlis mic an éoiṙ ma cpíḋib péin i. in Ulṫaiḃ, 7 ba cumaṫe nóiġle pon Uaiġeḃ. Coiṁḋál pínne ac Upṁaiṁ eap Toippdelbaiġ Ua Conċobaip, 7 Conaċap, 7 Uipiaṁ Ua Ṁaoilċaelann, pi Tíṁpaċ. Tuġ Ua Maoilċaelann, a hiṁpiże in Tuaiṫpeiḃiu, eap i ḃa Ulṫu 7 Tenṁa. Spaiże pip mópaiṫ ac beap an cabaipt la Toippd albaiġ dan cup pin. Conċobap mac mic Donnċaiḋ Ui Maoilċaelann an mapbaḋ i ngeimeal la Uiptiaṁ Ua Maoilċaelann. Ua pomic Ua mupċaiḋ na ríoṁaiḋ i Upc a hiṁe an ceṫṁaḋ a ceuma eaṫaip. Oiliuġ píġ Epeann in Ċpic pin Domnall mac Ruaiṙi Ui Ṁaoilṁópda, cpiaṫaip Poip gCeall an maiṫeaḋ la Muṁaiṫ Luaiṁ i ḟlaiṫeaṁ hUi Ḃuiṫniġ. Cpeachṫuiġiḋ la Toippdelbaċ Ua Conċobaip i ḟlaiṫeaṁ uiḃpeiċ, 7 po upċpi ipeam in ḟpeiḋ Pitec, 7 Dhonaċaḋ, 7 peġlep hUi Ohġain.

Aoiṙ Cpiopṫ, mile cec ciṫpeaċa ceo. hUa Nebecáin, abb Lṙp meiṫ Mionḃa, do maṙbaḋ la Caoc Ua Ceiṁeiniġ. Caṫaṙaċ Ua Cpuaġeċ, peṙleiġinn Upṁa Maċa, paiṫe ecclaiṁe aiṫpa la poiṙce do Ghaiḋelaiḃ, do ec. Ceall na tua, Canaic cáin, 7 Teaċ Moċua do loṙcaḋ. Con-

Muscraighe — Otherwise called Inchaill. This was the territory of the O'Heyneks, who were seated in the present county of Longford.

Loch Gaillabe — i. e. the Fearna of the River Gailleach, near the Galway River. This was the castle which was erected here in the year 1124, q. v.

Ulidians — The may mean Ulidians or inhabitants of East Ulster, many families of whom were in exile in the province of Leinster at this period.

Finnabh — Now Finnoch Hill, in the barony of Rathconrath and county of Westmeath. See note [under A. D. 817, p. 196, supra.

Fidhaire Aitheach — A territory adjoining the Hill of Croghan, in the King's County. See note [under A. D. 1529, p. 1161 supra.

Regles Ui Mumaet — i. e. O'Dunan's church. This was probably the name of a church at Dunard, in Meath, erected by the Bishop Maelmuire O'Dunain, who died at Clonard in 1117 [1118].

ghaith, chief of Muintir-Anghaile, the most prosperous man in Ireland, died at an advanced age, and was interred in Inis-Cleothann. An army was led by Conchobhar Ua Briain to Ath-cliath, and the foreigners submitted to him as their king. Some of his people died on their return from the East, after having eaten the green corn at a certain place in Lamghis. A great army was led by the race of Briain, by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, by Toirdhealbhach, Tadhg, and Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, across the west of Connaught, from whence they carried off many thousand cows, and they also sacked, plundered, and demolished Dun-Gaillmhe[1] on this occasion. The same party made a predatory excursion into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh until they reached Loch Garman. A predatory excursion was made by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha into Laeghais; and the people of Laeghis defeated him, after he had carried off a great prey from them. The Uisteachans of all Leinster returned to their own territories, i.e. into Ulster, and this was a sign of emptiness in Leinster. A conference of peace was held at Ui-reach[2] between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair. Ua Maeleachlainn gave his hostages to Toirdhealbhach, for Meath and Teathbha. The hostages of the men of Breifne were also carried off by Toirdhealbhach on that occasion. Conchobhar, grandson of Domnchadh Ua Muriedhaigh, was killed by fetters by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. God performed a miracle upon Murchadh in revenge of it, i.e. Art, his son, died at the end of a fortnight afterwards. This Art was heir-presumptive to the sovereignty of Ireland. Domhnall, son of Randhar Ua Maeluidhridh, lord of Fearn-Ceall, was killed by Muintir-Luainmh, at Ratharn-Dubhanaigh. A great plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Fotharta-Airbhreach[3], and he plundered a number of the men of Meath and of the Fothara, and Regles-Ui-Dhunaun[4].

The Age of Christ, 1142. Ua Roinechain, Abbot of Lis-mor-Mochuda, was killed by Tadhg Ua Cennedigh. Cathasach Ua Cirenetech, doctor of Ard-Macha, a wise aged priest, the most learned of the Irish, died. Cill-Dalua, Eanach-duin[5], and Teach-Mochua, were burned. Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid

—See the *Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society*, pp. 132–165.

The Annals of Clonmacnois want this year, and contain but a few meagre entries till the year 1158. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen accords with those of the Four Masters at this period.

[1] *Dun-Gaillmhe*.—Now Aughrim, in the ba-

Colap mac Diarmata hI Briain, airdri Ua Eogain Muman cuic Laigen 7 Gallgaidel Lethe Moga, deċc i nIail Dalua iar mbuaid aiġġe, 7 adnacair Muman uile do gabail do Thoirrdelbaċ Ua Briain do ċeṅol na cer. Domnall, mac meic Carṫaig do ṫeċt i nDeiscirt Muman, 7 tri la do marbad dó, 7 apaill ua muircertaiġ do curtin, 7 Donnchan budeṁ do gabail iar sa Deiscirt, 7 a ṫabairt iarsin do Thoirrdelbaċ Ua Briain. Concobar, mac Domnaill Ui Briain, do ionnarbad do Thoirrdelbach Ua Briain, ri Muman, 7 teaċt do ṫar cocad hi nConnaċtaib. Maelan mac Neill mic meic Loclainn, tigṫerna Cenel Eogain ṫar Sliab Uroma, 7 do creċtaigeadh roṁ ṫen co mor i sruṫaib an maiṁe hi sin. Slaiġeadh la Toirrdelbac Ua Concobair, la rig Connacht co sliab Mide 7 Breifne 7 co Lanġrad iar do ṫeċt isin Muṁain, acht ro iomarbsat gan bó gan ṫalla (cen mo ra innsiġe Laiġin) iar sliab Oirġe 7 Lanġir, iar milleadh neiṫ ina narbannaib. Muirċertach la Toirrdelbach Ua mBriain la rig Muman 7 Laiġen, 7 ro orċe Ui Muiredaiġ, 7 apaill do Uib Cennselaiġ, 7 do ṫeṫe buaidriṁe iar. Domnchad Ua Concobair, tigṫerna Ciarraiġe Luaċra, do marbad la tigṫerna Ua Cerrin .i. Cumara deċc. Mac meic Conroi, tigṫerna Deiscirt Thire dá loċa, do marbad. Mac Fṙṡail Ui Mhaoilmuaid, tigṫerna Fir Ceall, do marbad do mac Ruaiḋri Ui Mhaoilmuaid i nDaṁraiġ Colaim Chille. Mac mic Ostir .i. Ostir do luchc iar Gall, do gabail Cinnaiṫ 7 forlamar Aeda clair. Maelsamain, mac Flainn Ui Fhallamain, tigṫerna Criċe na nGédach, do ṫuitim la a mac oirḋercaiṫ fein i ṫreill 7 a meabail.

rony of Clare, and county of Galway. — See note ', under A. D. 576, p. 209, *supra*.

[a] *Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain*.... He is called Conchobhar na Cathaoch in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen. He was so called from a cathair or fortress which he built on an island in Lough Derg.

[b] *Feara Drome*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Donnellys, who were, up to this period, seated at Drum-Lochain, now Ballard, in the barony of Erris and county of Mayo.—See *Appendix*, Pedigree of O'Donnelly.

[c] *Cumara Beg*.... *Cumara the Little*. He was Cumara Beg Mac Namara, chief of Ui-Caisin, in the baronies of Upper and Lower Tulla, and county of Clare.

[d] *Deathaibh Thire dá locha*: i.e. Deisirt of the Land of the Two Lakes, now the barony of Moycullen, situated between Lough Corrib and Lough Lurgan, or the Bay of Galway, in the county of Galway.—See *Hy-Fiachrach Topographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 52, note [c].

The Mac Conroys, who are of the Dalcassian race of Thomond, are still very numerous in this barony, but they usually translate the name to King, from an erroneous belief that the name is Mac-an-righ, 'son of the king,' but the true anglicised form of the name is Mac

Ua Briain', supreme king of the two provinces of Munster, pillar of the valour and prowess of Leath-Mogha, died at Cill-Dalua, after the victory of penance; and the sovereignty of all Munster was assumed by Toirdhealbhach O'Briain immediately after him. Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, came into the Deisi-Mumhan, and killed some people; but some of his people fell, and Donnchadh himself was taken prisoner by the Deisi, who afterwards delivered him up to Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain, was expelled by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, and he proceeded to make war in Connaught. A battle was gained by the son of Niall, grandson of Lochlann, lord of Cinel-Eoghain, over the Fearn-Dromn', and he himself was severely wounded in the heat of that battle. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, accompanied by the men of Meath, Breifne, and Leinster, to march into Munster; but they returned without cows or hostages (save only the hostages of Leinster), after having traversed Osraighe and Laighis, and destroyed some of their corn. A great predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, into Leinster; and he plundered the Ui-Muireadhaigh and some of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and carried off countless kine. Donnchadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Carraighe-Luachra, was killed by the lord of Ui-Caisin, i. e. Cumara Beg'. The son of Mac Conroi, lord of Dealbhna-Thire-da-locha', was killed. The son of Fearghal Ua Maelmuaidh, lord of Fearn-Ceall, was killed by the son of Ruaidhri Ua Maelmuaidh, at Darmhach-Cholum-Cille. The son of Mac Ottir, i. e. Ottir, one of the people of Inis-Gall [the Hebrides], assumed the chieftainship and government of Ath-cliath. Mathghamhain, son of Fiann Ua Foilamhain, lord of Crich-na-gCedach", fell by his own two brothers, in treachery and guile

County.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 82. p. 347.

Crochann-gCedach: *anglice* Crinagedagh. This was the name of a rectory in the King's County in 1620. The townlands of Corbetstown, Killowen, and Clonmore are in it.—See Inquisition taken at Philipstown, 9th January, 1623. It is the present parish of Castlejordan, in the barony of Warrenstown, King's County, adjoining the counties of Meath and Westmeath.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, chap. v., where this territory is thus referred to:

"In the Black Book of the Exchequer of Ireland, and in sundry Pope Rolls in the reign of Edward III., it appears that the territory of Crynagedagh, now a part of the King's County, of the Westmeath one, was charged with royal services, as lying within the county of Meath." p. 35.

Cpech hi Conóbap, mac Toippdelbaig, i hi hUa Maine ap Cenel Pogga co cenccpar bap Spinn.

Aon Cpiopt mile cco ceccpachar acpi. Macpaic Ua Puilleachán, eppcop 7 oé. Macpaic Ua Pinan abb inp Caca Cpe, i Fl aibcpeape Mac an beccaip, ampi vech Opoma mop, vecc. Fiadh aonghup Ua Claiżin, nihi Connacr i hInnsecrai, decc. Cinan Cappuil vo lapcain app an peap ap mo im Lep an mapba Ceannaip. Cerpain. Domnach Sléibneill, i Cenill eogain vo lapcain. Cupiac no lopcain pe hi Mupchpach, mac Oomnaill Ui Mhaoilechlainn, pigvamna Tempach, i lapcain Mhe epi pi, i Oomnall Ua Conchaing, decc. Muipcepach hi Cenill nEogain la Pipmuig, ian po lonnpaic an cip go mop cenn hi 7 aplap. Ua pcannp mc Upc Ua Ruanc lea von cip pm. Rize Chenel Eogain no zabáil na Ua nFaipmleaóng i vo Dhomnall hap monarchan Muipchepig mic Neill ince Lachlann co Chenel Eogain, 7 na Oomnaill pámpacc. Aod, mac Muipchepig Ui Dhúbda, eppcop Ua Pinnpaé an cuaipcepc 7 hUa nAmalgaid, vec. O gnáp pem i. Ruanc na gpaibal in Tuppiacc hue Ua Conéobaip cap pápuman lucch 7 clepech, mmd. 7 connapgean. Innar na comarpgha Muipchiu Ua Dubcain go cc léigeb 7 laochain Connacht, Tomc Ua hEpinn, eppcop Tuaimuman, Tigepnan Ua Ruanc, eppcop Upmuman, Uapchan mac

[1143.

Cuach Kings ... at that time called Tir Eoghan, a tribe name in Ormond ... See the years A.D. 1531, 1560, 1569, 1571.

Lia-na-naomh, i.e. the Pet of the Saints. This was the name of the tower at Clonard, in which the Relics of St. Finnian was preserved.

Ui Fiachrach of the North ... This is a mistake of this Four Masters for Ui Fiachrach of the Moy, now the county of Tirawley in the county of Sligo. The Ui Fiachrach of the north were named around Ardstraw and along the River Derg, in the county of Tyrone.

His own son, i.e. Godfrey.... This curious passage, and a few others which properly belong to this year, are translated as follows by Connell Mageoghegan, in his Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which it is incorrectly entered under the year 1138:

"A.D. 1143. [1] King Terlagh took his son prisoner this year, who was Donnell O'Brien, by that name the king of Ireland, since that he gave his pretence to before upon those words and quarrelling, viz., Mora ni Cuillie Ardbuiskagh with all the lordship and liberty of Connaught. Teige O'Kelly, lord of Hy-many, Tiernan O'Rourk, king of Brefny and Murrough mac Gillemurry O'Neill, chief lord of the Anneley. They all, both clergy and laymen, feasted at Keshcorran to get the said prince home out of the king's hands, and could not. Also King Terlagh took Murrogh O'Melaughlin, king of Meath, prisoner, after he [had] agreed with him that each of them would be true to one another, and each keep advantage or hindrance of another. These were the terms and covenants that were between them of either

A predatory excursion was made by Conchobhar, son of Tuathcheallbhach, and the Ui-Maine, upon the Cinel-Fergus, and carried off countless kine.

The Age of Christ, 1143. Maurath Ua Fuilleachain, bishop and virgin; Maurath Ua Fidain, head of the island of Loch-Cre; and Gilladuist Mac-sa-Bheacanaigh, airchinneach of Druim-mor, died. Gilla-Aenghuss Ua Ciannain, ollsruh of Connaught in poetry, died. Cluain-Iraird was burned, for the most part, with Less-an-meura'. Ceanannus, Ath-Truim, Domhnach-Seachnaill, and Cill-dara, were burned. Coreach was burned twice. Muircheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Maelseachlainn, royal heir of Teamhair and of West Meath for a time, and Domnchadh Ua Concheasainn, died. A great predatory excursion was made by the Cinel-Eoghain into Fearnmhagh, by which they greatly injured the territory in its cows and corn. On this occasion Art Ua Ruaire was slain by them. The chieftainship of Cinel-Eogain was assumed by Ua Gairmleadhaigh, i. e. by Domhnall, after the expulsion of Muircheartach, son of Niall Mac Lochlainn, by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves, and by the aforesaid Domhnall. Aedh, son of Muircheartach Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of the North, and of Ui-Amhaighaidh, died. His own son, i. e. Ruaidhri, was taken by Tuathcheallbhach Ua Conchobhair, in violation of laity and clergy, relics and protection. These were the sureties: Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, with the clergy and laity of Connaught; Tadhg Ua Briain, lord of Thomond; Tighearnan

wife for performance of the said agreement, viz.: the altar of Saint Keyran's shrine, the relicks Nessanuagh, two prelates of every severall houses, together with Mariagh O'Duffie, archbishopp of Connaught, the primate of Ardmach, the staff of Jesus, which St Patrick brought to this kingdom, the cowarb of Saint Feehins, Saint Feehin's bell, and the Bolan of St. Kevin; by all which sureties and oaths they were bound to each other not to seek advantage either by capacity, bloodding, or encroaching upon either's land, until apparent occasion had appeared to the sureties; and notwithstanding all which, Murrough was taken by King Teelagh, and kept prisoner for the space of a month, without any breach of his side, untill at last he was enlarged by the intercession of the said prelates and noblemen that were sureties to him, whose they were, with any overture to Munster. In the mean time King Teelagh seized upon the kingdom of Meath into his own hands, and procured the same to be sure, Connor O'Connor, which was made by the sword: the King caused to be assembled in Roylle the nobility of Meath, and O'Bryan of the Brenie, where he appointed King Murrogh of Meath, and took hostages of the rest of Meath, which he delivered to his son-in-law, with the possession of the Kingdom of Meath as aforesaid. O'Connor tooke the principality of Ayrgoes to him, wee king thereof, and banished those hence the son of O'Neall. Gilla-Isa O'Brolchan, archpoet [poet, archdeacon] of Connaught in the art of poetry, died."

Feidlimidh na naem i Fhfgail, rigfhna Muinntire hUidhrin. Do thoigeirfe tha cléirigh Connacht na Muimneach Ua nDubhdaig, uc. Raith Bhreasail imdegmhaighe, i ro thuccadh dóib. Murchadh Ua Maoileachlainn, fi Mhidhe do na Fhearnaibh do fhradhairi la Toirrdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, la fig Connacht, for feadhain mhic i comairgli Eirenn. Aitiughudh a aiteas Ciaran do na manchaibh, fedm Ciaráin an Iarmheach, an Mata mór, an eadh i an feanchas, inas ar gach aitreas nos Eaglaiss. Muirchertach Ua Dubhdaig an eaipsi espoc, eaglais Connacht, i a caoirigh, comarba Phádraice i Bachall Iosa, comarba Peadair i cloch Peadair, i bóthar Onamhgna. Do bádar eter an dis, eatra Toirrdhealbhach i Murchan gan féill gan meabail, gan eréigiú nec aird dia apaide gan eaillech gan fhradhairi gan cumhdse espoc na fhfrann for Murchan, gomad fiadnaise lair na comairgli a éis, i co fhoceasraim fein é tionchuit a comairgli. Acht nama ni fhuc cen follus cuccu sin go gabadh, i go tucsadh app i ceann thir appin monchaidh a comairgli, i go hairm fein a ghrianlia a comairgli fein Mumain, i do rosadh fige Mhidhe la Toirrdhealbhach ina thaeb feirrsi, co Chonchobar. Ar amlaid fo fuair comaoisecair an eaipsi gabail fein i. Slécaib. do déanam la Toirrdhealbhach amail bói do éis fein Mumain, Connacht, Connaucht, i Ui hEirnin co cuasal go hoss maighin. i Ua Maoileachlainn do gabáil, i a bfeis go Dún mor, i gusin Mhidhe apeisa amail remhráitemar, acht cena ni fo maiseadh a fig fein Midhe iarsin. Cpioch la hEilib i Fhfail Ceall, uap Iosa mion, i comairgean. Aiteigh la Toirrdhealbhach Ua mBriain co bFhfail Muthan hi cConnaucht, gur éirigsit an Ruaidh Bhreifne, i gur reasoirfe a cairdi, i fo fuaifle iarsin gur gnuch gan gradhma.

Aon Oifeg, mile cét ceathracha a cethrar. Gilladatacguaire mac Con ghail, paoi eaccsa na hAimsedil, i eap leigeas Cluana Fearta, i a facaipe.

* *Raith-Bhreasail*:—i. e. Breasal's Rath, now Rathbreasil, a townland in the parish of Kilcommon.—*Ord. Map*, sh. 21. See *—note*, under A. D. 1139.

* *The Anglesark*.....sometimes written Onaghsach. This was probably a gold-embellished crozier.

* *Matha mor*:—i. e. the great Gospel of St. Matthew.

* *Bachall Iosa*.....This was probably a bell which had belonged to St. Columbkille or Kevin of Glendalough.

* *Inasmor*.....Now Dunmore, in a parish of the same name in the county of Galway.....the note *t*, under A. D. 1249.

* *In violation of oft-made vows*.....A. D. 1143, 1144. They of the country of Kinel-Aedha party of Feareall, after they were sworn friends to

Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; and Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naomh Ua Fearghail, lord of Muinter-Anghaile. The clergy of Connaught, with Muiredhach Ua Dubhthaigh, fasted at Rath-Breasail, to get their guarantee, but it was not delivered to them. Murchadh Ua Maeleachlann, King of Meath and its Fermuthe, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, while he was under the protection of the relics and guarantees of Ireland. These were they: the shrine of Cumin, called the Cruimscach[a]; the Mathe-mor[b]; the abbot and the prior, and two out of every order in the Church; Muiredhach Ua Dubhthaigh, the archbishop, the lord of Connaught; the successor of Patrick, and the Staff of Jesus; the successor of Finchin, and the bell of Feichin; and the Beban of Cuthbrighte. All these were between Toirdhealbhach and Murchadh, that there should be no treachery, no guile, no desertion of the one from the other, no blinding, no imprisoning, and no circumscribing of Murchadh's territory or land, until his crime should be evident to the sureties, and that they might proclaim him not entitled to protection; however, he was found guilty of no crime, though he was taken. He was set at liberty at the end of a month afterwards, through the interference of his sureties, and he was conveyed by his sureties into Munster; and the kingdom of Meath was given by Toirdhealbhach to his own son, Conchobhar. This capture was effected as follows: a hosting was made by Toirdhealbhach, so as to proceed into Munster: the Connaughtmen, the Connaughtmen, and the Ui-Briuin, collected to one place, and Ua Maeleachlainn was taken and conveyed to Dun-mor, together with the hostages of Meath in general: but not the smallest part of Meath was injured on this occasion. A predatory excursion was made by the Eili into Fears-Ceall, in violation of solemn pledges and sureties. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briuin, with the men of Munster and Connaught; and they cut down the Rumdh-Bairthighe[c], and demolished its stone fort, after which they returned without booty or hostages.

The Age of Christ, 1144. Gillaphadraig Mac Conghail, the paragon of the Irish for wisdom, lector of Cluain-Iraird, and its priest, and Flannagan of

each other by great oaths, for the preservation of the peace between them.—Ann. Clon.

[a] The Cruimscach.—i. e. the Bell Bird.

[b] Mathe-mor.—This was evidently the consecration cross of the Ui-Fiachrach. Aidhne gave name to the district of Kiveaghy, in the

[c] Rumdh-Bairthighe.—i. e. the Boat Bridge.

ꝛ Flaitheasgal Inis Faithleann, ammátha tíghearna, decc. Cluainair do loscadh re hÉrinn an bliadhainsi. Donnchadh mac meic Carthaigh, árdri Eoghanachta Mumhan, do écc i nGaeidhealaibh ag Toirrdhealbhach Ua mBriain, decc ri Mumhan. Teidm eneclainne i Mumhain ꝛ hi Connaccaibh, ina ndíbhail Brian mac Toirrdhealbhaigh, mic Diarmata Ui Bhriain. Tadhg mac Toirrdhealbhaigh Ui Conchobair ꝛ feachmhe oile do Chonnaccaibh, go écc don eneclann sin. Conchobar, mac Toirrdhealbhaigh Ui Conchobair, airdrioghdhamna Erenn, ꝛ ri Mhóe frí lee bliadhna, do marbadh ag Gaeidhealaibh Mhuman na fuirre, la hUa nDubhlaich, eighre Fir Tulach, uair ba ri eachtar deiredh leir a beit riogh i rige nar fearaibh Mhóe. Toirrdhealbhach do ghabair laighean Mhóe do Dhonnchadh, mac Muircheartaigh Ui Mhaoilsheachlainn, ꝛ Airtri Mhóe do cumpainn eirir Tighernain Ua Ruairc, eighre Breifne, ꝛ Diarmait mac Murchadha, ri Laighen, ꝛ a mbeith fon a ceannairceadh roimhe ó Chonnaccaibh. Ruaidri Ua Conchobair, mac Toirrdhealbhaigh, do lecean a gcinneal ina a arrair do fradhadh na oilithreas. Comhrádh fhada eirir Toirrdhealbhach Ua nConcobair, ꝛ Toirrdhealbhach Ua Briain dec Tir ná glar co maidhm Muman ꝛ Connacht, laochraidh, cleirech. Do ponadh tarraing a fhuasgadh amail ro naithnigh na cleirigh feorna. Slóghadh lá Toirrdhealbhach Ua nConchobair ꝛ Mhóe dhruidhe a rig. Tuc ó loch Aininn fair do Murchadh Ua Maoileachlainn, ꝛ ó Loch Aininn fair do mac Muirchertaigh Ui Mhaoileachlainn Tuccadh ina deiredh séo bá dighnadh Mhóe ꝛ nérainn Chonchobair a meic do Thoirrdhealbhach Ua nConchobair. Creachdhuingeadh lá Toirrdhealbhach Ua mBriain ꝛ Laighnibh, co ruccadh timthe bó, ꝛ gur cuiredh ár ellain. Seanbhall Ua Ruaidhain, eighre Dealbhna mhóre, décc. Domhnall Ua Ceal-

parish of Kilkelly, barony of Boyle, and county of Galway. The ecclesiastical remains on the spot are probably a circular stone wall, built in the cyclopean style around the tree.—See note *t*, at the year A.D. 1131, and also A.D. 1051, p. 861, *supra*.

t Innis Faithleann.—Now Inishfallen, in lower lake of Killarney, in the county of Kerry.—See note *t* under A.D. 1092, p. 791, *supra*.

u Beallach Muine na-bocc.—Not identified.

v Ua Dubhlaich.—Now Dowley, without the prefix Ua or O.

w Loch Aininn.—Now Lough Lurgill, near Mullingar.

x Dealbhna mor.—Now the barony of Delvin in the county of Westmeath.

Most of the events given in the Annals of the Four Masters under the year 1135 are given in the Annals of Connaught under 1140, as follows:

"A. D. 1140, [recte 1144]. There reigned strange diseases of blue and pustules this year in Munster, whereof many died, and among the rest these two noble young men, Bryen mac Teriagh O'Bryen, prince of Munster, and Toir-

Inis-Fithlenn[a], a distinguished antechoreta, died. Cenannus was burned thrice this year. Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, heir apparent of Munster, died in fetters with [i. e. while in the hands of] Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster. An epidemic colic in Munster and Connaught, of which Brian, son of Toirdhealbhach, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, died. Tadhg, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and many others of the Connaughtmen, died of the same epidemic. Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, heir apparent to the monarchy of Ireland, was killed at Beslach Muine-na-Sruide, by Ua Dubhlaeich, lord of Feara-Tulach, for he considered him as a stranger to sovereignty over the men of Meath. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair gave West Meath to Donnchadh, son of Murchertach Ua Maelseachlainn; and he divided East Meath equally between Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, and they remained thus under the protection of the Connaughtmen. Runaibri Ua Conchobhair, son of Toirdhealbhach, was released from fetters by his father, at the intercession of the clergy. A conference of peace between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, at Tlachta-gilas, with the chiefs of Munster and Connaught, both laity and clergy; and they made terms of peace according to what the clergy ratified between them. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Meath, to appoint its kings. He gave from Loch-Aimin[e] eastwards to Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and from Loch-Aimin westwards to the son of Murchertach Ua Maelseachlainn. And four hundred cows were given by the men of Meath to Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, as eric for his son, Conchobhar. A plundering excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach into Leinster; and he carried off many thousand cows, and made a slaughter of hewis. Gearbhall Ua Fiaullain, lord of Dealbhna-mor[e], died. Donnhall Ua Ceallaigh was

mac Torlagh O'Connor, ought not to be forgotten. Donnell mac Torlagh O'Connor, prince of Ireland, and king of Meath for the space of half a year, was killed by O'Dowley, king of Ferrollagh, because he was unjustly constituted to reign over Meath, which O'Rourky would never well brooke. King Torlagh granted the government of Weste Meath to Donnagh mac Murtagh O'Melaghlyn; and the government of East Meath to Tyernan O'Royrck and Dermots Mac Murrough, to be held of the king of Connaught by services of homadge and feirie, during pleasure. Edward O'Connor was enlarged by his father. King Torlagh, upon further wrongs. There was an agreement of truce made between king Torlagh and Torlagh O'Brynn, at Tyrdeglasse," [Terryglass, in Lower Ormond.—Ed.], "as the prelates of the church ordained between

laiġ do marbad la cuid macaid mic ... Gorr ... Ua Cheallaig i Dorchaid, i Imlamh, ⁊ Lorcam, ⁊ alop do cuindi co rangatar fide iapam Mac Mic Maelain, eiġin Failenn, d'eag, do marbad. Cionaed, mac Mic Amalgada, coipeac Cailraige, do marbad la Plum Mac Amalgada. Domnchad, mac Tadg Ui Mhaelpatraic, decc.

Aoi Cpiopt, mile c.c.xl.v. eaxpaidhe a cuid. Muiġeachach Ua Caellam, epipcop ⁊ ab do muinnip Coipbhre, decc. Tpom do lopcam la Domnchad Ua Ceapbaill pop muinnip Ui Mhaeilechlainn, ⁊ cpi piche do dainib do marbad iaide. Cluain pacpa do lopcam. Tene mail do loiscim la Gilla-mainchiġ, comapba Paicpinne, ⁊ la pamon Phaicpinne ape fin, amail ip epaidhead pop each leit ap belaib Eoinne Machae. Maelóm mac Cenéil Conaill, ⁊ pia mac Neill Ui Lochlainn pop Domnall Ua nHaipmleadhaiġ ⁊ pop Cuilén nEogain i pop an lochi o pliab pa cuaine, agus i ceapcpaicead pa h-aine. Muiġeadh la Cenél Conaill hi pochaip mic Neill Mic Lochlainn tapaip ⁊ pia la Domnchad Ua Cibhaill co nAipġiallaib, ⁊ pa innapbpaid Domnall Ua Haipmleadhaiġ ap a plaitiġ, ⁊ pa pazadhpi mac Neill ina ionaid. Tigheapnan Ua Ruaipc, tigipna Bpeipne, do tompan pop Chenncoraib Cpeach la Tigheapnan mac Cochlain. Cpich la Tuaiscpeabhaic Ua Conchain i Muiġh Luġne pop Feapaib Bpeipne, co cpuccpat a inse dó. Slaiġeadh la Tuaiscpeabhaic Ua mbpiain la pig Muman co Loch Cpanncha hi Sleib Bladma co cenn i cconnse Ui Ruaipc hi Mhe. Pogluaipcpe Tuaiscpeabhaig Ui Chonchobaip iap in Rubann, ⁊ a mac Domnall Muimchi, ⁊ Maelpheachlann

tion. Teriagh O'Conor, king of Ireland, came to Meath to constitute a king over them, where he appointed Murtagh O'Melaughlin, king of [that part of Meath lying to] the west of Loch Ennell, and the sons of Murtagh O'Melaughlin, of [the east part of the said] kingdom. Moreover, he took of them a hundred ounces of gold. Teriagh [O'Conor] died in age."

Cluain Pacra.—This was probably an error for Clonfadforna, now Clonfadda, in the county of Armagh. There is a Cluain Pacrae in the parish of Dysart, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare, but there is no church in it.

Kilmainchy.—At A.D. 1145, Florence Mac Carthy translates Gilasio cognato suo Archiepiscopo Bardeo sibi quo sacre videbatur sometimes imperando, sometimes precando, ut ecclesiam in hac insula constructam ipsius ordini subjiceret, ad omni parte sue exemptis petitionem."—*Trias Thaum.* p. 305.

Inis-eoghnadh.—This name is now obsolete.

Kilbarron.—Now Inis-Kilbarron, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, in the north of the King's County. This place is referred to, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as in Boyle's County, which

killed by the three sons of the grandson of Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh, namely, Domhnaldh, Amhlaeibh, and Lochlainn. The son of Mac Machae, lord of Gailenga-Breagh, was killed. Cinaedh, son of Mac Amhalghaidhe, chief of Calraighe, was killed by Fiann Mac Amhalghaidhe. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Madhmannaidh, died.

The Age of Christ, 1145. Muiredhach Ua Cathain, bishop and virgin, of the people of Lemhaighne, died. Tuaim was burned by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, against the people of Ua Maelruanaidhe, and three score persons were killed therein. Cluain-Fiachra[a] was burned. A lime-kiln[b], which was sixty feet every way, was erected opposite Eamhain-Macha, by Gillamacbeg, successor of Patrick, and Patrick's clergy in general. A battle was gained by the Cinel-Conaill, and by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, over Domhnall Ua Goirmleadhaigh and the Cinel-Eoghain, i. e. over those north of the mountain, where many were slain. A hosting was made by the Cinel-Conaill, to go again to the relief of the son of Niall Mac Lochlainn; and they were joined by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, with the Airghialla; and they banished Domhnall Ua Goirmleadhaigh from his chieftanship, and set up the son of Niall in his place. Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, turned against the Connaughtmen. A prey was made by Tighearnan in Corann. A prey was made by Toirdhealbhach in Magh-Luighne, upon the men of Breifne, and he carried off many thousand cows. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, to Leitir-cranncha[c], in Sliabh-Bladhma, to come against Ua Ruairc into Meath. The camp of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair was at Rubhanna, and he had his son, Domhnall Midheach; Macleachlainn, son of Murchadh

is the old name of the barony of Kilcoursey, in the King's County.—See note [c], on Coillte-an-Ridhe, A. D. 1475. There is another place called Coill a' Eabha, in the south of the parish of Kilbore, in the county of Westmeath. The Annals of Clonmacnoise give this passage as follows, under the year 1141:

"A. D. 1141" [recte, 1145]. "King Terlagh O'Bryen, King of Munster, came to Leyttir-Cranaugh, on the mount[ain] of Slew-Bloome, to meett with Tyernan O'Royrk, in Meath. King Terlagh O'Connor meanyed with his forces in Kuwaghan, in Fyne's countrey, and sent his son Donogh, together with Melaghlyn mac Murrogh O'Melaghlyn, Goster Mac Donnell O'Bryen, and Dermott mac Dermock Mac Carbie, with great and many forces to Farrell, to defend Meath, that the said Mounsterman should not pass through that countrey to annoy Meath, and were mett by the Mounstermen in a wood in the west part of that countrey, where they killed divers of them, and compelled them to return to their bounds without doing any thing worthy to be remembered."

mac Murchada Ui Mhaoileachlann, 7 Conchobar mac Domnaill Ui Bhriain, 7 Diarmaid mac Corbmaic mic Cárthaig co fluicedh iomdaibh ina farrad dia comaoc for cCeall an tí dfuair Muiming imeall. Do bhádadar Muiming andsoo bí nann do forbairt na sceallrenn comp caoin an lucht taide ina ecfus, 7 go lá sat a nag. Imporfe Muiming iarsin tra erig, gan eneach, gan giallu, gan fír gan orait. Oid mac ime Tadg Ui Chuinn, coigeud Mhumhan Thoiscirt, do cuimn la cpeam do Mhuinntir Bhailráin, 7 la feapaib Ceatfan. Maidm Dúine Cuibhn i nDeiscirt Bhreagh la Muelpeachlann mac Murchada Ui Mhaoileachlann, 7 pia nGallaib pop fhaib Bpeagh, anam i ceoigeantaib epi eile ma noáibre, ma Uib Conchcheang, ma Uib Cathlain, 7 an Uib Cuilpáin. Co cian mór ina ndiaidh so nibo fir ma fó eneach. Cpech la Murcan Ua Maoileachlann hi Fhingal, 7 do bepe de leo, 7 go marb iomna iomda. Cpech la Tighman Ua Ruairc i Mhuig Luirg. Cpech eile leis la Murcan Ua Maoileachlann i nAirgialluibh, co ceapd Lá a Cualuige. Fir Muiman do rodhe plágha i nDomnaill, 7 pogpar Ua Ceallaig a Tadg mac Conchobair, eighna Ua Huaine leo, 7 go maidhear Ruadan Ua Flaithbeartaig. Cpech la Cappa Ua Cuana i nUib Bpúin. Ro lasp pór mangtha dona Cuibnu 7 go hapus epi hiapa mára leo, 7 cucpac tu anuas. Cpechpiangta la Murchad Ua Uanuacta na i nEli hUa Bpúin, 7 do dol up 7 go no gairp Maoileachlann, mac Domnaill Shagsan, mic Gocaill Pic, mic Shain la hUib Bpúin, co po hanaic aile. Fiam Ua Ceapbaill, tanaipi Cle, do maidhm. Umaip do rabaipe la hUib Bpúin 7 la cpeam na Chuanneach ap cclaech hi Himpeanbaig 7 na nTuac. 7 Murchad Ua Maoilpeanm, eagnaidh Uladh Coicedach, do mapbh ann 7 Donn Ua Mannacáin, eighna Ua hidpáin na Fiomai.

Ua Cuana.—Now anglicised Cuan, without the prefix Ua or O.

Muinter Baigill.—This was the surname of the O'Quins of Annoy in the present county of Longford, whose territory extended into the baronies of Ardagh, Rapary, and Shrule, in that county.—See note[y], under A. D. 1251.

Duin Dubhlainn.—I. e. Dublin's dun or fort. Not identified.

Ua Conaic baigh.—Now Connerghy, without the prefix Ua or O. This name is still extant in the county of Cavan.

Ua Cathlain.—Now anglicised Cahalan, or Callan, without the prefix Ua or O.

Ua Cuilpain.—Now Culpan, or Corran.

Indegnam Dercc Cuinn.—Now Deegan Castle, in the parish of Killucan, in the east of the county of Roscommon. This was the seat of the chief of Delvin-na-Nuas, or Delvin-mac-Gillamocholmóg. It is called Dangan-I-Delvin in various inquisitions taken in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

Ua Maeleachlainn; Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain; and Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, with numerous hosts, along with him, to defend Beara Cruih, and prevent the Munstermen from coming thither. The Munstermen came from the south on a certain day, to scour the woods; and the other party met them, and made a slaughter of them. The Munstermen then returned home without prey, without hostage, without peace, without truce. Aedh, son of Tadhg Ua Cuain[1], chief of Muintir-Gilgain[2], fell by a party of the Muintir-Gilgain and the men of Teathbha. The battle of Dun-Dubhain[3], in Desiblina, was gained by Maeleachlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and by the Cairbri, over the men of Breifne, wherein fell three hundred of their soldiers, among whom were the Ua-Connaehtaighe[4], the Ui-Caithasaigh[5], and the Ui-Cuibhrain[6]. Great war in this year, so that Ireland was a trembling sod. A predatory excursion was made by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn into Fearnmhagh, and he carried off many cows, and killed many persons. A prey was made by Tighernan Ua Ruairc in Magh-Luirg. A predatory excursion was made by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn into Airghialla, and he carried off cows from Oirghialla. The men of Munster proceeded with an army into Connaught; and they carried off Ua Ceallaigh, i. e. Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Maine, and drew Ruaidhri Ua Flaithbheartaigh. A predatory excursion was made by the Cairbri-Ua-Ciardha into Ui-Briuin; they burned Daingean-Bona-Cuilinn[7], and broke three large boats, and carried off many cows. A plundering force was led by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn into Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna; and on this occasion Maeleachlainn, son of Domhnall Sugach[8], the son of Cochaill Fliuch[9] Mac Seanain, and many others, were slain by the Ui-Briuin. Finn Ua Cearbhaill[10], Tanist of Eile, was killed. An attack was made by the Ui-Briuin and a party of the Connaughtmen on the fleet of the Sil-Murchadhaigh, and of the Tuathas, and Donnchadh Ua Maelbhrenainn, chief of Clann-Comhdhiam, was slain there, and Donn Ua Mannachain, lord of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna[11].

[1] *Tadhg Ua Cuain*: i. e. Tadhg, son of Eochaidh, son of Eighbhardan, son of Cuadhna, son of Maenach, son of Cearbhall, the progenitor from whom the O'Carrolls of Ely O'Carroll took their hereditary surname.

[2] *Muintir-Gilgain*.—i. e. Westmeath.

[3] *Finn Ua Cearbhaill*: anglice Finn O'Carroll.

[4] *Dun-Dubhain*: anglice Finn O'Carroll. He was the son of Donnchadh, son of Eighbhardan, son of Cuadhna, son of Maenach, son of Cearbhall, the progenitor from whom the O'Carrolls of Ely O'Carroll took their hereditary surname.

[5] *Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna*.—A tribe seated on the west side of that expansion of the Shannon called Lough Derg, in the barony of Ballintober north, and county of Roscommon.—See Map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*.

Aoir Criost, mile céd ceathrachar a ré. Cobhthach Ua Catharnaigh, airchinneach Lis-mic-Neirin, do shluagh Laighean, d'éis. Rochadh Muircheartach do tabhairt ar Ghallaibh Átha cliath ria nAirthir Mhic Maghnusa i Gothfraidh ria n-éis an Ragnall mac Torcaill, i mór maor Áth cliath, i na luighean, i rochaidh oile na mannaibh. Ceallach Ua Ceallaigh, eiscop Fir Mórbh, do mharbadh la Fhlaithbertach Ua Catharnaigh i la Gallaibh. Cpeach la Tighearnan Ua Ruairc dar Magh nAlt co Loch Lonnga, i co Dún Ioghnain. Do indis i do loscadh cathrach Longa, i do mharbh mac Ui Mhaoilsheachlainn dar éis marcaigh, i rochaidh oile. Do gabhadh ann dna Gallabhrighe, mac Duibhdara, tainseach Mhuimhne hOlcain, gur dó marbh ar a haithle acht cuig nar naoscadh. Chluana Cuirpe do ponadh fri Gallabhrighe mac mic Domhnaill, eiscop Orgiall, do mharbadh do Uibh Bhreasail i pillt ar lár Cille Cainnigh. Cpeachraigean la Tighearnach Ua Mhaeilruain i Lagnaibh. Ro aircsit Ui Failghe, i fagbhat bpaise longa leó. Eochaidh, mac Aindeoin Ui Chaomhain, do marbhadh la Domhnach Ua Ceardhaill. Aras gcoire mapa do eachtrann an eprcop lá do Ui cennsela, cor bo lá pisdir mór po Epinn. Do eparcain pisca eprann i nDoire Cholaim Chille, go mairidh go hinnus uaoine uasha ina eill. Do marbh beór uaoine oile i cCill pleibe. Domhnall Ua Cpiadain, eiscop Opeagmaige, do écc. Ceallach Ua Ceallaigh, eiscop Opeag, do mharbhadh la Fhlaithbertach Ua Catharnaigh i la Gallaibh Atha cliath. Foilla na naomh mac mic Connacáin, do cuairt lá a dhiphracair féin .i. la Domhnall, i Cúmeadh, a mac, do écc.

Aoir Criost, mile céd ceathrachar a peacdhe Ua reapraigh Ua Mheadhra[a] Gopman déce. Maelbhaeth Ua Flannacáin, parcain Cognaice, déce oir bhfeapaibh Fiodha ailbe mic mic Fhlann. Cuilen mac pephiopuin Imdercha Inbaine, i Pheapa Mhic Mhurchaidh, airchinneach Lugmaidh pri pe, do écc. Bpaí Cpé i Ofcarbh do loscadh. Cnuc remhi do reachc an bhodamn

[a] *Ua Freasraigh*.—i. e. Gregory's Feart, now Ballymoon, on the River Suck, in the barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See note', under A. D. 1232.

[b] *Cluain Cuirpe*.—Now Killeany, in the parish of Templeatty, near the Shannon, on the east of the county of Roscommon.—See note', under A. D. 916; and note', under 1238.

[c] *Cill Cainnigh*.—Now Kilkenny, in the county of Kilkenny.—See more under A. D. 1095.

[d] *Doire Cholaim Chille*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

[e] A. D. 1145. Venere et sequo temporis die 3 Decembris obiit patronus noster et sanc-

The Age of Christ, 1146. Cormac Ua Cathasaigh, Archbishop of Leinster, died. Fochard Murchoisnighe was all burned. A slaughter was made of the foreigners of Ath-cliath by the people of East Meath, where two hundred persons were slain, together with Raghnall Mac Torcaill, Mortimer[s] of Ath-cliath, and Imfraigh, and many others of their chieftains. Ceallach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of the men of Breagha, was slain by Cathasach Ua Cathasaigh, and the foreigners. A predatory excursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc across Magh n-Aei, to Loch Aenaigh and Dun Imghain[1]; he destroyed and burned four ships, and slew the son of Ua Maeleachlainn, who was defending them, and many others. Gillabrighde, son of Muiredhach, chief of Muinter-Eolais, was wounded; and he afterwards died at his house, having plundered Cuan-Comphe[2] some time before. Gillaphadraig, the grandson of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe, was killed by the O'Heaghnis by stratagem, in the middle of Cill-Cainnigh. A plundering army was led by Ferdomhnach Ua Braein into Leinster; they plundered Ui Failghe, and carried off many prisoners. Eignech, son of Ambiaith Ua Cuanlana, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill. A great wind-storm occurred on the third day of December, which caused a great destruction of woods throughout Ireland: it prostrated sixty trees at Druic-Chrainn Chatho[3], and killed and smothered many persons in the church; it also killed other people at Cill-Sarailbe. Domhnall Ua Braein, lord of Breaghmhaine[4], died. Ceallach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breaghe, was killed by Fiaithbheartach Ua Cathasaigh and the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Gillaruanaidh, grandson of Cumeadha[5], fell by his own brother, i.e. Domhnall; and Cumeadha, his son, died.

The Age of Christ, 1147. The Bishop Ua Meantgeoan died. Muiredhach Ua Flannagain, a distinguished priest, died after intense penance. Gillaailithe, grandson of Flann; Cuilen, son of the lector of Inishcaltra-Ibhair; and Fiachra Ua Murreadhaigh, archinnseach of Lughmhaidh for a time, died. Ros-Cre and Oenach were burned. A thunderbolt fell this year upon the choir

que ut nec per Hibernicos, ut in proverbio Hibernico dicitur, rubidus cruris, et in pace Hiberna manus inimici extendit."—*Trias Thaum.*, c. 301.

[1] *Loch-mail Ua Braein, lord of Breaghmhaine*; i.e. Donnell O'Brien, lord of Brawney.

Gilla-na-naemh, grandson of Cumeadha.—He was of the sept of the Ui-Garrin, or Mac Namaras of Thomond.

The Dublin copy of the Annals at Innisfallen notes under this year the erection of Caiplechapa Duibhe, i.e. the Castle of the Black Causeway, now Ardfert, in the county of Kerry by Diarmaid Sugach O'Conor Kerry.

church of Daimhliag-Chiarain[a], and knocked off its steanchobhair[b]. Dunrosa Ua nEaghra fell by Ua nEaghra, by treachery. A predatory incursion was made by Cuaisdi Mac Duinnsleibhe, King of Uladh, into Fearnmhagh, and he plundered the greater part of Clann Mathghamhna. An army was led by Muirchertach Mac Neill Ua Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eogain, and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and the Airgialla, into Ulidia. The Ulidians were encamped at the brink of Uchtcarg[c], to meet them; but they abandoned the camp to the Cinel-Eogain and the Airgialla, who pursued them till they reached the shore of Dundrenan, in Louth-Chathail. The Ulidians gave them battle there, on the day of the festival of Paul and Peter; but they were defeated, and a great number of them slain, together with Aedhu Ua Flathui, lord of Louth-Chathail. After this the Cinel-Eogain plundered and burned all Louth-Chathail, and carried off hostages from the Ulidians. Tuidhi Ua Beoain was released from his fetters, at the intercession of the bishops of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, Muelmaedhoc Ua Morgair, Muireadhach Ua Dubhdaighi, and Donnchadh Ua Longargain, for he was taken prisoner while under their protection. Great frost throughout Ireland this year. Gillamacholmog Ua Cathail, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, was killed by the grandson of Donnchadh Ua Conchobhair. The battle of Ath-Loinn was gained over Donnchadh, the son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and the Ua-Maine, by the men of Feadhla, where the grandson of Aindiasdubh Ua Flainn and others were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1148. The church of Cluain-mongain[d] was finished by the Bishop Ua Cathfaidhe and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, and was consecrated by Ua Morgair, successor of Patrick, and a Nonabeth, i. e. ecclesiastical land, was assigned it in Lughmhadh. A synod was convened at Inis-Padraig[e], by Maelmaedhoc, successor of Patrick, at which were present fifteen bishops and two hundred priests, to establish rules and morals for all, both laity and clergy; and Maelmaedhoc Ua Morgair, by advice of the synod, went a second time to

[a] *Daimhliag-Chiarain*.—Now Devlin, a townland in the parish of Kenk, near the town of Loath, but scarcely a vestige of it now remains. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1148. Ecclesia de Cenonmongan in episcopatu Lugmadensi per Hua Cathasium Episcopum, et Donatum Hua Kernaili extructa, consecratur per eundem Malachiam Hua Morgair, Archiepiscopum totius Ardmachanæ, qui et nocturnum officium, fingmarie.... Ann. 5d p. 737] "constituit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

[b] *Steanchobhair*.—Now Patrick's Island, near Skerries, in the county of Dublin.—*See note*, under A. D. 733, p. 410, *supra*.

Rome to confer with the successor of Peter. Malachias, i. e. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, Archbishop of the Chair of Patrick, chief head of the west of Europe, legate of the successor of Peter, the only head whom the Irish and the foreigners obeyed, chief paragon of wisdom and piety, a brilliant lamp, which illumined territories and churches by preaching and good works, faithful shepherd of the Church in general,—after having ordained bishops and priests, and persons of every degree; after having consecrated many churches and cemeteries; after having performed every ecclesiastical work throughout Ireland, after having bestowed jewels and food upon the mighty and the needy; after having founded churches and monasteries (for by him were repaired in Ireland every church which had been consigned to decay and neglect, and they had been neglected from time to time); after leaving every rule and every good usage in the churches of Ireland in general, after having been the second time in the legateship; after having been fourteen years in the primacy; and after the fifty-fourth year of his age, he joined his spirit to heaven on the second day of November; and the Church celebrates the feast and solemnity of St. Malachias on the third day, it having been changed by the seniors from the feast day of All Souls to the day after, in order that he might be the more easily revered and honoured; and he was buried in the monastery of St. Bernard at Clairvalle, in France, with honour and veneration. Ua Duibinn, Bishop of Cill-dara; the Bishop Ua Saidhchain, Ceallach Ua Donnhagain, noble head of Cill-bronaigh [Killeigh] and Maelechnan Mac Morgain, noble priest of the church of Saidhe; Aedh, Castle at Connaught, died after victory of unction and penance. Cluain-Iraird, Lann-Leire, and Lughmhadh, were burned. An army was led,

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celebratur festum ejus, qui commutatus est a seniores celebrari potest, translatus est in diem sequentem."—*Ann. Clonm.* p. 160.

On this he adds the following remark:

"Hoc quoque Magistro in laudibus, quibus jure ei omnes clerici hujus insulæ et populus universus tribuit, addendum est, quod ipse unus ex omnibus Hiberniæ primatibus, qui ante eum fuerunt, ad limina Apostolorum Romæ visitanda, semel ad annum 1133, atque ad annum 1138, quo migravit ad auctorem beatitudinis, transivit in Galliam, ad illum videndum, ad quem potestas intelligere quod sanctorum quasi a summo usque Primate, qui et patriarcha apostolicæ sedis cum anno 1151, dies exceperit, et ante [illi] decessum."

Cill-Seanain, i. e. the Church of St. Senan, in Iniscathy, now Kilrossanty, near Dunmore, in the county of Galway.—See note under A. D. 1111.

slaughter in Muresgrach, mac Neill Ui Cochlainn, tighearna Gaoghanachta Ua Oirbsiall, and Gillaphadraig Ua Maeldoraidh, comarbha Feichin, mic an Ua Beoain, i an peacaidh fein, agus Ua Beoain Gilla na naomh Ua Cuinn, tighearna Ui Briuin Seola, agus Ua Maeldoraidh Gilla Mic Liag Cochlainn, i an Cenel nEogain uile, agus Gilla Mic Liag Ua Cathasaigh, tighearna Cenel Fiachach Muaidhe, agus Tuathal Ua Maeldoraidh, comarbha Cainnigh, agus Ua Cathasaigh, tighearna Cenel Conaill, agus Ua Maeldoraidh, comarbha Colaim Cille, agus Ua Cathasaigh, tighearna Cenel Eoghain, agus Ua Maeldoraidh, comarbha Patraic

by Muirchertach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, by the Cinel-Eoghain and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, and the Airghialla, into Ulidia; and they carried off the hostages of the Ulidians, together with the son of the King of Ulidia, and left four lords over Ulidia on that occasion. The Ulidians and Airghialla turned against Mac Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain after this. Another army was led by Muirchertach Ua Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain, across Tromm, into Ulidia; and he expelled Cuwladh Ua Duinnsiuinne from Ulidia, and placed Donnchadh in his place; and they proceeded on this occasion into Machaire-Chonaill, and burned the plain, except the churches only, which were protected by the successor of Patrick. An army was also led by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and Domhnall Ua Cearbhaill into Ulidia, as far as Cnoc-da-Tenbha, and they plundered the country, and placed Cuwladh in his kingdom again; however, he was immediately expelled by the Ulidians themselves. A meeting was held at Ard-Macha by Ua Lochlainn, with the chieftains of the Cinel-Eoghain; by O'Cearbhaill, with the chieftains of the Airghialla, and the chief men of Ulidia, with their lords, and made perfect peace under the Staff of Jesus, in the presence of the successor of Patrick and his clergy; and they left hostages with O'Lochlainn. The hostages of the Cinel-Conaill were also in the hands of Ua Lochlainn. Ua Gormleadhaigh, i. e. Domhnall, who had been lord of Cinel-Eoghain for a time, was beheaded into Connaught by O'Lochlainn. Sitric Ua Beannain, lord of Conghbhalla, was slain by his own brothers. A meeting between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc at Sreabh-Rathmoir, and the Ardrighmonach, son of Cathasach Ua Fearghail, wounded Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, as he was going to the meeting. A great prey was taken by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair from the men of Teathbha; and the men of Teathbha overtook him at Ath-Luain, but he turned upon and made a slaughter of them.

The Age of Christ, 1149. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Muircheartaigh, noble bishop of the south of Ireland, a chaste, wise, and pious senior, Muirchertach

Edmond Ua Brosnana.—This is evidently a mistake for Gerrot Ua Dubsin, for O'Dubsin now O'Brosn, was chief of Breaghmhaidhe, or Brawney, in Westmeath.

Second Rathmore.—There is probably one of the ancient names of Drumcree, on the Shannon, on the confines of the counties of Roscommon and Leitrim. See note on Rathcroghan-raleigh, A. D. 1261.

Gilla-na-naemh Ua Muirchertaigh; *noble*

Ua Maelmocheirge[a], noble Bishop of Ui Briuin-Breifne, a noble senior; and the Bishop Ua Gormghaile, a noble pious senior, died after penance and intense penitence. Macraith[b], a venerable, benevolent cleric of the people of Ard-Macha, died. The half of Inimbidhg was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath, and by Diarmaid Mac Murrtaidhs and the Leinstermen; and they killed Brenuad, son of Maghnus Ua Lochlainn, Tanist of Oilech, who was taking revenge for the plunder, and his body was brought to Ard-Macha, and there interred. Dun-Cholmain-Cluibe was burned, and Inis-Mac-Nasrach[c] with its church. Laeghseach Ua Mordha[d], lord of Laeighis and the Osraans, died after penance. Cuiladh, i. e. the son of Conchobhar, came into Ulidia again, and expelled Donnchadh from the chieftainship of the upper part of Ulidia; and Ua Mathghamhna and the two sons of Aedh Mac Duinnsithbhe (Donnchadh and Murchadh) made an attack upon his camp, but they were defeated by Cuiladh, and Murchadh was killed by him. An army was led by the Cinel-Eoghain to Magh-an-chairn[e], to expel Conchobhar; but Ua Cearbhaill prevented them, for he delivered his own son up to them, for the sake of Ulidia. Another army was led by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, being joined by the people of the north of Ireland, namely, the Cinel-Conaill, the Cinel-Eoghain, and the Airghialla, into Ulidia; they plundered all the upper part of Ulidia, from the harbour of Snamh-Aighneach[f] to Druchet-na-Feirtè[g]. A party of them went upon the islands of Loch Cuan[h], and they plundered Inis-Cumscraidh[i], Leathghlais[k], Cill-Aedhain[l], Magh-bile, Donnchor, and all the other churches of the country, except Dun [Leathghlais] and Sabhall[m]. Ua Duinnsithbhe afterwards came into the house of Ua Lochlainn, and delivered his own son up to him as a hostage, and whatever other hostages he demanded. After this they

[a] *Ua Maelmocheirge*. — See A. D. 1091, 1094.

[b] *Macraith*. — See A. D. 1091, 1094.

[c] *Inis-Mac-Nasrach*. — Now Inch, or Inishcarvey, near Downpatrick. — See A. D. 1091, 1094.

[d] *Laeghseach Ua Mordha*. — This should be omitted here, because Leathghlais is another name for Dun, or Downpatrick.

[e] *Magh-an-chairn*: i. e. Aughrim of Cill Saint Aedhain's festival was kept here on the 31st of April. The present name and situation of this church are unknown to the Editor.

[f] *Snamh-Aighneach*. — See Petrie's *Inscriptions and Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 353, 354.

[g] *Druchet-na-Feirtè*: i. e. the Bridge of the burial. This bridge was near Newtownards, in the barony of Upper Lough, and county of Down. — See note, under A. D. 1433. This bridge was built by Eochaidh, son of Aedh Roin, King of Ulidia. — See Petrie's *Inscriptions and Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 353, 354.

[h] *Loch Cuan*. — Now Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

[i] *Inis-Cumscraidh*. — Now Inch, or Inishcarvey, near Downpatrick. — See A. D. 1091, 1094.

[k] *Leathghlais*. — This should be omitted here, because Leathghlais is another name for Dun, or Downpatrick.

[l] *Cill-Aedhain*: i. e. Aughrim of Cill Saint Aedhain's festival was kept here on the 31st of April. The present name and situation of this church are unknown to the Editor.

[m] *Dun and Sabhall*: i. e. Dun-Leathghlais, or Downpatrick and Saul.

na reighb co mbeanaibh aithne, 7 co mbuaidh iomda. Cpeach lá Domhnach Ua gCeallaigh 7 lá Comlan Ua mDuinnsleibe i mbpiaidh, co ccuccsat gaisle imda. Tancatar aithe pir bpiz na mumhneach 7 po aipeighset Ua Cinneidh Peara, 7 pirpaet ní na éisi na nuaidh. Rigfhis la mac Neill Ui Lochlainn co mbiodbaig Cinéil Eogain co hionad, co bethaidh. Tigfhear Ua Ruairc iná each, 7 no fás bpaigde ann. Cheap aithe Ua Laclainn 7 Ua Ceinnéidh i n-Ath Cliat. Táinic Oiarmaid Mac Murchada, pi Laighen ina each, 7 do pone Ua Lochlann eithi eip Gaillaib 7 Ghaeidelaib. Diarmait la Toirrdelbach Ua mBriain, 7 la plaith Muman i nGonnacaibh co pabarrcap Uiaz Ua mbpiain. Ruigfet bpaithe mór, 7 po mapbpat Dub nGaillmh, 7 po bacaib Ua Lochlann, eithi Connacraid ipin nGaillmh. Ceallachan mac mic Cathasaigh, do écc.

Aoir Chpiost, mile déc cectra. Muipeadhach Ua Dubhtaich, apdescop Connacht, espoibus Epeann uile, i negnas i nóidhe, i n-ordnaid peace 7 bés, déc i nDesga, an feigeann déc. Do ni Dia i pesil naem Epeann iapp an comaoid Gaidhil peache noghaz cuicc. Maolpoa Ua Cpiadain, apchinneach Doipi Chalpaig Chille, chi pocta 7 pabaidéas cumpeigin Epeann, méc. Ua Pollamain, coimdiu Pinnein Cluana hEoipp, déc i nDiaconaip. Cailleach Cille dhe pfhuip cpailbech ecpaise, méc iap mbith archpip iap gcian ann. A dhi cainicheach do Thuin mop Cpuc Macha do loscadh amdi pein Ciaran Cenannaig. Sopt, 7 Ceall mip Ua Neillain cona mbpaiz do imdeon. Comapba Phadpaic, 7 Baitan Pinchpaic pop cumtuip i nTip mBoguine, do cuaidpet a lám pop na Saxanaibh, 7 do zaccha eize dibpaip 7 Saxpanaig, each zacha coipigh, 7 pichi bó an pizh pém. Cpeach Ceneil

Magh Tuaidhmeann, i.e. the Plain of the Ui-Briuin. There is a place in the county of the Ui-Briuin-Seola, or the county of Clare, in the county of Galway.

Port Loiscthe, i.e. the Port of ruins. This was a church.

* *Clann Mailmordha*, i.e. O'Maelmoichi, from O'Maelmhic was chief of all the district of Kilconnor at this period.

* *Gaillimh*, i.e. the River Galley, or Galway, which flows from Lough Corrib into the Bay of Galway. The town of Galway derives its name from it.

* *Maolpoa Ua Brandain*, i.e. A. D. 1150, Maelisa O'Brandan, Archdeacon (Archidiaconus) Hetrensis, we will in septentrionali Hiberniæ hospitalitate et prosperitate secundus, obiit.—*Ann. Tigern.*, p. 304.

* *Diaconaip*, i.e. the Great Third or Tierce Mission of Armagh.

* A. D. 1150 [recte 1148] mortuus in festo S. Kennadii (vi id Novembris incidit) mag-

returned back to their houses, with a countless cattle spoil, and with many prisoners. A predatory incursion was made by Donnchadh Ua Gairbhith and Conaidh Ua Duinnsleibhe into Breaghs, and they carried off many spoils. The men of Breaghs afterwards came in pursuit of them, and they plundered the hall of Tearmann-Feichin, and carried off some of the cattle of the monks. A royal hostery was made by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the cavalry of Cinel-Eogham, to Lughmhadh, where Tighearnan Ua Ruairc came into his house, and left the hostages. From thence Ua Lochlainn and Ua Gairbhith proceeded to Ath-cruith. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, came into his house and Ua Lochlainn made a complete peace between the foreigners and the Irish. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain and the men of Munster into Connaught, until they arrived at Magh Ua nRoduibh; they carried off a great spoil of cattle, and demolished Dun Gallimhe; and Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, was drowned in the Gailliuh'. Cathasach, grandson of Cathasach, died.

The Age of Christ, 1150. Muiredhach Ua Dubhthaigh, Archbishop of Connaught, chief scribe of all Ireland in wisdom, in chastity, in the bestowal of jewels and food, died at Conga, on the sixteenth of the month of May, on the festival of Saint Brenainn, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Madma Ua Braonain, sinchinneach of Doire-Choluim-Chille, head of the happiness and prosperity of the north of Ireland, died. Ua Foilamhain, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Iraird, died at Cennannus. Cailleach ua Cill-Sleibhe, a pious good senior, died, after good penance, at an advanced age. The northern half of the Trinity-house of Ard-Macha was burned on the night of the festival of Ciaran. Cenannus, both, and Oilean-Ua Nuallain, with its oratory, were burned. The successor of Patrick and the clergy of Patrick made a visitation of Tir-Eoghain, and they obtained their full tribute of cows, i.e. a cow from every house of a biataeh and freeman, a horse from every chieftain, and twenty cows from the

nem pars incolarum quæ portas ejus tertia, quæ Fresa eius vulgo appellatur, ex media et septentrionali parte flumnis absumpta est."—*Trias Thaum.* p. 496.

[1150] "A scribe of Ard-Macha" [Ardmachanæ sedis diaconus] "pius

ac prudentissimus magnis laboribus tam in patria quam in exteris gentibus, quorum notitia vera gaudet, peregrinus vitæ suæ finem meritissime [septimo idum] et Burgensis Augustini monasterii sortitus est."—*Trias Thaum.* loco vigesimi adjecti.—*Trias Thaum.* p. 488.

Cóigeas do Gallaibh lá comarba Colaim Chille lá Flaithbeartach Ua Brolcáin i do thigh each tsacha taithigh, i bó gacha neith tuaraisi, i bó gacha crith [illegible] i do gacha cheard comhlann, picha bó meadha ón righ fein, fúd áit i rabadtar cheir uaige, a each, i a sapparn o Mhurchadhach mac Néill hUi Lochlainn, ó ghi Eireann uilen. Mac mic Domnaill hUi Conchobair do mharbhadh lá Ramap, mac Domnaill Ui Conchobair. Murchadh, mac Flaithbertaigh Ui Fhlannagain, tigherna Muintiri Maelchalann, do marbadh la hUa, mac Tighernain Ui Ruairc. Muireadach Ua Flannagáin, taoiseach Clainne Cafail, dég ren aitreb i Cuinn. Diarmait Mac Gilla Brandain, tigherna Corcachaine, do dallad lá Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobair. Ua Gallachain Ua Cuirrin, tigherna Coppaigh, do marbadh do Uib Faelain. Riogh Eirenn Muircheartach mac Neill Ui Lochlainn do marbh trachtaine Eireann co hinis Mochta a comhnaidh Ui Cheallaill i Ui Ruairc. Tuaga gall Connacht do Toirrdelbach co nuige fin gan fhiaghla eter Shionainn Feraingne, i comarba Patraice co na pobail. Ro pam Mide don ceip fin le cetri eicne Ua Conchobair, Ua Ruairc, i Ua Ceallaill, i do sluaghadh Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn a Mide eter Sionainn comarba Phatraice i a pamcha. Ua Ceallaig, tigherna Ua Fiachrach Aidne gfaeil, do marbadh lá hUib Conalcáin i almp Locha Laeghaire. Ua Canannain co na fhlaith do dol i fhiadh Luirg, co ruaipter hi iomda leo. Gerric fir Luirg forra, i fagaidhis focaire do muinter Ui Chanannain co na biad mac ui Ceallaigh Ua Maelgaeire, i in Gollamrain Ui Canann in Ua nFogartaig, i focaire ele na suaipib. Slóigid lá Toirrdelbach Ua Mithian co Loch Ua nGebenn i Machaire Gailinn, go po aipeo Slane. Rug Ua Ceallaill,

[illegible] Tighernach, ad annum.

[illegible] Annals of Clonmacnoise, ad annum.

[illegible] Annals of Ulster, ad annum.

[illegible] Annals of Inisfallen, ad annum.

[illegible] Annals of Tig

king himself. The visitation of Cinel-Eoghain[1] was made by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain; and he obtained a horse from every chieftain, a cow from every two biatachs, a cow from every three freeholders, and a cow from every four villains, and twenty cows from the king himself; a gold ring of five ounces, his horse, and his battle-dress, from Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland. The grandson of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair was killed by Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair. Murchadh, son of Gillamacumedh Ua Feargail, pillar of the glory and splendour of the east of Connaught, died on [the island of] Inis-Clothrann. Conchobhar Mac Raghnaill, lord of Muintir-Eolais, was killed by Aedh, son of Tighernan Ua Ruairc. Muireadhach Ua Flannagain, chief of Clann-Cathail, died on his pilgrimage at Conga. Diarmaid Mac Branain, lord of Corcachlann, was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Gillachaen Ua Ciardha, lord of Caribh, was slain by the Ui Fiachain. A royal journey by Muirchertach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the chieftains of the north of Ireland, to Inis-Mochta, to meet Ua Cearbhaill and Ua Ruairc. The hostages of Connaught were brought him to that place, without a hosting, through the blessing of Patrick, the successor of Patrick, and his clergy. He divided Meath on this occasion into three parts between Ua Conchobhair, Ua Ruairc, and Ua Cearbhaill, and they banished Murchadh Ua Maelseachlainn from Meath, through the curse of the successor of Patrick and his clergy. Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Ui Comhaltain, on the island of Loch-Lurgaire[2]. Ua Cassamain, with his army, proceeded into Fears-Luirg, and carried off many cows. The Fears-Luirg overtook them, and many of the people of Ua Cassamain, with his two sons, four of the Ui-Maelgaithe[3], Gillamarian Ua Cammin[4], Ua Forannagh, and many others of their nobles. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain to Loch Ua nGobhann[5] in Machaire-Gailenga[6], and he

Loch Laghdhere.—This lake was in the country of the Siliocht-Aird O'Neill, in the county of Tyrone, to the south of Lifford, but the name is obsolete, and the lake has probably been drained.

Ui-Maelgaithe, i. e. the family of the O'Mulgeehys or Wynnes.

[4] *Ua Cammin.*—Now anglicé Cannon. This family is to be distinguished from the O'Cassamains, chiefs of Tirconnell. The former name is still common in the county of Donegal, the latter is obsolete.

[5] *Loch Ua nGobhann*; i.e. Lake of the O'Gowans. Not identified.

[6] *Machaire Gailenga.*—A plain in the territory of Gailenga (now Morgallion), in Meath.

Ua Ruairc pobba, co po mapbpat apcain ina mainecip, in inse i bpfinain. Slaigiö la Toippdelbaig Ua Concobair i Mhiöiam cap eipi pop Muman, 7 po ropc Uiacpe na Mumen, 7 cuz da tamla, ap a ait po pazaö apcain ina mainecip in Ui Ruaiö. Slaigiö la Toippdelbac Ua mäpain co hAö cliac, co pangacpap Foill ina cenö, 7 appee co Comaipmaic, 7 Abha, 7 po hopc Oomnall mop Mic Lachle. Slaigiö la Muipcepach mac Neill Ui Lochlainn co cCenöl nEogain, 7 co nUlltaib, i pzuip-ein Ui Ceapbaill 7 Ui Ruaipc co Dun Leodain i Uaigapp, go ndippatar Foill pie mbliadna ecip Cill Cuinn 7 Cell Mozo. Congal Ua Cpiocc, episcnam na mainbe la Muiscp Cheichmaig i nEpinn na Zaiöelze hi cCluain mic Nois.

Oup Cpiopt, mile cet cuicce a haen. Ua Maoilpoppain, eppcop Ua nAmalzaid, 7 Ua pFeapzail Muaiöe, Caiöh, eppuce Lumnaiz, 7 apcen Cléipeac, mic Taiz Ui Maoilpuanaiz, uccc. Cathpoinál comapba Phiacpaich i Iohannep Pappon. no pocciz i nepinn co epaiz pazla 7 paiöep 7 do ndpeazad cac na cpomcuill. Ro hol ina pencaman i cuz comapba Phiacpaice i nApo Macha co pfapcaill bhiacpach. Cuapp Comaic an bapa pzaiz la comapba Paicpeice, la Fiollamacdap, mac mic Ruaipc, co cuz a oilithip. Oo pad leo, Ua Concobaip pol pecit anzc bip cen cap pa ne comapba Phiacpaice. Cuapp bé Caraipz la Piacpaich Ua hpol-

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* *Ua Hercaich, &c.*—Ua Heracain, without the prefix Ua or O. The family was seated in the territory of Muintir Eoch, now the barony of Dunmy, in the south-west of the county of Limerick.

* *I na Rodaibh.*—This name has afterwards changed to Mac Oscar Maigh, now Carrigby.

* *Comaimsena.*—This was probably the ancient name of the estuary or Cantreave at the Boyle, and the Boyle. It was also called Dubhchomar, i.e. the Black Confluence.

* *Abha.*—A place on the Boyne, near Slane, in Meath.

* *Lochlainn mac Mic Lochlainn.*—In the Irish Annals, at 11th of May, this church is placed in Navinshuna. From which it appears highly probable that it is the present Donaghmore, near Slane, in the county of Meath. The very high the representative to be the Annals of Ballyshannon Dungal, mentioned in these Annals, at A. D. 807, 830, 867, 880.

* *Iona Padraic in Laochaire.*—This was the name of a fort near Tara in the county of Meath.

* *Gardhman gandmaighe.*—i.e. the Gardener of the Dumper of Mhic Con. This why he was the name of a man of Connemara, &c., now obsolete.

* *Ua Maoilpoppain.*—Now anglicised Mulroy.

* *In bapa Cheichmaig na hEpinn.*—Ua Mulroy Maenaidhe, i.e. bishop of Tiraghy and Tirawley, on the Moy, i.e. Bishop of Killala.

* *Caiöh.*—He is called Hugh by Ware who says that he was at Clonmacnoise.—Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 366.

* *Iohannes Papa x.*—The present is translated by Colgan as follows.

plundered Slaine. Ua Conchobuir and Ua Ruairc overtook them, and slew some of their people, among whom was the son of Ua Ifarnain[a]. In the absence of the men of Munster, Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobuir marched with an army into Munstir, and plundered the plain of Munstir, and carried off many cows; but he lost some of his people, and among the rest Ua Rodhuibh[b]. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain to Ath-cliath, and the foreigners came into his house, [and submitted to him]; and from thence to Commarmara[c], and to Aibha[d], and burned Donnchadh-mor Mac Laithbirt[e]. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the Cinel-Eoghain and the Ulidians, to relieve Ua Conchobuir and Ua Ruairc, to Dun-Leodaid[f], in Laeghaire; and the foreigners made a year's peace between Leath-Chuinn and Leath-Mhogha. Conghal Ua Braein, lord of Breaghmhaine, was killed by Muintir-Ceithearnaigh at Gartha na gamhnaighe[g], at Chuinn-mic-Nois.

The Age of Christ, 1151. Ua Maeilseachnaire[h], Bishop of Ui-Amhalghaidh and Ui-Fiachrach Muaidhe[i], Aedhh, Bishop of Lusmagh; and Bran Clercach, son of Tadhg Ua Maeltuanaidh, died. A cardinal of the successor of Peter, i. e. Johannes Papiron[k], arrived in Ireland, to establish rules and good morals, and to set all to rights from their faults. He remained a week in the house of the successor of Patrick at Ard-Macha, and imparted his blessing. The visitation of Connaught was performed, the second time, by the successor of Patrick, Gillamaelisa, the grandson of Rumann; and he obtained his full tribute. On this occasion Ua Conchobuir gave the successor of Patrick a ring of gold, of twenty ounces. This visitation of Sil-Cathasaigh was made by

[a] A. D. 1151. *Joannes Papare Cardinalis, et Apostolice sedis Legatus designatus, venit in Hiberniam per mandatum Eugenii Papæ tertii, ad regnum eorum gubernandum, eosque honestiori ordini vivendi more S. Gelasius docuerat.*"

On which he remarks: "Ita quatuor Magistri in Annalibus. Causa tamen præcipua ejus adventus fuit ut Quatuor Patres (quatuor Archiepiscopi, scilicet, Ardmachanus, Casselensis, Dublinensis, et Tuamensis) conferret, quæ et anno sequenti in Synodo Kellensi confirmata. Ejus adventum quidam perperam referunt, sed rectius (ut observant cætera) referendum ea hunc annum existimo juxta mox dicenda."—*Trias Thaum.* p. 308.

The notice of the cardinal's arrival in Ireland is given, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1151. John Paperus Cardinall came to this kingdome from the Pope to procure the inhabitants of the land to an amendment of their lives."

[b] *Sil-Cathasaigh.*—A sept in the present county of Antrim, adjoining the Ui-Tuirtre. They descended from Feidlim, grandson of Fiachra Tort.

eam, conapba Ohodam Chille. do hige each a gach cenpech i cuapa o gac aentaic a tuaí, 7 a cappan, 7 pail an ppabaccap ad umpa. Ua cuiginn a o Chian Clan Ua Luain. Dipbpopgail, mpíc Domnaill, mic mic Lochlainn. pi Epeann. Tdc Toippdelbaig Ui Conchobaip, pír Connacht, mbeap Gaeal, Ghall, 7 Dumnall, écc. ina hadhaic in Ophmacha. Inian Ua Conchobaip Cuippeac i n-aipdhi in Cuipp[eac]h pirrin. Conchobap Cuabach Ua hEagpa, cenn[ap] Cuapan, do écc. Iptad in bliadain a dó dap pi hEpeann ap a ne do ghabáil Chuipin mic ui Eimoip, ap a machaim ne cuicne do cuicpeabaip Laigne paime ppi Gallaib Atha Cliath, ipe bpeicc Chuipin. Mac Mailpeachlainn Ui Eathi do mapbad la mac Tipp pa cuimne i bpeicc a impdhe pein pi Ceanntp la macaib Onnchada mic meic Capthaig. Ua Fiadhla Fhep Ua Cuipnín cuicpe Ua Flaitbeapta, do mapbad la Cat Cellaigh i Ui Bhiatpe. Tuap mac Diapmata Ui Eathain tiompáin pop Toippdelbac Ua mBpain, pop pit Hiuman, 7 a ecpoin ma[n] Tuaic do teacht i cpoi Chuipdelbaig Ui Chonchobaip. Slaighi la Toippdelbac Ua Conchobaip, la pit Connacht, i Hiuman, pop po gab pepp Hiuman ule ehamoc lapmuine : uime Toippdelbac, 7 neipi Oipiamun do gabail do mac Cochlann epic coipppeacc Connacht. Slaighi ele leo la Toippdelbac Ua Conchobaip i Mumain, 7 po hecnic Diapmata Mac Murchada pi Laigen co Cuipnib na cpann. Ro imppíp Hiuman pompi co pangatap Mumain iapp. Concap

[illegible] Hiberniae [illegible] Ulaim. ua Eachdi ri Ulaid, and an antiquity Lys. and Laudav, without the words Dave O. The passage is thus [illegible] Annales Ultonie :

"A. D. 1151. R. Eathdirmg. Ohanchain Ulaid [illegible] mense a Pontio de Nan Cathasach et a toto Pontio Cathasiensi et Pontio scripti sunt simul [illegible] Annum mesirum, a capite natalis unus sup. [illegible] Pater [illegible] unus. Thom. p. 501.

Dunlevy[illegible] — A. D. 1151. Interregalia filius Domnaill, rex [illegible] Tuadmon. Hic rex [illegible] Regni in sua [illegible] obiit Ardmachae, magna honorifice [illegible] est." — *Petri Pheifer*, p. 30.

This Dunlevy[illegible] was King Turlough O'Co-

nor's second wife. His first wife was Dalbia, the daughter of Murchadh O'Melaghlain, who died in the year 1128. She was the mother of his first son and only [illegible] who became King of Connaught. [illegible] Annals of Inis Dell, and Tighernach. He married a third wife, Dubhchoblach, daughter of [illegible] Mayberg.

Aedhan [illegible] Aedh Dall O. the Annals of Innis. [illegible] p. 501.

Ondud [illegible] Cathbhadhbarg, King of Connaught, who died A. D. 1151 [illegible] now under that year. This passage affords evidence that Cathal Crobhdhearg was the legitimate son of King Turlough.

Dunlevy — in the Book of Leacan, fol. 72 b, col. 3 he is called Donnagh Mor Tanist of Breifne, and the last to which the Annals Co-

Flaithbheartach Ua Brolcain, successor of Colum-Cille; and he obtained a horse-load from every church, a sheep from every hearth, and his horse, battle-dress, and a ring of gold, in which were two ounces, from their lord, i. e. from Cuaidh Ua Laine. Dearbhforgaill, daughter of Donnchadh, grandson of Lochlainn, King of Ireland, the wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and the mother of Aedh[1], Cathal, and Domhnall[2], died on her pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Brian Ua Conchobhair Ciarraighe was killed by the Ciarraighi themselves. Conchobhar Crabhach [the hag-haired] Ua hEidhin, Tanist of Longhse, died on his bed. The reason that he died on his bed was, because he was under the laws of Ciaran Mac-an-tSaeir[3], for no lord, of the lords of Longhse who preceded him, died on his bed, in consequence of a curse of St. Ciaran. The son of Maelseachnaill Ua Bric was killed by the son of Gearnaigeannach Ua Beic, who was killed immediately after by the sons of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach. Gillagott Ua Carrain, lord of Ui-Maccaille[4], was killed at Cul Collaige, by the Ui-Meic[5]. Tadhg, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, entered against Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, and deposed him; and Tadhg came into the house of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Munster, and he obtained all Munster, except West Munster, in which Toirdhealbhach [Ua Briain] was; and the sovereignty of Desmond was assumed by the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach. An army was also led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Munster; and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, with the Leinstermen, went to join him. They plundered Munster before

had, i. e. the eric-fines, had been paid. His other sons are set down in the following order in the Book of Lecan, without naming their mothers, viz.: Ruaidhri, King of Ireland, Brian Luighneach, Brian Breifneach, Magnus, Lochlainn, Muirchertach, Mumhumhach, Donnchadh, Maelseachlainn, Tadhg Dubhmuighe, Cathal Migeann, Aedh Gaisciudach, Diarmaid, Domhnall, Muirghius, Tadhg Daimh, Murchadh Finn.

[1] *Ciaran Mac-an-tSaeir*; i. e. St. Kieran, patron saint of Clonmacnoise.

[2] *Gearnaigeannach Chlisneagy*; i. e. the Short Man of the Clarus.

[3] *Ui-Maccaille*.—Now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.—See A. D. 931, 1145.

[4] *Cuil-Collaigse*.—A church in the territory of Ui-Liathain, founded by St. Aidan in the sixth century, and where a great Dubhach was venerated on the 22nd of October.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 615.

[5] *Ui-Meic*; i. e. the family of the O'Mac Tyres, now Wolfes.

[6] *Subdued all Munster*.—A. D. 1151. King Turlogh O'Connor, with his forces of Connaught, took hostages of all Munster, except West Munster, which he left to Turlogh O'Brien.

Dál cCais ⁊ Iarthuaiscc, ⁊ Síol mBriain in Toirrdhealbach Ua mBriain, ri Muman re hesi i nDún mBreain acc feadh náid a nuilc uar fuair ⁊ coṁa Connacht, Laighin, ⁊ fri Fódla. Fiarfaigh cid fodhla, ⁊ fgaoilfigh fris fearann Mumhan. ⁊ po léig a nar. Sédh mile eas ifrid caiream ifriadh Muman ina diaidh in Muirchertach mac Conchobair Ui Briain, righna Tuaisceirt, ⁊ gnuisamna Muman, ⁊ in Lugaid, mac Domnaill I Briain, in Urmhuy hUa nDfaran, in righna Ua cCairin, in Flaithbhfraith Ua nDeaghaidh, in macaibh eiligneis ⁊ coigreis, ⁊ teagmhuis araile. Aporcaire Muman do gabail re Thoirrdhealbhach Ua Conchobair don cur fin, acus Toirrdhealbhach Ua Briain immorro. Slochtar leis Laighin. Tiagaid na maice ceperrcain gcuice, Muirchertach, mac Conchobair Ui Bhriain, righna Tuaisceirt an uapa reap ar ⁊ earp bin do Dhál cCais, Lugaid mac Domnaill Ui Briain, ná Ua Conaing, acus do Uib Deaghaidh im Flaithbhfraith Ua nDeaghaidh, saiscear do Uib Fiachrach, cenel do Uib Cuirn, ⁊ cenel do Uib Fiachra im aiscirt Ua nDfiachra, ⁊ cenel ar fidir do Uib Oghain, ⁊ fearann do Uib Chellaigh, ⁊ mac mic Eachach Ui Conghir, cenel do Uib Néill Deiscirt, ⁊ cinel nUib Eathdhin, co fochmuin do tabhaomh dóib na éis, cona cenel acc aon cur eirbeas do na frib cetuaib cangatar an ri fin. Teigeastar i ttoiseach an cata fin Tadg mac an Leasanaig Ui Conchobair, Murchadh Ua Carellain, taoiseach Clainne Feargusa, ⁊ Aed mac Maelfuanaid Ui Fallamain, taoiseach Cloinne hUarcach, ⁊ cetrar do Luighnibh co fochmaid ele. Ann sin ro Muman do gabail do Thoirrdhealbhach Ua Conchobair don cur fin ⁊ Toirrdhealbhach Ua Briain Dunmorbach. Slogidh lá mac Néill Ui Lochlainn co

Mumu in old time was divided into five Munsters, viz., Ormond, Thomond, Desmond, Middle Munster, and West Munster.—*Ann. Clon.*

[a] *Mumhan i.e.* the Large Bog. There are many places of this name in Munster, but the place where this terrible battle was fought would seem to be Monabrone, in the parish of Emly, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 65.

[b] A.D. 1151. Rory Torlagh O'Conor this year gave the battle of Magnasson against the Munstermen. He was accompanied by Teige mac Murrough and the forces of Ireland, where Murrough mac Dermot O'Brien, and an innumerable number of the families of Munster, were late, and all Munster brought in subjection to Rory Torlagh.—*Ann. Clon.*

[c] *The Clann Donnabhy*, i. e. the O'Kennedys of Ormond and Ormond.

[d] *The Ui Fiachrach*, i. e. the O'Kellys, of Hy-Fiachrach, in the present county of Roscommon, in the county of Clare.

[e] *The Ui Feadhaidh*, i. e. the O'Keoughans, or O'Hanrahans, of Ui-Fidhgeinti, in Thomond.

[f] *The Ui-Cuirn*, i. e. the O'Quins of Munster-Hibernia around Cashel.

[g] *The Fiachraidh*, i. e. the O'Grady.

[h] *The Ui-Eathdhin*, i. e. the O'Beirnes, two

them, until they reached Mona-mor[l]. The Dalg-Cais, the men of West Munster, and the Sil-Briain, had set out, under the conduct of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, upon a predatory excursion into Desmond; and on their return from the South they fell in with the Connaughtmen, the Leinstermen, and the Meathmen. A battle was fought between them, and the men of Munster were defeated and slaughtered. Seven thousand was the number of the Munstermen slain in the battle of Mona-mor, among whom was Muirchertach, son of Conchobhar Ua Briain, lord of Thomond, and royal heir of Munster; Laighnidh son of Donnell Ua Briain; Aonghus Ua Grada; [Mac Conmara], the lord of Ui-Caisin; Maithbheartach Ua Deadhaidh; and others, sons of lords, chieftains, and distinguished men. The chief sway of Munster was assumed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on this occasion, and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was banished. According to the Book of Leacain, the following were the chieftains who were here slain: Muirchertach, son of Conchobhar Ua Briain, lord of Thomond, the second best man of the Dalg-Cais; Laighnidh, son of Donnell Ua Briain; two of the Ui-Ceinneidigh[k]; eight of the Ui-Deadhaidh[l], with Flaithbheartach Ua Deadhaidh; nine of the Ui-Scanchain[m]; five of the Ui-Cuirrin[n]; five of the Ui-Grada[o], with Aonghus Ua Grada; twenty-four of the Ui-Caisin[p]; four of the Ui-Aichir[q]; the grandson of Eochaidh Ua Lodhgraigh[r]; four of the Ui-Neill Buidhe[s]; and five of the Ui-Echdighirn[t]; with numbers of good men besides them: and there survived but one shattered battalion of the three battalions which had come to that place. There were slain in the heat of this conflict, [on the side of Connaught], Tadhg, son of Luchtach Ua Conchobhair; Muirchertach Ua Cathasaigh, chief of Clann-Fogartaigh; Aedh, son of Maelmuaidh Ua Uallachain, chief of Clann-Uadach, four of the Laighni; and many others. Chief sway over Munster was assumed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on this occasion, and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was banished. An army was led by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the Cinel-Conaill, Cinel-Eoghain, and Airghialla, across Ess-Ruaidh, until they reached Coleraine in

Hogans, who were seated at Ardcrony, near Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary.

[k] *Ui-Ceinneidigh*: i.e. the O'Heerin, or Hearn, of Ui-Cormaic, between the River Fergus and Sliabh Callain, in the county of Clare.

[l] *Ua Lodhgraigh*.—Now Lynch.

[m] *Ui-Deadhaidh*.—i.e. the O'Neills of Clann-Deidiadha, in Tradraighe, in the present barony of Duanry, and county of Clare.

[n] *Ui-Scanchain*.—i.e. the O'Sheas, or Hearns of Ui-Cormaic, seated around Six-mile-bridge, in the county of Clare.

Conel Conaill, Eogain, 7 Airgiallaib iar Carpthach, co prasarnar Corpphi[illegible] na Slúaigh i nGopman. Tagra eirge o Tairrdelbaig Ua Concobair dúca co tí, 7 po[illegible]ro[illegible] na eirgi. Iomrae Laigen leis co tainic[illegible] go a tí do mac Raith mic mic Gailenn i. do rig Osraighe, 7 Teamhra. Tuitfetrai tainiag Cluana coppre la Conchille mac Ruc beolaigi, 7 la Foilachmaide, mic mic an Liathain Ui Amlaip, la comarbe Cenel Oilella. Mogeogan la Muadh mac Tairrdelbaig Ui Chonchobair, rigdamna Connacht, go tuaig buig tamba, 7 co po loiscsed Cpannach Concobair, mac Gormaill Ui Eidirsceoil, saigheas airdri Eirenn, 7 mise mic Domnaill in Chiallaigerrpaig, eigeas Cille Orpraige, co epraibaid la Diarmaid mac Mic Murchada la fri Laigen tre foill 7 meabail. Gormall mac Tairrdelbaig Ui Concobair do eprabail la Conal, la oilithrecht hunen. Tuas dilenach, gerrach, andesmail co prabi neccmaic. Tairrdelbac Ua Dpain do mal i Cairneach, 7 nochar pimp a mac ipin Maidm, 7 no gab peana tamla lair i. deich pichi uingi dib, 7 la fri Laigen pomiscal na cupp Cpuim Chonaill, 7 po punsat lair cirp marib sin Muigdorn. Ua Maelpuain, 7 Comiarcsa.

Gun Cpiopt, mile cét cuigiot a dó. Finan mac mic Céleéain hUi Cemmeirrig, comarba Colaim mic Cpemthainn, 7 comarba Buitte ipin pi Fiotla co nach Ua Fallamain, coarbha Comáin, 7 Pilgrí Ua Pheabain, pilegrim Apan Maca ipi pe, 7 Bueicepa Chriaim Chille i nGpu Maca dop. negCoimdiu[illegible] pennain i nOpom de Ura ag epcopaib Epeann in comarba Pheapnaine imon nGaipmiud[illegible] Patpuin, co cepaib mibil mac neglaigeacan cirp manchait 7 comarbaib, co po epaigpit apaill co pigisleb ann. Ainm pice i. mna cuil, 7 carpeann cuimpleac i pepaib, gan log eappann ap eigid.

Fri h-Aegus—i. in 1161. The bishops of Leinster were sent to Mortagh mac Neill Mac Loghlainn, "even to his house"—Ann. Clon.

The castellany of Clann-Colgain; i. e. the great stone church of Kildarra, in the parish of Inny-carthy, near the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

Brandan, son of Tairrdelbach; i. e. Roderic O'Conor, afterward Monarch of Ireland.

Cromadh—Now Cromaghs, on the River Mangan, in the county of Limerick, at this time the seat of Diarmaid, chief of Ui-Cairbre Aebdhha.

Na ri Murmuighi; i. e. the O'Conor of Connaught, and their territories.

Hi Ua Gorman; i. e. the O'Rourkes, &c.

The Comharbas, i. e. the Officials, &c. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state that, after the death of Aodh mac Amalgaimh mic Loghlainn Dermaid O'Neill, chief of Cenel Eogain, and Dermaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, during which Cormac O'Cuilleann [now Collins] burned the church of Ardfert-Brendan over the heads of Mac Carthy's servants at meat.

Seaghsa, in Corann. Further hostages were brought to them by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and they returned to their houses. The hostages of Leinster were sent to his house, to the son of Niall, grandson of Lochlann, i. e. King of Alleach and Teamhair. The commencement of the erection of the dam-dike of Cluain-Coirpdhe[a], by Cumidhe, son of Mac Scoloighi, and Gillacolmchille, the governor of Leinster Ua h-Ainlighi, chief of Cnoc-Dobhtha. A great predatory excursion was made by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, into Thomond; and he carried away many cows, and burned Cromadh[b]. Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh Ua Briain, lord of East Munster, and the grandson of Donnchadh, grandson of Gillaphadraig, lord of half Oirghis, were taken prisoners by Diarmaid, son of Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, through treachery and guile. Donnchadh, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, was taken prisoner by Cathal, his own brother. A changeable, windy, stormy winter, with great rain. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain went to Luimneach, but he did not get shelter in Munster; and he took many jewels with him, i. e. ten score ounces of gold, and sixty beautiful jewels, besides the drinking-horn of Brian Boramha; and he divided them among the chiefs of Bil-Murcadhaigh[c], Ui-Briuin[d], and Comhaicne[e].

The Age of Christ, 1152. Finn, grandson of Celechar Ua Coimendigh, successor of Colum, son of Crimhthann [of Tir-da-ghlas], and who had been successor of Bairre for a time; Gillacomgan Ua Follamhain, successor of Comgall; and Beoghal Ua Fearrubhain, lector of Ard-Macha for a time, and of the church of Colum-Cille at Ard-Macha also, died. A synod was convened at Druicheatha[f] by the bishops of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, and the Cardinal Johannes Papiron, with three hundred ecclesiastics, both monks and canons; and they established some rules thereat, i. e. to put away concubines[g] and women from men; not to demand payment for anointing or baptizing (though it is

[a] *Dromcharcadia*: i. e. Drogheda. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as quoted by Keating, this synod was held at Kells, in Meath, not Drogheda.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 306, 307; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, pp. 53, 69. It is very strange that Colgan takes no notice of this passage in the Annals of the Four Masters.

[b] *Cromadh*.—Mr. Moore, who regards this synod as one of great importance, writes:—"Besides the dissolution of the pallium, the chief affairs that appear to have occupied the attention of the synod of Kells were some enactments against simony and usury, as well as against the prevalence of marriage and consanguinity among the clergy. There was also promulgated, among the acts of this council, an order from the Cardinal, in virtue of his apostolic authority, for the payment of tithes."

He then writes in a note:

na an Lagenaib. Ua Cuirc do marb gan a creabhuir ina peile a ceanang suas gan lóg na rabhal ar neman neclaigeachan, i neaslann na gcloi go hAradhuir. Imlech Ibdenj, i Lumneach do lapcar na hEpscuip Chaisil Dubhach do ordnaibh, i Tigernach Uí Ruairc Epscop Ua Gnimh do Mag Eochaine i Cenel Conaill do gabail an Imp Macan na hEscrip i Cheapbail, i go mbui re huine ann sup gur fer sin Ua Campbell a cinaid Oiscill a ceannus cenaidh Imcarpe go rangnes i go pagsaic per n-am. Gilmor mac Ua Cuilleann, i Tuppaltach Ua Concobair i Mag Eo, do rosgnas an cuingeadh a laithi lapa i go mbeodais Chaisil Chille. Slogadh la Tuppaltach Ua Concobair i Muiris, co po pave an Mhuma uile co ceann mor Cheapmaic mic mic Carthaig i Sil mBriain i Tadg i Tuppaltach pe Slogadh la Mag Eochaine i Hibe co Rath Chiaran, la cconnaci plaitheamh, i Tuppaltach Ua Concobair do rad i Mide i ceannsi Ui Eachdach Lagen, Osgnamh mor Mupchada pi Laigen. Do pamsat ann. Hibe an ro mor dun po. Cocar o Ohlaim i pobe riam do Mhurchad Ua Hibrin Seachlann, i Osrig Mide mor mac do Mhaeldoraid hiaim. Do hfhoen ann Connacht do Thaifrinn Ua Ruairc lap pparsan an piam, i go loisg an baile rompad ann dun cualann i co pacsan pize de mac Gaidh Aprive Ui Ruairc, i co pacsaic a mbpaigde do Thaigdelbhaig Ua Choncobair. Ruaidhri mac Diarmada Mic Murchadha Ui Mhaeil Seachlann, dia Tigernan Ui Ruairc la pi Laigen i Osgnamh do na epoi, i co na hapaibh don cuipp sin, i go

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... it was made use of in the Lawgen, to take some part against a matter of piety, a support of custom, or in any way to be opposed to the canons of the three ancient of the marriage and concubinage of the clergy. He now [illegible] on that part of his book [illegible] referred to some canons of the Irish Church relating to the marriage of clerks and others, and with other proofs, have made it clear that on this point of discipline at least the Irish clergy followed the example set them at that time by their venerated brethren on the continent."—Note in p. 1151.

Tuisi ... Read *Primarum* ... Note the Map, a plain hilly ... between the rivers Barrow and Boyne ... [illegible] ...

Sagh Chennaigh ... Now Ballycanny ... in the barony of Upper Slane and county of Meath ... are now under A. D. 1144.

Clondalkin ... The present county of Longford, and the southern half of the county of Leitrim.

Bangor Boa ... Now Bangor, near the Shannon, in the parish of Kilmore, county of Roscommon ... see note in Dungarvan and Killaloe, under A. D. 1165.

Inishfree ... This name is usually [illegible] ... under A. D. 1193 the monastery of [illegible] ... this time.

The Annals of Connacht ... before the fo-

not good not to give such, if it were in a person's power); not to take [simoniacal] payment for church property; and to receive tithes punctually. Inbeachtuhee and Lusmagh were burned. Scrin-Chobrain-Chille, Dominach-Seachnall, and Proail, were plundered by the Ui-Briuin. A plundering army was led by Mac Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eogain, to banish Ua Cearbhaill, and he plundered many persons on that occasion, and expelled Ua Cearbhaill from the territories of Oirghialla, in revenge for the successor of Patrick, whom he had wounded and violated some time before. A meeting took place between Ua Lochlainn and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair at Magh-Line[1], where they made friendship, under the Staff of Jesus, and under the rules of Colum-Cille. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Munster; and he levied Munster into two parts between the sons of Cormac, grandson of Carthach, and the Ua Briain, namely, Tadhg and Toirdhealbhach. An army was led by Mac Lochlainn into Meath, as far as Rath-Cosnamhgha[2], to meet the men of Ireland; and Toirdhealbhach proceeded into Meath, to meet Ua Lochlainn and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster. They divided Meath into two parts on that occasion: they gave from Cluain-Iraird westwards to Mac Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and East Meath to his son, Maeleachlainn. They took Cuan-beann[3] from Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, after having defeated him; and they burned the town, named Bun-cuillinn[4], and gave the Chiefship to the son of Gadhaidh Ua Ruairc, and their hostages were given up to Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. On this occasion Derbhforgaill, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and wife of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, was brought away to the house of Leinster, i.e. Dunamond, with her cattle and furniture, and in

lowing events under this year:

A.D. 1152. All Munster was much impoverished by [the wall] a number of the Mac Carthys and O'Briens contending against each other. King Roderick came, by appointment of Murtough O'Neill, to Munster, and divided that province in two parts between Cormac Mac Carthy and the O'Briens, Tady and Jeffrey. King Roderick accompanied with Murtough Mac Lochlyn, came to Meath, and the kingdom divided into two parts between Murtough O'Loughlin and Dermot Kinsylvyn, that is to say, on the west of Lough Ree, and of the east, as far as Meath [was given] to the said son. Dermot Mac Murrogh, King of Lynster, took the Lady Dervorgill, daughter of the said Murtough O'Melaughlyn, and wife of Tyernan O'Royrk, with her cattle, with him, and kept her for a very space, whether by unable, carnal and sinful love. She was prevented and relieved thereunto by her good friend Mother, Melaughlyn, for some abuse of her husband, Tyernan, done to her before. Rorrock mac David, King of Ireland, died."

paor lé na pép comarle a bráthar Mhaoilsholuim. Na pír thá, cetuir ceir Ui Briúin, i pheab Míde. Orgaire Ui Ruairc .i. Tighearnán, do tocaireal co hAth Leam lá Toirrdelbhac Ua Conchobair cur rinn Ua mBriuin rainn Ruiri mic Domhnaill, mic mic Cuirrein, co marbhas lá a bráthrib ere meapaibh. Domnall mac Ringabhrain Ui Chiarbaill, tighirna Cle, do marbad la mac an Chorpmaig Ui Ceallaill. Cathal mac Toirrdelbaig Ui Conchobair, rigdamna Connacht, do marbad lá mac Cruinn Isachra Ui Concadáin, i lá Cathasil ri Chorcaighi .i. la Calbhaigh mórdil. Diarmaid Ua Conchobair, tighirna Cairpre Luachra dionsnadad, i corgan lá mac Corbmaic mic mic Cartaig, la tighirna Dearmhuman. Aon mac Mic Amalgaoa, carpe Cluana Modhuadh, déce. Inghen hUi Caellaighe, bé Caorghi Ui Bhóirna, déce. Cumhe Ua Cormaic, cairdeas Ua Mac Uais Míde, déce. An Mhumhan do loc co mor ecin áil i éccaid cré éoccaid Shil mBriuin, i Chlonma Cartaig, co ro gab cer[a] cepce bor ina Mumhain creach an comgaoa sin, co ro fadhfir a proosaine naile i Meic Charthi, i oa mbaitéarnar roicthe eile uib na gcorca.

Aoir Crist, mile déd cuicce a trí. Aed Ua Maeleóin, comarba Cuanna Cluana mic Nóis, toisech ronnra i raoibhfira Leithe Cuinn, fir co mbeathaibh, i co trocaire do éirtheachtaib a beathadh. Colman Ua Oirchirin uaral paccaire Ciaranaca, piasd ecmaice erinn, Dunlang Ua Cathail, comarba Caimhin, [mucc]. Cuanu Dál cCairpre, i Ua Eachdach Ulad do éalaigh lá Flaithbhertach Ua hIrgalláin, comarba Cholaim Chille, i do bert esé ó gac taebaid, i saoi ó gach neathaigh, rogabail, each, i oúice mbo im eighrin Ua Dunnghaile, i imge mor leo i a mbaoi. Murcad Ua Maoilsheluim, ri Tóma i Mide co na roiresaibh, Airgiall i Ergiall Lagen i ri Bré, cuile Ochain cuccaisir, i ranaicladaigh Cheall, uccu i nOsraighi Cholaim Chille Flaithbhertach Ua Canannain, eighin Conaill Conaill, i a bhi Dubdoilenn, inghi Toirrdelbaigh Ui Chuncobair, do leanadh co luide lunge co baomh na hEapraibh rempi an brapcoe ro ercinnair Cairpre Droma cliabh. Domnall Ua Catharnaig, tighirna na Saxan, do marbad lá Maolpeadlainn, mac Mur-

[a] *Cer*, MS.

The *Ui Briuin*: i. e. the Ui-Briuin-Aidhne, or the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

[b] *For Cuilenn pub.*—A part of Meath had been previously ceded to Tighernan O'Rourke, and the hill of Tlachtga, now the hill of Ward, near Athboy, which Giraldus Cambrensis calls O'Rourke's Hill, belonged to the portion of

took with her according to the advice of her brother, Maelseachlainn. There arose then a war between the Ui-Briuin[1] and the men of Meath. The hostages of Ua Ruairc, i. e. Tighearnan, were conveyed to Ath-Luain by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, for Ui-Briuin only[2]. Finghin, son of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, was killed by his brethren, through mistake. Domhnall, son of Righbhardan, lord of Eile, was slain by the son of the Long-legged Ua Cearbhaill. Cathal, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was killed by the son of Crom-Luachra Ua Cearscalain, and by the Calraighi of Cormac, i. e. the Calraighi-mora. Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Carraighe-Luachra, was expelled and plundered by the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach, lord of Desmond. Aedh, son of Mac Amhalghaidh, lord of Clann-Mathghamhna, died. The daughter of Ua Caellaighe, wife of Laeighseach Ua Murchadha, died. Cumidhe Ua Cormaidhe, chief of Ui-Mac-Uais of Meath, died. Munster was much injured, both church and state, in consequence of the war between the Sil-Briain and the Clann-Carthaigh, so that great dearth prevailed in Munster from that war; and their peasantry were dispersed in Leath-Chuinn, and many others of them perished of the famine.

The Age of Christ, 1155. Aedh Ua Maeleoin, successor of Ciaran of Clunm-mic-Nois, fountain of the prosperity and affluence of Leath-Chuinn, a man of charity and mercy, completed his life. Colman Ua Braislein, noble priest of Cearnannus, a distinguished sage; Dunlaing Ua Cathail, successor of Caemhghin, [died]. The visitation of Dal-Cairbre and Ui-Eathach-Uladh was made by Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain, successor of Colum-Cille; and he received a horse from every chieftain, a sheep from every hearth; a screaball, a horse, and five cows, from the lord Ua Duinnsleibhe, and an ounce of gold from his wife. Murchadh Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Teamhair and Meath, with its dependent districts, of Airgialla, and, for a time, of the greater part of Leinster, —flood of the glory, magnificence, and nobility of Ireland,—died at Dearnbach-Clothann Chilli. Flaithbheartach Ua Cassamrain, lord of Cinel Conaill, and his wife, Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, were drowned, with the crew of a ship of [their] people along with them, in the sea, opposite Cairbre of Druim-cliabh. Domhnall Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne,

Meath. It is stated in a note in the Book of part of Ireland extending from Drumcliff to Fenagh, that this Tighearnan ruled over that Teaghda.

chana Ui Mhaoileachlainn, ⁊ Conchobar mac Domhnaill Ui Mhaoileachlainn, do dallad leis beor. Niall Ua Riogra, eisdne Laoisigh, do legad a seiscel la ri Laigean Diarmait mac Murchadha, iar na dallad dar feanaid laoch ⁊ sleisneach. Muiricar mac ime Murchada ⁊ Muiredhach ⁊ Uaral, roiged Clainne Tomaltaig, dece. Gonnecarrig, mac Aireachtaig Ui Foghlu decc iar neisleibh. Slaughadh le Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobair a Dirge an gabhar a ceann Mic Murchada, ri Laighen, ⁊ rue urgin Ui Mhaoileachlainn co ro gab gabh co paire for comus fir Mide. Tanic Tighernan Ua Ruairc ina teach fein for fit, ⁊ fo fagaid bearbhe ann. Toirrdelbach Ua hIfrain do marbhadh i ceathrecair Uraim la Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobair, ⁊ Murna do ferm ar do arm Thaig Ua hIfrain ⁊ Diarmaid mac Cerbhaic mic Murchadha mic Cathail. Slaughadh la Mag Uidhir Fearnan ⁊ Aedh Oiliolla Ua Ruairc ⁊ la ceathrecair Uraim i foirtin Toirrdelbaig Ui hIfrain, ina radhaire i fis Muman iarsin i. co ferann co Cnamh ceine. Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobair do tomal Connacht, co riacht co Mag Cei Fearnan i nagam an ceathrecair. Tainic ina Taig Ua hIfrain co na floc co Raonn Ui Shuanaig hi foirtin Connacht co tropa-cruaid co Mag Ith. Lasan Ua Lachtnain na dail co poigad a plaigh iar Ai Maighne, ⁊ romarcsed a fluagh ar fed (sic) mo feirrsde ⁊ ma. Cnamh ceine, ⁊ do benchuir co na muntir plaig do fhagbail longphuirt Tuaig Ui Ithrain, co ecnairt manai fair, ⁊ gur cuir ar a innmaighe. Do rac ena leor muinter fair longphuirt Laighen. Ro accomlaid iarsin co a longphort fein co Cnamh ceine, ⁊ ba romaid leis, nar ragsain aroile co Cnamh Tuaiscirt. Tainic airithe do fergaid Connacht co trompaire Irgal Cuirnin. Luid Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobair dar Ai Luain fair. Tainic Ruaidri mac Toirrdelbaig, ⁊ dal iarsain Connacht, ⁊ slaghtais Shil Muireadhaig hi Feraibnim. An tan ro fobaccsat ag gabail longphuirt ann-sin do

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

was slain by Macleachlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Macleachlainn; and Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Macleachlainn, was blinded by him. Niall Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was released from fetters by the King of Leinster. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, after he had been blinded against the guarantee of the laity and clergy. Muirgheas, grandson of Murchadh (or Murcheartach) Odhar, chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, died. Donnchadh, son of Aireachtach Ua Rodhuibh, died after a good life. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, to Dorn-na-ghabhlainn[a], against Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, and took away the daughter of Ua Macleachlainn, with her cattle, from him, so that she was in the power of the men of Meath. On this occasion Tighearnan Ua Ruairc came into his house, and left him hostages. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was banished into the north of Ireland by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair; and Munster was divided into two parts between Tadhg Ua Briain and Diarmaid, son of Cormac, son of Muireadhach, son of Carthach. An army was led by Muirchertach, son of Niall Mac Lochlainn, and the people of the north of Ireland, to relieve Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and restore him to the kingdom of Munster; and they came to Crachtsenn[b]. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair assembled the Connaughtmen, and marched to Magh-Lice-Padraig against the Northerns. Tadhg Ua Briain arrived with his forces at Rathin-Ui-Shuanaigh[c], to assist the Connaughtmen, and both proceeded to Magh-Cuiv[d]. Ua Lochlainn then set out with two battalions of the flower of his army across Ath-Maighne[e], leaving the remainder of his army (all except these) at Craebh-teine; and he marched with this small force to attack the camp of Tadhg Ua Briain, and he defeated him, and made a slaughter of his people. He also defeated the cavalry of Leinster. He then returned to his own camp at Craebh-teine, carrying off many cows, after plundering some of the men of Teathbha. He set out thence to attack the Connaughtmen, and arrived at Iseal-Chiarain. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair proceeded westwards across Ath-Luain. Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach, and the battalion of West Connaught, and the recruits of Sil-Muiredhaigh, came to Fordruim[f]; but as they were pitching their camp there, the heroes of the North poured upon them without

[a] *Dorn-na-ghabhlainn*.—A townland in the parish of Ardnurcher, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See note [f], under A. D. 1213.

[b] *Crachtsenn*.—Now Fardrum, in the parish of Kilcleagh, county of Westmeath.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 29.

ngarfe creáin an cuarcuirt ina ecluis gan patuigid dóib, 7 po marbad peácaibe do Chonnac cuib leó im Ghillacallaig Ua nEidin, eigfina Aoine, 7 imno mac I. Aoi, im Gyuan Ua nDúbda, eigfina Da Fiacrac an cuarcuirt, im Muiredach mac Concobair 7 mac Toirrdelbaig Ui Concobair im Domnall Ua mBoirn, im Dhomnall mac Carmi Ui Chonchobair, 7 im Seirbuic mac mic Duibgaill. Tainic Gal-a hiamh iarsin co na fluaraib co Loch nAirenn, 7 rainic Ua Maeilseachlainn isin tig co brádcaib gialla aige, 7 do pozrom an Mide uile no ó Sionainn co Fairrge, 7 Ui bFaelain, 7 Ui bFailge. Do pad Ui Gyuan 7 Connacne do Thigernán Ua Ruairc, 7 pad a mbaigse eslaind laip, 7 [pad pud] po poi ina tig isin gridcerg, 7 po comaill la hUa Lochlainn Muman pop Fhaib Mide, pop Gyeirne, pop Oirgiallaib pop Ulaid, pop Conallchaib, 7 pop Cuganachaib, uair po gab galar Toirrdelbaig Ui Gyuan don cuinn pin co no eag pin pop coimairc gan eloc dó iyn Muman. Tainic Ua Gyuan co Sgeaval la Diarmait Finn Ua mBoirn, 7 a dallad laip go cenn-a. Toirrdelbach ina, co na muinnir do dol isin Muman, 7 leir pige Muman do gabail do eyia neaye Muircheartaig Mhic Lachlainn. Cyaigse Ua bFailge, 7 Ua bFaelain do gabail la Maeilseachlainn mac Murchadha, go Mide. Sluag na comnuidi Ua Gyuc, eigfina na nDesi, no marbad i ngcenn-ail, la Diarmait mac Cochmaic meic Carthaig. Chartoirle Ata Luain do toircaodean la Maelpadraig mac Murcada, 7 a vangin do loscadh. Chartoirle Ata Liag do ténam la Toirrdelbaig Ua cConcobair. Flann Ua Flannacain, eigfina Teamha do eco. Oifi peirpuill, eigfe Murchada Ui Mhaoileachlainn, do rochs o pig Laigen (i Dhuiminn) co pazad Tailgnan Ui Ruairc tairisin.

Aoir Chriost, mile céd caogad a cearaip. Murchad Ua Cluccain ríbh Cliamna, 7 Cian Ua Fhergain, comarba Camuig déc. Tadg Ua hEyain, pí Mumu, décc. Ceall Dalua, Imleach Iubair, Rop Cre, Loc-ga, 7 Dunmag, do loscadh. Diarmait Ua Conchobair, eigfina Ciarraige Luachra, déc.

Do Eigneachan Ui Ruairc.—Nothing further is discovered to show whether she continued to live for any time with O'Rourke after her return from Leinster. The probability is that she did not, and that she removed immediately after into the monastery of Mellifont, where she died in 1151, in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

—See note ', under that year.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise record two of the same events under this year as follows:

" A. D. 1133. Murrogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, heyres of Leynster, and Tarogh, the chiefest of all Ireland for bounty and hospitality, died at Dorowe in his house. Hugh O'Malone,

previous notice, and numbers of the Connaughtmen were slain by them, and among the rest Gilleheslibigh Ua hEidhin, lord of Aidhne, and his son, Aedh; Brian Ua Duibda, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of the North; Muircheartach, son of Conchobhar (who was son of Toirdhealbhach) Ua Conchobhair; Domhnall Ua Birn; Domhnall, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair; and Sitric Mac Dubhghaill. After this Ua Lochlainn proceeded with his forces to Loch Aininn [LoughEnnell], and Ua Maeleachlainn came into his house, and left him hostages; and he [Ua Lochlainn] gave him all Meath, from the Sionain to the sea, and also Ui-Fiachrach and Ui-Failghe. He gave Ui-Briuin and Cremhthainne to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and carried the hostages of both with him; and before Ua Lochlainn returned back to his house, he billeted the Manntaimen upon the men of Meath, Breifne, Airghialla, Ulidia, Conaill, and Tir Eoghain, for Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was seized with a disease on that expedition, which prevented him from returning into Munster. Tadhg Ua Briain was taken prisoner by Diarmaid Finn Ua Briain, and blinded by him immediately. Toirdhealbhach proceeded into Munster, and he assumed half the kingdom of Munster, through the power of Muircheartach Mac Lochlainn. The hostages of Ui-Failghe and Ui-Faelain were taken by Maeleachlainn, son of Murchadh, King of Meath. Gearr-na-gCuanach Ua Broe, lord of the Deisi, was killed in future by Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh. The wicker bridge of Ath-Luain was destroyed by Maelseachlainn, and its fortress was demolished. The wicker bridge of Ardcliath [Ballyragget] was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Flann Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha, died. Dearbhforgaill, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, came from the King of Lochlann [Denmark] to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc[a] again.

The Age of Christ, 1154. Muireadhaigh Ua Cuinsin, Abbot of Cenannus, and Cian Ua Gormghain, successor of Ciannaeach, died. Tadhg Ua Briain, King of Munster, died. Cill Dalua, Inisedh Draigh, Boa Cre, Lothra, and Inarmhaighi were burned. Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra[b], died.

Donaill, of Saint Kieran, who, for his great riches, charitable and bountiful hospitality, was called a general all the fountain of all hospitality of Leath Cuinn, died."

[a] *Dearbhforgaill.*—Otherwise written Dearmhaid and Dermhagh, now Derrow, in the north of the King's County.—See note under A. D. 1166.

[b] *Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe Luachra.*—He was the son of Maelsechlainn, King of Kerry, who was slain A. D. 1116, who was son of Cere, who was son of Mac Beth Ua Conchobhair, King of Kerry, who died A. D. 1086, who

Mac Giollamacolaig, tighfhna Ua nDunchadha, do marbadh la a bratharibh fhéin, mac ingine Cionaoith Ui Mhaoilbrighde, do cuireadh la tighfhna Gaillimh. Mac Cuirr na gCoilpeach Ui Fhaeghach, tighfhna Ua Fenechtaigh, do marbadh la Muircheartach Ua Tuathail, tighfhna Ua Maigheanaigh. Mac Ragnaill Duinn Ui Airechtaigh, easpuc Ainmiri Maoilmaighean, do marbadh la mac Murchadha mic Brain Ui Fhearghail. Aon, mac Ruaidhri Ui Chearnaigh do gabail tighfhearn Tire Conaill. Coilach la Toirrdhealbhach Ua gConcobair for muir cuinsill Eirenn go cuice a longfhir Dum Gaillme, Chormacne mara, fear nUmaill, Ua nUmaigaidh, 7 Ua Fiachrach, 7 an Coparmaig Ui Dubda la cathair forra, 7 go ainicfis Tir Chonaill, 7 lar Eogain. Do cuir é Chenel Eogain, 7 é Mhurchertach, mac Neill mic muir

was son of Conchobhar, who, in the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, is said to have died in this year. Ivell, who was son of Cathal, King of Kerry, who appears to have fallen in a duel, A. D. 1081, according to the same authority, and was son of Aedh, king of Kerry.—See notes, A. D. 1087, pp. 891, 892, supra.

This Cathal would appear to have been father also of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair, or Donnell O'Conor, son of the King of Kerry, slain 1086, and grandfather of Aidan O'Conor Kerry, surnamed whose goings were destroyed at Scarbery Island in the year 1120, both of which events are recorded in the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen.

There is much obscurity in the genealogy of O'Conor Kerry towards the close of the eleventh century; but the following will be found to be supported by the most of the authorities. Macbeth, who died in 1005, had two sons: 1. Owny-Beolan, King of Kerry, who was expelled by the Mac Carthys, A. D. 1107; and, 2. Cathal, who carried on the line of the family, and was father of Mathghamhain, or Mahon, who was King of Kerry and Corca-Dhuibhne, and is called tanist or presumptive heir to the throne of Munster, and who died, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, A. D. 1138, leaving a son, Diarmaid, Sugach, i. e. the Jocond, as he is called by the annalists, but probably more correctly by the genealogists, Smughach, i. e. of the heavings, who succeeded Cormac Mac Carthy, King of Munster, A. D. 1138, who built the Castle of Aedh-a-Bhaltaigh, and who, in 1150, in conjunction with his son-in-law, Turlough O'Brien, King of Thomond, defeated the armies of the Ostmen like in the territory of O'Donnell's Grave, in the new county of Limerick. In 1151, when the O'Briens sustained a memorable defeat from the Mac Carthys, and their allies, at Monaster, he escaped from the carnage into Kerry; but, though Turlough sought aid to him, they were both ultimately so harassed by Diarmaid Mac Carthy that they sought safety by flight from that territory. He closed his turbulent life A. D. 1144, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen. After his time the power of the O'Conors waned in Kerry.

The posterity of Diarmaid Sugach, or Shaughnasuch, appears to have divided into two branches originating in his sons, Maloa, from whom the reigning line, and Murrough, from whom the houses of Aghanagraas, which was still existing in the last century.

A careful collation of six different genealogical records gives the following result for the eldest line: Mathghamhain, or Mahon, son of

Mac Gillamocholmog, lord of Ui-Danchadha, was killed by his brethren. Fearghal, grandson of Cinaeth Ua Maelbrighaide, fell by the lord of Gailenga. Mac Cairr-na-gCopach Ua Fiachrach, lord of Ui-Fiumaidhe, was slain by Muirchertach Ua Tuathail, lord of Ui-Muiredhaigh. The son of Raghnall Donn Ua hAireachtaigh, chief of Muintir-Maelmartain, was slain by the son of Muirchertach, son of Bran Ua Fearghail. Aedh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, assumed the lordship of Tir Conaill. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on the sea, round Ireland northwards, i. e. the fleets of Dun-Cathluire, of Cuimhaine-mara, of the men of Umhall, of Ui-Amhsighadha, and Ui Fiachrach, and the Uosnamhaigh Ua Dubhda to command over them: and they plundered Tir Conaill and Inis-Eoghain. The Cinel-Eoghain and Muir-

Inarmeid Sugach, begat Mailes who begat Diarmeid, who begat Gaine who begat Inarmeid, who begat Diarmeid, who begat Conor, lord of Kerry, who was slain in 1306, as recorded in these Annals; and Donnchadh, or Donough, lord of Kerry, who died of the plague in 1383, left a son, Diarmeid, who was slain A. D. 1405.

The eldest son, Conor, begat Conor (who was probably the Conor Kerry whose obit is entered in these Annals at A. D. 1396), who begat Donnell, who was slain by his kinsman, Mailes, in 1446, and who begat John, the founder of the abbey of Lislaghtin, in 1470, and who died lord of Kerry, A. D. 1486, leaving a son, Conor, whose posterity for some generations bore the rank of lords of Iraght-I-Conor, reigning chieftains, and a second son, Diarmaid, founder of the branch of the lords of Tarbert.

Early after the English Invasion, the dominions of this family were narrowed to the territory of Iraght-I-Conor. At the close of the reign of Elizabeth, they were deprived of the greater part of this little principality, and the lands which they had possessed for at least 1600 years were conferred upon the then recently erected University of Dublin. Finally, in the confiscations under the Cromwellian usurpation, they shared in the common ruin of most of our noble Milesian houses.

Some worthy scions of this ancient stock still remain; but it has not been yet determined which is the senior branch. Among the most respectable is the gallant Daniel O'Connell O'Connor Kerry, captain of the 43rd regiment of infantry in the American service, who was commandant of Lodi in Aug. 1848, from whom some interesting letters on the then recent campaign in Italy appeared in our morning journals. He is son of James O'Connor of Drake Cry Elizabeth O'Connell, of Ballymaloe, whose sister, Mary, married the celebrated Daniel O'Connell, and, according to the pedigree at the Heralds' office, descends from the main stock through the ancient lords of Tarbert, being eleventh in descent from Diarmaid, first lord of Tarbert, who was the second son of John, son of Conor O'Conor Kerry, who founded the abbey of Lislaghtin in 1470.

For other members of the family, see note [r], under A. D. 1013, pp. 773–775, supra.

[s] *Ui-Fiumaidhe*.—See note [t], under A. M. 3501; and note [r], under A. D. 916, p. 390.

[t] *Dun-Cathluire*, &c.—i. e. the forts of Galway, Connemara, the Umhas, Tirawley, and Tireragh.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 352, 353.

co pranclaib .i. go clocaibh lorgar Gallghaedhel, Arann, Cinaedhe, Manann 7 oilean Alban archéna, 7 mac Scellinn i ccinaid pupra, 7 iar na creachadh hi ccoimhgabh Inis hEogain ina crongbinne uadh 7 don longphort ele pranntar cat longsa co hamnus aghaidh eaccorra, 7 baccap accan imcuingeam ó thuim co nón. 7 marbhtar reachtc mor do Chonnachtaibh innsi Cathmaigh Ua nDubdabhoirenn a hoilithri pardais. Do marbadh, dar an fluaigh sailmpeach, 7 do lád a mír, 7 gabhar a ionga, 7 do bhíadh a feacla a Mag Scellinn. Slaughdh Ui Muircheartaigh Ua Loclainn co crosaibh Cpeann Ui cConnaeradh, co ranic Dún Iomgain la Mag Aei, 7 do orgc an Dun, 7 do mill arbhanna Maighe Luirg, 7 Maighe Aei. Ap é an ri gur bú na bpuighse. Ap ann sarnn do éoid cap Ath Inrim Spurpa pan mbeirbhe co ro pacaid pir bpéirbe do Thighernán Ua Ruairc, 7 do mnaibh Ua Loclainn Gofraid Ua Ruaidhri i cConnaeraibh. Uno airgne co hAth cliath, 7 do pacsat Gall Atha cliath a pige ar. Do ron rói na éid déce do do Ghallaibh na creachcheal, 7 rob ead an eis iarsain. Cpeach la Toirrdhealbhach Ua cConcobhair la Mide 7 do iompaigh gan bú iar marbhadh a mac .i. Maolpeadair, 7 Oonnchadh Ui Cuirnin, eighsa Cenel Aodha na hEdrge. Maidm ria nOirgiallu for Uib Cennselaigh, ú i creachcatar de in mac Eochada Ui Heallain. Cpeach hInnsi Eogain la Tighernán Ua Ruairc i Luigneib, 7 do orgc Uib Maccadain eirir cella 7 eclais. Diarmait Mac Murchadha do gabail la Mhaolpeadair, mac Mathghamna, 7 a imprisin i cConnaeraibh iarsin co na creachcad .i. Ionsi Mic Cairpre. Cpeach la Geofraidh for Dhal cCais, cpeac la Dal cCais ina for Geofraidh. A mac fein do dallad la mac nDerpaid Ui Fhlainn, uair do gabhadh la mac nDerpaid Ui Fhlainn, uair do gabhadh la Toirrdhealbhach Ua cConcobhair.

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* *Gall-Gaedhil*, i. e. the Danish race of the Hebrides.

* *Arann*, i. e. the Island of Aran, lying between Galway and the Firth of Clyde.

* *Cinaedhe*: i. e. Head of the Land, now Lamlash, or Brodick, in Arrylesdale.

* *Manann*: i. e. the Isle of Man.

* *Alba*: i. e. Scotland.

* *Inis-Eathdhe*.—Now Devenish, on the River Erne, at this period the seat of Cel Aedhgaigh.

* *The port of Inisen Seathne*: i. e. the Port of the little Island of Seathen. This was probably the name of a bed on the Shannon, but nothing has been yet discovered to prove its situation. There is a Seathen, now Nirvila, in the county of Longford, and a Seathenrathbe, in the county of Roscommon, but neither place lies on the route from Dunseverick into Breifne.

* *As their wages*: i. e. as a stipend for their fealty and future services in war.

* *To Gathal*.—Newt shall without the prefix Ua or O. O'Gathail was chief of Kinelea of Aughty, in the south-west of the county of Galway, before O'Shaughnessy.—See *Genealo-*

Cearnach, son of Niall, sent persons over sea to hire [and who did hire] the fleets of the Gall-Gaedhil[1], of Arān, of Cenannus[2], of Manann[3], and the borders of Alba in general, over which Mac Seelling was in command; and when they arrived near Inis-Eogain, they fell in with the other fleet, and a naval battle was fiercely and spiritedly fought between them; and they continued the conflict from the beginning of the day till sunset, and a great number of the Connaughtmen, together with Conmaighi Ua Dubhda, were slain by the foreigners. The foreign host was [however] defeated and slaughtered; they left their ships behind, and the youth of Mac Seelling were hooked out. An army of the north of Ireland was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn into Connaught, till he reached Inis-Eogain, to Magh Aei; and he plundered the fort and destroyed the cornfields of Magh Luirg and Magh Aei. He did not, however, obtain cows or hostages. He afterwards directed his course across the ford of Inis-Sruthair into Breifne, and compelled the men of Breifne to submit to Tighernan Ua Ruairc; and Ua Lochlainn banished Godfrey Ua Raghallaigh into Connaught. He proceeded from thence to Ath-cliath; and the foreigners of Ath-cliath submitted to him as their king; and he gave the foreigners twelve hundred cows, as their wages, after which he returned to his house. A predatory incursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, but he returned without cows, and the loss of his son, Maelsechlann, and Donnchadh Ua Cathail, lord of Cuil-Aedhamhchoitche, who were slain. A battle was gained by the Osraighi over the Ui-Cinnseallaigh, in which many were slain, together with the son of Eochaidh Ua Nuallain. A plundering army was led by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Leinster; and he plundered Ui-Muireadhaigh, both churches and territories. The Muinter-Maelanna were plundered by Machenchlann, son of Murchadh; and they were afterwards banished into Connaught, with their chieftain, [namely] Mac Carghamhnaf. A prey was taken by the people of Desmond from the Dal gCais, and a prey was taken by the Dal gCais from those of Desmond. Heroism was blended by the son of Locarnach Ua Finnan, because he had assumed the lordship of Ui-Tuirtre in opposition to his father

[1] *Gall-Gaedhil*.—See Note [1], p. 374, supra.

[2] *Cenannus*.—Now Kells, in Meath, without the prefix Ca or O. This family was seated in Kellaris-Fea, now the barony of Forth, in the county Carlow.

[3] *Manann*.—Now anglicised Mac Carroon and Mac Curran, which is still a common name in Moth

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The son of Dorrach was afterwards banished into Connaught by Ua Lochlainn. There was a great destruction of the cattle of Ireland this year. The second Henry was made king over the Saxons on the 27th of October.

The Age of Christ, 1155. Maelmuire[s] Mac Gilleadhrain, airchinneach of the Fort of the Guests of Christ at Ard-Macha, a venerable cleric, who was kind towards the laity and clergy of Ireland; Fearghal Ua Finachta, a noble priest of Ross-Comain; and Maelruanaidh Ua hAiligbi, noble priest of Chain-comghan, died. Ath-Truim, with its church was burned, and Dearmaigh also was twice burned in one month this year. Cill-dara, Tuaim-da-ghualann, and Cill-mosdubhc, were burned. Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maeil-sheachnaill, King of Meath and of the greater part of Leinster, died in the fourteenth year of his age, of a poisonous drink, at Dearmhagh-Cholaim-Cille, in the flood of his prosperity and reign, on the night of the festival of Brighit, after the victory of penance. The death of this man was like swine fattening by hot meal, like a branch cut down before its blossoming. The Ath-chinneach Ua Conaidhear Failghi was killed by his own people. Amhlaeibh Mac Cana[t], lord of Cinel-Aeogha-in, pillar of the chivalry and vigour of all Cinel-Eochaia, died, and was interred at Ard-Macha. Aedh Ua hEaghra, lord of Laighen, died. Finghin, son of Cethernach Ua Cerin, lord of Carraighe-Lochan-an-arracdh, died. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, to Ath-Dara-Calman on the Inneoin[u]; and he took the hostages of Teathbha, and he gave a full restitution of the cattle of the men of Meath to them as he had before plundered. He also gave the kingdom of Meath, from the Shannon to the sea, to Domhnall, son of Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, after which he returned to his house. Tighearnan Ua Ruairc took Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Oirghialla, prisoner, after he had gone to meet him, [to treat] with a small force; and he transferred him on Loch Sidean[v], where he was [detained] for a month and a fortnight; but he was ran-

[s] *Cuanach's Lochan-an-eoin croch* —A territory comprising about the eastern half of the barony of Castello and county of Roscommon, under A. D. 1229.

[t] *Ath-dara-Calman on the Laneoin* —Ballyfin Fort on Dara-Calman on the River Laoighin (now Delvin river), now Dara-mor is the name of a fort and townland in the parish of Ballymore, barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath. Inneoin was the ancient name of the stream which drains the barony of Kilkenny, West Demesne of Rathconrath. It is now called the Dungveen River.

[u] *Loch Sidean* —Now Lough Sheelan, a large

season, through the miracles of God, and of Patrick, and of the saints in general, by Godfrey Ua Raghallaigh, who slew the party who were keeping him; and Domhnall resumed the lordship of Oirghialla again. A predatory incursion was made by Tighernan Ua Ruairc into Cremha, and he carried off many cows. A fleet was prepared by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair to Ath-Luain, and the wicker bridge of Ath-Luain was made by him for the purpose of making incursions into Meath. The castle of Cuil-eanraigh was burned and demolished by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. The bridge of Ath-Luain was destroyed, and its fortress was burned, by Domhnall, son of Donnell Ua Maeleachlainn. Gillagott Ua Cuarlha was slain at Cluain Iraird, by Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath; and Donnchadh was then deposed by the Meathmen themselves, in revenge of the dishonouring of Finnen, and they set up Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, in his place. Cuilen, of Dunsghlaist, lord of Ui-Amalgaidh, fell by Ua Conchubhair, who was then immediately after by Cuilen's people. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain, and the son of Mac Gillamocholmog, were outraged by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, [in violation] of hostages and oaths. A battle was gained by Isabar Mac Carghamhna and Gillachrist, his son, and by Muintir Maelruain, over the Breaghmhaine. Muintir Eidhigein, and Muintir-Tiomain, in which fell the chief of Muintir Tiomain, Gilchriosdainn Mac Aedha, and his son, Gillachriosd. It was Ciaran that formed this battle against the Breaghmhaine, for they had gone to Cluain Iraird, and them only, in which they carried off all they could find of the pigs of Ciaran's clergy. The clergy went after them with their crozier as far as Ua mBuidhemeil, but they were not obeyed. On the following day they were called a defeat, in consequence of disobeying Ciaran's clergy. A predatory incursion was made by Domhnall Ua Conchobhair into Tuath-na-hInsi, and carried off a countless number of cows. Magh-Finn was preyed by the men of Teathbha, who plundered some of the Ua Maine.

[illegible] year as follow.

A.D. 1155. Gilbert O'Mara, prince of Carbury, was killed on a visit by Donnagh O'Malaghlin, king of Meath. Donagh O'Melaghlin was deposed by the Meathmen in his kingdom, and Dermot was Donnell O'Melaghlin put in [illegible] and [illegible] brother. There was a great [illegible] of cows of Brownie and Murtagh Moylenna by Hymer O'Cochon, son to the son of O'Conroys, and these of Roger Regan also. Exeter [illegible] Saint Regan was [illegible] to give the northern [illegible] of Brownie [illegible] with their [illegible]

Gilla Chriost, mac Gilla Comgaill, sagart Cille Achaidh, do mharbhadh le hUibh Fiachrach. Ua Cearbhaill, tighearna Oirghialla, do mharbhadh le Conn mac Aedha Oig Ui Neill. Tadhg Ua Gairmleadhaigh, eolaidhe Tearbha, mortuus est. Eochaidh Ua Cuinn do ghabhail i gcath le hUibh Fiachrach. Cath eatorra ann sin, ubi Eochaidh et a cheithre meic do marbhadh. Ualgarg Ua Duibh Chonaire, tighearna Ui Briuin Seiche, do mharbhadh. Cathal Ua Conchobhair, tighearna Ui Briuin, do mharbhadh le Conn mac Aedha Oig Ui Neill. Tomaltach

The Age of Christ 1186. The first year of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn over Ireland. Maelmaedhog, i. e. Aedh Mac Dubhdeadain, Abbot of the Canons of Saball, died. Tadhg Ua Cathernaigh, lord of Teathbha, died in religion. Eochaidh Ua Cuinn, the chief master, was burned in the choir-dwelling of Fearta Cennannus with [all] his books and churches, from the cross of Dorus Uisionn to Sidor[1]. Dermaigh-Ua-nDuach[2], Arhaill-mic-Airt[3] Cul-Caisen[4], and Feart-Cerrach[5]. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair upon Loch Dergdheirc; and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain came into his house, and delivered him hostages for obtaining the half of Munster. A meeting between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc; and they made a general peace and armistice between the men of Breifne, Meath, and Connaught, till the May next ensuing. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair King of Connaught, Meath, Breifne, and Munster, and of all Ireland with opposition, lord of the glory and splendour of Ireland, the Augustus of the west of Europe, a man full of charity and mercy, hospitality and chivalry, died after the sixty-eighth year of his age, and was interred at Clonmacnois. Nois, beside the altar of Ciaran, after having made his will, and distributed gold and silver vows and horses among the clergy and churches of Ireland in general. The kingdom of Connaught was assumed by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, without any opposition. The three sons of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, Brian Breifneach, Brian Luighneach, and Murchearach Muinmeanach, were taken prisoners by the Sil-Muiredhaigh, and given into the custody of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach. Brian Breifneach was blinded by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Diarmaid Mac Taidhg. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain came to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and left him twelve hostages of the chieftains of Dal-Cais. Aedh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel Cremhtainn, was

Archæological Society, pp. 147, 148, 149.

[1] *Dorus Uisionn*-*Sidor*: i. e. the Oak Door of Ui-Duach, now Freshford, on the borders of the Queen's County and the county of Kilkenny. It originally belonged to the territory of Ui-Duach, in the county of Kilkenny. In the gloss to the *Felire Aenguis* and *O'Clery's Irish Calendar*, at 28th of October, St. Mochteus is mentioned as of "Dermhagh Ua nDuach, in the north of Ossorie."

[2] *Dermhagh-Ua-nDuach*: i. e. the Oak Plain of Ui-Duach, now Freshford, on the borders of the Queen's County and the county of Kilkenny. It originally belonged to the territory of Ui-Duach, in the county of Kilkenny. In the gloss to the *Felire Aenguis* and *O'Clery's Irish Calendar*, at 28th of October, St. Mochteus is mentioned as of "Dermhagh Ua nDuach, in the north of Ossorie."

[3] *Arhaill-mic-Airt*: i. e. the Field of the Son of Art, now Aghamcart, an old church in ruins, in the barony of Galmoy, county of Kilkenny, and on the borders of the Queen's County.

[4] *Cul Caisen*: another name for Cul Cat, i. e. Cormac's Corner or Angle, now Coolcashin, in the barony of Galmoy, county of Kilkenny. See note [1], under A. D. 844, p. 478, *supra*.

slain by Ua Cathain and Feara-na-Craibhe, by treachery. The Ulidians turned against Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, and proclaimed war upon him. An army was led by Muircheartach into Ulidia, and he obtained the hostages of the Ulidians to secure their obedience to him; however, some of the Ulidians, under the conduct of Ua Duinnsleibhe, made an attack upon some of the army, and slew Ua Hanmurghie, chief of the Cuileannatrach[1]. Ua Laeghaigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Another army was led by Muircheartach and the people of the north of Ireland into Leinster, and they gave the kingdom of Leinster to Diarmaid Mac Murchadha for hostages, and they plundered Osraighe, both churches and territories. A victory was gained by Diarmaid, son of Donnhall Ua Maeleachlainn, over Domhnall, his brother, wherein was slain the son of Gillaedcar Ua Cairbre, chief of Tuath Buadhgha[2]. A predatory incursion was made by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, the foreigners of Ath-cliath, and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, into East Meath, and they plundered the country, both churches and territories and they carried off the crozier of Ard Breacain, Slaine, Cill-Tailtenn[3], Domhnach-Padraig, and some of the cows of the country in general. The battle of Cuscan[4] at Lis-Laighdil in Leinster was gained over Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, the foreigners of Ath-cliath, and Domchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, where many were slain, and, among others, Donnhall Mac Fhinbhairr, chief of Muintir-Gearadhain; Foganach Ua Cuinn; Aedh Mac Dubh-daibhra, and the son of Cinaedh Breac Ua Ruairc. Aedh, son of Donnchadh Ua Machuinaidh, lord of Fearn-Cruil, was slain by Muntir Lusimidh, and Conchobhar Ua Bracin, of Broughmaine, at Inis-Mochuda-Raithne. Muircheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, was plundered and taken prisoner by Donnchadh, son of Donnhall. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, took the kingdom of Meath, and Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, was banished into Connaught. Magh-Teathbha[5], and Machaire-Connee[6],

[1] *Magh-Teathbha*, i. e. the Plain of Tethba.

[2] *Machaire Connee* .... Now the barony of Kilkenny West, county of Westmeath.

[3] The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1156. Tirlagh O'Connor, Archking of Connaught, the three orders of Ireland, and foreigners of all Ireland, gave hostages to all laity and clergy, died. An army by Murtagh O'Loughlin into Ulster; and he brought pledges for dogans hom; and it was in that journey that O'Hanery was slayn by a bow man. Hugh O'Canannaghan, king of Kindred-Conaill, killed by Hugh O'Donnell and Mac of Krive. Another army by

la Ruanaigh Ua gConcobhair. Uaigneas mór éigeann, leis Gamhain Ua Cronnghalaigh anocht. Seacht sop 7 gona nglaimh i ngeimhreadh na bliadhna so, gur bo geasgar leor 7 a leas Gaedhil. Leag an méid do eineach gur comhgeasg la Ruanaigh Ua Concobhair a Corca, 7 a éirghi fogh an leo ceapach ara bí a gcaille go hAth cliath. Leas maighi mBreg, eiriuch ar Gaedhil ara an eineach a mbí ar gcreachadh a gcorp.

Aon Cleireach, mic Aedhacáin a gcrabhadh Fhothaighthreabhaigh, mic Oirchinneach Hi Cuireán, comarba Beinne Boirche, Aedh, mac Aedha, mic Eochadha, mic Uadach, decnach ildánach a aimsir da Eirinn, 7 a mbreithemh a mbun Eirenn. Donnchadh Ua Ruaidhrí, tighearna Uí Briuin da Shéigh, 7 a mbreithemh a mbun Eirenn. Ruaidhri Ua hEaghra, eighirna Cairpri, do mharbhadh la a muintir féin. Tadhg, mac Riabhach Ui Cuirnín, do marbhadh la muintir féin hUa Cuirnín. Uaislean Ua Conchobhair, righdhe Connacht, gur gabadh go Cluain mic Nóis, le cogadh Connacht, ar Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, 7 ar Tighearnán Ua Ruairc, 7 ar Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, 7 ar Tighearnán Ua Cathasaigh, 7 ar Muircheartach Ua Maeleachlainn, 7 ar Aedh Ua Conchobhair, 7 ar Aedh Ua Ruairc, 7 ar Aedh Ua Flannagáin, 7 ar Aedh Ua Conchobhair Failghe, 7 ar Aedh Ua Tuathail, 7 ar Aedh Ua Cathasaigh, 7 ar Aedh Ua Maeleachlainn, 7 ar Aedh Ua Cearbhaill

by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. Dailfina, daughter of Braccan, the wife of Cuduiladh Ua Cneindubhlaing, died. There was great snow and intense frost in the winter of this year, so that the lakes and rivers of Ireland were frozen over. Such was the greatness of the frost, that Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair drew his ships and boats on the ice from Beann Gaille to Rinn-duin. The most of the birds of Ireland perished on account of the greatness of the snow and the frost.

The Age of Christ, 1157. Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh, successor of Ivirra of Corcaigh, died. Dairbhire, Lis-mor, and Lothra, with their churches, were burned. Cuduiladh Ua Duinnslebhe Ui-Eochadha, King of Uibh-Eathach, died, after penance, at Dun-da-leathghlas, and was interred at Dun-da-leth. Domhnall Ua Raghallaigh was slain by the Gallaibh. Ruaidhri Ua hEaghra, lord of Loughaw, was killed with his own axe. Tadhg, son of Murchadh Ua hEaghra, was killed by Donnchadh Ua hEaghra. Cuduiladh Ua Cairealldaim, lord of Laeghaire, a man of unbounded hospitality like Cesare Aldine's, munificent and prosperous like Morgan, son of Fiachna[1], a brilliant lamp in charity to the poor, the chief lamp of chivalry of the Irish race, was killed through treachery and guile, while under the protection of the laity and clergy of Ireland, by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. These were the successors of him: the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus, together with the keeper, i.e. Ua Conloinnte[2]; the successor of Colum-Cille, with his relics; Greene, Bishop of Ath-cliath; the abbot of the monks [of Mellifont]; the successor of Ciaran with their relics; the successor of Feichin, with his relics: Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland (i.e. with opposition), Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill lord of Oirgiallia, Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster; and the chiefs of the men of Meath, and of the men of Teathbha in general. Woe to the country in which this deed was perpetrated!

of Munster came into the house of Norman O'Connor, and gave him twelve hostages of the chiefs of Leinster. King Murtogh, with his forces, went to Leinster and gave the kingdome and government of that province to Dermott Mac Murtogh for granting him hostages of obedience and allegiance. They wasted and spoyled all Ossory, without respect to church or chappel."—*Ann. Clon.*

[1] *Donnchadh Aildhne.*—See note [, under A. D. 882, p. 275, *supra*.

[2] *Morgan, son of Fiachna.*—This Morgan, who was "a very well-spoken man, and much given to the worship of women," was killed by a Westmen, A. D. 824.—*Ann. Clon.*

[3] *O'Conloinnte.*—He was Bishop of Lismore. See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 551.

[illegible] an gean bhfuil. Oireachtas Dhonnchadh Ua Cearbaill i Tigearnan Ua Ruairc i mBreifne i Leamhain, i ro aoireadh Saerbreathach Ua Ruairc do feitheamh roighearnaidh bhfir Eireann. Comhramh Shleibhe an Iolair do Ghaeidhealaibh, i an uaraibh ua Fiachrach Muaidhe do Ghallaibh, ubh Ceallaigh, i mac Ioannghaile, i iomad eile maille fhuathaibh. Orgain mhor do mhuintir Ghaedhil. Bodhbh Mac an Gobhann, priomhshaer Ua Ruairc, bAbh Cobha, i bAbh Ceithirn, do bhi ro chomhghabhadh, i ro chomhghabhadh, i ro hoirdneadh, i ro fuaradh a fharradh Domhnaigh Ua Maoilchonaire, a Sligeach. Ro gabh Ua Ruairc, Tigearnan, i ro hiadhadh i bPort Lairge. Do mac Ruairc, mac Ua Cadhain, fear foghlamtha, fear aithne, aos ceirde, i comharba Ghrighoir, mic Niall Ui Cadhain do eiridh i gcomharbus Chiaran mic Luchain go ceann a Cuinn. Orgain, Mhic Bhrighdhe, gcill an. Do losgadh an t-Eaglais i Lughmhadh i bFearaibh Ui Cheinneidigh. Do losgadh Cill Cuilinn, Cill Dromma, i Cill Dromma Ua Cuinn, i Cill Dromma Ua Cuinn, i Cill Dromma Ua Cuinn

A predatory incursion was made by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, in revenge of their guarantee, and they plundered the Saithni; but Fearghal Ua Ruairc, and many others along with him, were slain by the Saithni. A synod was convened by the clergy of Ireland, and some of the kings, at the monastery of Droichead-atha, the church of the monks. There were present seventeen bishops, together with the Legate and the successor of Patrick; and the number of persons of every other degree was countless. Among the kings were Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, Ua hEochadha, and Ua Cearbhaill. After the consecration of the church by the successor of Patrick, Donnchadh Ua Mailseachlainn was excommunicated by the clergy of Ireland, and banished by the kings from the kingdom of Meath; and his brother, Diarmaid, was made king in his place. Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn presented seven score cows, and three score ounces of gold, to God and to the clergy, as an offering for the health of his soul. He granted them also a townland at Droichead-atha, i.e. Finnabhair-na-nuighean[a]. O'Cearbhaill also gave them three score ounces of gold; and the wife of O'Ruairc, the daughter of Ua Mailseachlainn, gave as much more, and a chalice of gold on the altar of Mary, and cloth for each of the nine other altars that were in that church. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, accompanied by the people of the north of Ireland, into Leinster; and the King of Leinster, Mac Murchadha, gave him hostages. The people of Laeighis, Ui-Failghe, and of the half of Osraighe, then fled into Connaught. After this he [Muircheartach] proceeded, accompanied by the Leinstermen, into Desmond, and carried off the hostages of Desmond. He went from thence to the Dal-gCais, and expelled them from Thotmond, and plundered some of them in Thomond. He afterwards laid siege to Luimneach, until the foreigners submitted to him as their

Lochlann, Rex Hiberniæ; Hua Eochadha, Rex Ualle; Tigernanus Hua Ruairche, Princeps Brefnensium et Hua Beonvail, Princeps Orgiellæ. Portquam fuit Basilica consecrata, Donchadus O'Mailseachlainn fuit per totam excommunicatus, et per Reges Primatemque præsentes Principatu Midiæ exutus, et Diarmitius ipsius natus in ejus locum subrectus. Murchertachus eyam Rex dedit in Elemosinam pro anima sua Deo et monachis centum et quadraginta boves vaccas, et uncias auri sescentas; dedit eis insuper pecorum juxta Portmann. post Pentecosten in augusto supervenit. Dedit etiam Hua Beorvail sibi ostagium nuncupatum ejus; Desiderio cum archiepiscopis clergiis et nove Legatus O'Ruairche hic principe Midiæ eblesum ostium pro summo altari, et sexta paramenta pro singulis altaribus ex novem aliis, quæ in eadem Basilica erant.—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 655.

king, and banished Tordhealbhach Ua Brain to live among them. He afterwards divided Munster between the son of Mac Carthaigh, i.e. Diarmaid, son of Cormac, and Conchobhar, son of Donnsaleh Ua Brain. He afterwards came to Magh-Ua Fiatach, and went forth a marauding host over Aitheachtach, into Sil Anmchadha. The host was defeated, and many of them were slain, together with Ua Cuilinn of Creebh. On this occasion the Cinel-Eoghain destroyed Rosnée. He [Muircheartach] returned from thence to his house in triumph. While these things were doing, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair went into Tir-Eoghain, burned Inis-Eoghain, and cut down its oak-hard, and plundered the country as far as Lough Foyle. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Munster, and he gave half the kingdom of Munster to Tordhealbhach Ua Brain; and Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, gave hostages into his hands for a time, and who were to fall to him, unless Muircheartach Ua Loclainn should come to defend them. The head of Eochaidh Ua Eochadhain, son of Eochaidh, was found at Dun-Iarmaidhe; it was larger than

of the Race of Lugaidh, a nobleman both ready and lavish to put to practice all goodness, as well as King Conor of Connaught, as well known as [any] Man-god Eochaidh was unhappily and treacherously killed by Donnsaleh mac Donnsaleh Mageoghagan, one of Meath, having escaped [safe] before [in] the ensuing battle [?] [and] returning to the south, without wherein to boast, [notwithstanding] which battle the Prince of Ardsallagh was made the people's lawful, [and] worthy chief of Bodhain, the chief of the nobles of Ireland; the Queen of St. Kieran was his wife. The Staff or Bachall of Jesus; the Crozier of St. Patrick, with its appurtenances, the Gospel of St. Columcille. These also and various more were taken from him Maraigh [Dec. 20] Bernall, King of Uibh Fiachrach Muaidhe, King of the Deisis, and Diarmaid Mac Murchadh, king of Leinster; and the principal men of Meath and Tara also; and there were such perils of mortality [?] as was a wicked act to tell such a noble-hearted man without cause. There was a great concourse of the clergy, consisting of 17 Bishops, with the Primate of Ireland and Legate, in Lismullin [i.e. Fordun, i.e. Drogheda] this year, since the consecration of the church of the monastery that was there, in the presence of King Murtagh, Norman O'Boyrill, Duarcan O'Farrell, and O'Hoghan, were the said bounds of Meath. He was excommunicated by the clergy, and deposed from the kingship and principality of Meath, by the kings and lord noblemen and the whole kingdom and government given to his brother Bernard, a more worthy person. Cowling was Bishop O'Hanley, king of Ulster, died. Mac Murrough, Dermot, son of Donnsaleh, king of Ulidia, with a fleet, went to Leinster, while Diarmait Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, [and his] brother, Tiery of Aidhit Lann, and Devorgil, fled into Connaught. The camp afterwards, with the forces of Leinster, went to Dermaid, where he had the hostages of that district from whom he went [to the house of Dubgenn, who] to slaughter to [? and, treaty] " Dermaid, and also did put

ar no hap rap roll a pala 7 nap rolt a pmiha Sm̃ḟneune. Cobdach mop
Ua Ruairc Ua Conchobuir pop Sionainn do ra pus a pamail ar cin pa ap
Emnaise 7 ronair a long 7 a trop

Aed Ua Cerbaill, rdc cin cacoise a baile Domnall Ua Catasaram,
apdescop Cashel, epc pilep Eirenn, pasc ap esca 7 ap be reipe, i cin
aenpheasam. Ua hAenfir Ua Duibinsir, a pennaid Cenn na nap, aliam
peneg ap, 7 easpoch ardaire, pere Comdiu pleit a cuipeth
Eirenn oc Ap mic Taire la Catasarach, ball i pabaitear cuic epscuib picit
im leasaer comgha Phiarais na esnai parlo 7 polup. Ap tan cap pe
na apmaigh cheps Eirenn ra comarba Phiarais cainnig amail gac
seapp ib oc ernaigh Chaisil Cille na Phiarsaigeach Ua Gnimh,
gnathaise easail Patraic ro cuirsiot Cepcoil Connacht, pabaitear oc
ro? gac ait ainm pa be piarr 7 pa baitan, cap an manarter sa maighin
h-Ua Cuirp Cuanu, ag bpaighi Almaine uaig, a haingeil Diapmada
Ui Mhaoilsnamhaigh, ri Life, pe pere mar reigh Concobar Ua Gnim,
mac Dubhdaill, rcribna Cheirp Eirenn, a mac pe naisne la Tigernachan
Ua mBruin, espoc Cuarpe, 7 la Jocch Cenn na nap, rcribna Cuarpe, pere
Ua Dubhdaill, rcribna Cheirp Eirenn, a mac pe naisne la Tigernachan Ua Bruin,
rcribna Cuarpe, pere Ua Dubhdaill, rcribna Copca Dhuibhne, pe mairg
la Mac Carthaig Cuar, a Muigh Aei, pere Ua Faidhle, rcribna Copca

...ance them to the sword. He also burned Inis Cathaigh [illegible] the Dal gCais [illegible] this year, and he ordered [illegible] to their lands, and he made peace between the foreigners and the Irish. Domnall Ua Gadhra, lord of Corca Laighdhe, and Tigernan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, were [illegible] and the son of Diarmait Mac Murchadha, [illegible] Cobdach mor Ua Ruairc and Conchobar Ua Conchobair [illegible] Sionainn, and they [illegible] the boats came to the ports of Mooltaghs, [illegible] the town, and carried off [illegible] spoils, [illegible] the ports, and they [illegible] westward. Aedh Ua hEghnaigh, lord of Clann Aedha, died suddenly [illegible] by any, and from [illegible] the Lord struck him. Aedh Ua Cerbaill, [illegible] Ui Maeil, died. Domnall Ua Catasaigh, [illegible] Cashel, chief [illegible] Ireland, [illegible] Cenn na nAr, [illegible] Ua hAenghusa, [illegible] Cuarta, died. Tuaiscert Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, [illegible] Cobdach mor Ua Ruairc and Conchobar Ua Conchobair [illegible] Sionainn, and they [illegible] the boats came to the ports of Mooltaghs, [illegible] the town, and carried off [illegible] spoils, [illegible] the ports, and they [illegible] westward. Aedh Ua hEghnaigh, lord of Clann Aedha, died suddenly [illegible] by any, and from [illegible] the Lord struck him. Aedh Ua Cerbaill, [illegible] Ui Maeil, died. Domnall Ua Catasaigh, [illegible] Cashel, chief [illegible] Ireland, [illegible] Cenn na nAr, [illegible] Ua hAenghusa, [illegible] Cuarta, died. Tuaiscert Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, [illegible]

...bers, heard and did not [illegible] all the trees in the orchard, and took away all the prey and spoils of Tyrconnell to Kells in Meath. Rotherick Ua Conchobair went [illegible] west to Munster, and [illegible] Ireland, [illegible] a pursuit [illegible] the King, or [illegible] Murchertach, and [illegible] the son of Gerrach Mac Carthy to [illegible] Munster into his hands [illegible] Ua Faelain, lord of [illegible] Leinster, [illegible] Mac Murchadha, [illegible] Ua Faelain

a great cauldron; the largest goose would pass through the hole of his eye, and through the hole of the spinal marrow. A fleet was brought by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair upon the Shannon, the like of which was not to be found at that time for numerousness, and for the number of its ships and boats.

The Age of Christ, 1158. Domhnall Ua Longargain, Archbishop of Caiseal, chief scholar of Munster, a paragon of wisdom and charity, died at an advanced age. The Brehon Ua Duilcannain, an hereditary chief of law, and chief of his territory, died. A synod of the clergy of Ireland was convened at Druim-Tuidgi, in Leghaire, where there were present twenty-five bishops, with the legate of the successor of Peter, to ordain rules and good morals. It was on this occasion the clergy of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, ordered a chair, like every other bishop, for the successor of Colum-Cille. Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain, and the archbishopric of the churches of Ireland in general. The bishops of Connaught who were going to this synod were plundered and beaten, and two of their people killed, at Cuirr Cluana[s], after they had left Cluain, by the soldiers of Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath, and they returned to their houses. Conchobhar Ua Briain, the son of Domhnall, lord of East Munster, and his son, were blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, against the protection of the clergy and laity of Munster. Cearnachan Ua Draain, lord of Laighin [in Meath], died. Ua Domhnaill, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn, was slain by Ua Conchobhair of Corca-Modhruadh. Fearghal, son of Aedh na nGamhna Ua Ruairc, died. Tailg, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, died. Ua Failbhe[t], lord of Cera Dubhtire, was slain by the

two holes of his eyes; and in the place or hole where the marrow was issued his throat a goose might enter."—*Ann. Clon.*

[r] *Kandamore*; i. e. the Quarter of the Oak, now Ballysodare, in the county of Sligo.

[s] *Druim-Tuidgi*; i. e. the Hill of the Son of Tadhg. This was the name of a place near Trim, in the county of Meath. The passage is translated by Colgan, as follows:

"A. D. 1158 Synodus per Clerum Hiberniæ celebrata fuit apud Drogh-mac-Tuidg in regione de Hy Lecmire: in qua præsente Legato Apostolico intronizatus fuit successor Episcopi pro Ecclesiastica Hiberniæ stabilimenta et

moribus in melius reformanda. In hac synodo Comercanus S. Patricii, seu Archiepiscopus Armachanus, et Clerus Hiberniæ communi consilio decreverunt Cathedram Episcopalem, ut mater omnium, deinceps esse Clonardense fid ex aversa parte D. Columbæ Kill. Flaithbeirtaigh O'Brolchain: et insuper supremam præfecturam supra omnes totius Hiberniæ Abbatias. Episcopi autem Dunensis eam tunc obtenuit." — *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 309 and 335. He leaves the latter part of the passage untranslated.

[t] *Cuirr-Cluana*.—A place on the Shannon near Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

[u] *Ua Failbhe*.—Now O'Falvy, or Falvy. He

Oubne ro mapbao la hUi Neill ...

...

...

Tir-Eoghain. Gualadh, son of Dorcadh Ua Flainn, lord of Ui-Tuirtre and Dal-Araidhe, the Gaire [Aidhne] of the north of Ireland for hospitality, died. The Cinel-Conaill turned against Ua Lochlainn. An army was led by Muirchertach Ua Lochlainn, with the Ulidians and Airghialla, into Tir-Conaill, and they plundered the country, both churches and territories; but the Cinel-Conaill made an attack upon the camp of the Ulidians, and slew Aedh Ua Duinnsithbhe Ui Eochaidha, King of Ulidia, and the Gall Ua Searraigh, and many others of the nobility and commonalty besides them. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair as far as Leithghlinn, and he took the hostages of Osraighe and Laeighis; and he fettered Macraith Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis. Sitric, son of Gilla-Easa Ua Donnabhail, chief of Clann-Faithcheallaigh, was slain by Murchadh, grandson of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh; and the two sons of Mac-Gillamaith, son of Tadhg, were killed in fetters by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, in revenge of him. A great fleet was sent by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair into Tir-Eoghain, which did many injuries therein. A predatory incursion was made by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Teathbha; and he plundered some of the Munntir-Cerbhin, and carried off many cows. The men of Teathbha routed a party of his people, and slew Tomaltach Ua Maelbhreanainn; and Donnchadh, grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri; and the son of Gillaele Ua Tuasaigh, and Ua Maelfabhaill; and Mac Aedha na n-aintas; and Fearchar Ua Follamhain; and the son of Ua Flaithbheartaigh was taken prisoner; and many others were killed besides those above mentioned. The Cairbri-Ua-Cinnfhia, and some of the men of Teathbha, turned against Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn, and [again] set up Donnchadh as king. Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and Diarmaid came in pursuit of them, and gained the battle of Ath-Maighne over them, and made great preys upon the Sil-Remain and the Cairbri. The Cairbri then and Donnchadh were banished into Leinster. The Cairbri were afterwards conciliated, and Donnchadh proceeded into Connaught. There was then a breach of the peace between the Connaughtmen and the men of Raithlinn and Meath. There was great rain in the summer from which there came great floods of water into the rivers of Inis-na-nEsc, so

marvellous were the events of this year as follows: A.D. 1158, Donell O'Lonargain, Archbishop of Munster, going an army by O'Loughlin into Tirconnell, and spoyled all the land. A Synod by the Coarb of Patrick, and the clergy of Ireland, at Bry-mac-Tayg, where

[illegible] Conaing Ua Maeleain, righdha Dal nGabhrain, [illegible].

Aonghus Ua Longain, eppoc [illegible] Aed mac Fedlimidh, an argoine Aitha Iliach, [illegible] Feidlimidh Ua Cerbaill, a righdha Ua mBairrche, do [illegible] Aedh Ruadh Ua Cerbaill, a righdha Ua mBairrche, do mharbadh la Gallaibh Osraighe. Ua Longain, a mac mo Hugchann, do [illegible] Conaing na Cathrach [illegible]. Diarmaid mac Tadhg Ui Bhaeth[illegible] a righdha Hiberi, [illegible] comaighe, [illegible] Osraighe. Ua Dubhsleibhe, [illegible] Ua Dubhsleibhe, righdha Ua Liathain, do mharbadh la Muredhach Ua Conaing na Cathrach Ua Cleirchin. Ua Muredhaigh, a suan bheatha do [illegible] Ua Cleirchin [illegible] Aenghus Ua Muredhaigh mac Neill Ui Cuilean, do Ruibni Chorraidh, la Hiarr[illegible] Hiarr[illegible] mac Donnell Ui Hiarr[illegible] Hiarr[illegible] Ua[illegible] righ Hiarr[illegible] do Osraighe mac Donn mic Ui Riada, a [illegible] a Sionnain [illegible] Conaing [illegible] Riaruic Ua Cuinedha, [illegible] Tighernan Ua Ruairc, [illegible] Tighernan mac an Gaill Ui Eidhin, righ Breifne, do mharbadh la Cenel Conaill, [illegible] Ua Eachdhach, [illegible] Cuar, [illegible] Ua Cuirc la Ruaraigh Ua Conchobhair an dara [illegible] Brian. Slaine mor la Feraibh Bile i la Feraibh Tortan na [illegible] Mide. Conchobhar Ua Maeil Sechlainn, do [illegible] an [illegible], i [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Ua Conaing, [illegible] Aedh mac Ruaraic Ui Chonco-

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Sinlih-Fuaid, and twenty-three persons were drowned on Inis-na-seilh. Cu-coirne Ua Madadhain, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1159. Maelmaire Ua Loingsigh, Bishop of Lismor, died. Abel and Gillamuireadhaigh, both anchorites of Ard-Macha, died. Gillaruanaigh Ua Coinneidigh, lord of Ormond, died on his pilgrimage at Ath-Dalua. Coinneidigh Ua Brain, i. e. the grandson of Murchadh, died. Domhnall Mac Conmara was drowned in the Suaire. Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Madruanaidh, lord of Magh-Luirg, head of the counsel, wisdom, and good appearance of the province of Connaught, died. Aedh, son of Donnchadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Faighe was killed by Maelseachlainn, son of Conghalach, son of Cuaifne Ua Conchobhair. Ua Maeldoraidh and his two brothers were treacherously slain by O'Cuannain. An army was led by Muir-chertach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn to Rubha-Chomaill, in Meath, and he banished Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Ua Maelseachlainn, from the kingdom of Meath, and gave the kingdom of Meath, from the Suaire to the sea, to Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maelseachlainn. There was a pacific meeting between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan; and they made peace, and took mutual oaths before crosiers and relics. Tighearnan and the men of Breifne then turned against Muirchertach Ua Lochlainn, and joined the standard of Connaught. A wicker bridge was made at Ath-Luain by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, for the purpose of making incursions into Meath. The forces of Meath and Tuathbha, under the conduct of the King of Meath, Donnchadh Ua Maelseachlainn, went to prevent the erection of the bridge, and a battle was fought between both parties at Ath-Luain, where Aedh, son of Ruaidhri

[illegible] with the Archbishop Hugh O'Rourke, took their party to come thither, and as they were going towards Clonmacnoise with two of the Crosiers of Saint Kieran in their company, and as they were coming to the upper or middle bridge over the Shannon, at Clonfert-more, called Cuer-Fearna, they were met by the rebel Castle the Scott and his men, who killed two laymen, and did not suffer them to go on to visit the said convocation for another cause he had himself. There was a great [illegible] of the corn in the firmament this year, westerly of Tea Hugh in Munster. It was bigger than Saint Patrick's mount [Croagh-patrick], which disposed as a scroll thrown of much sparkling fire, with at doing any hurt. This was upon the eave of October, on a Monday. *Ann. Clon.*

Rubha-Chomaill.—This place retains the name to the present day among those who speak Irish; but it is usually anglicised Rathconnell. It is the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, in the county of Westmeath.

[illegible] mortarnus Connaċt, co tapadar a cenn ġi cuicce ina ronaib. Slogġid mor la Ruaidri Ua Concobair aġus an Connachtaiġ co Cenn Locha Aird ua Fiaċrach, ġ co ruc se Tuaiscirt Connacht, ġ la Tigernan Ua Ruairc, o brisiud Aġusta i Mhaig, co faċaid Lu Samhna. Cath mor eidir Aedh Ua Flaithbertaiġ ġ Niall Ua Cathasaiġ ri Gaileang, ġ an comarbaċ aġ Aedh i pogain Oingusa ua hUa Flaithnia hErp. Feraiġ ele Eoġain amach ġi ro ċaith Cenannus, ġ dorat an ċat aile a mbreiġ ag an Fhoċla i pogain, ma. Tomas Ua Mhaeilpatraic, espuc Mhuige Lupta, an Mumhain ġ Nicc Taidg an Mumhain ġ Ua Mureadaiġ, espuc Ua mBriuin na nDesa, an Eoġanaiġ Nicc Aedha, an Cenel Conaill, an Cenel Eogain, an Fhochla, ġ an Connachtaiġ, an Ua Concobair, an Ua Cathasaiġ, ġ an Hiarthar Mumhan Ua Beolain, an Ua Cuirc, an Ua Cuanach, an Ua Cuilennain, an Ua Cathalain, ġ an Hiarthar mac Uais Ua Dubthaiġ, co na hanbdaiġ ele ġi cumpoġ, ġ nuġsaiġ innumlle ġna. Orait ro marb ecnaiġe ġramar, o Ua hAgain. Mac an hAedha Ua Luinsiġ, Cumaiġ Ua Cumgusa, Feidlim mac Gilla na naem Ua Fedaċ, cenn[illegible] Ghlinne Gamhna, Donn. mac Hectoraig Ui Chaerbaill, ġ a brathair, mac an[illegible] Ui Cuirrin, espoc Cenel Boġaine, Niacail Ua Tormacain, Ui Cuirr Ua Cuirrin an tenaġus Cenel Dungaile, mac Ric Fhinnbarra Ui Fergusa, ġ go leor dib an mo eċtra. Dysert mor la Hiba mor a hAedh mac Gilla[illegible] Ua Conaing. Ro imgabsat Muinċeach Ui Ugain, ġ ro[illegible] Muinċeg Feġnama. Do gab ina Tigernas, ġ Tir Fhiachrach, ġ Cenel Fedlimthi ġ Sogain, ġ Feġnamu ina ġiallnu pro na ġiallaib Breifne, ġ go ro[illegible] ġi Gaill ġ Gaedil ġ Eogain ġ Hiarthar Connaċt co tigi co

[illegible] Nov. 1878 [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was wounded, and he died of his wounds at the end of a week. A great army was after this led by Bruidhri Ua Conchobhair with the Connaughtmen, and a battalion of Thomond, and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne, into Meath, until they reached Loch Semhidhghe. They afterwards proceeded from thence to Ath-Fhirdiadh [in the plain of the Oirghialla]. Another army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, with the chiefs of Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, and of the north in general, to Ath Fhirdiadh also, to relieve the Oirghialla. A battle was there fought between them in which the Connaughtmen, the Conaillmen, and Tir-Briuin, amounting in all to six large battalions, were defeated, and the other two battalions were dreadfully slaughtered; and among the rest Gillachrist, son of Tadhg Ua Maeleanaidh, lord of Magh Loirg; Muircheartach Mac Taidhg; Muiredhach Ua Mannachain, lord of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna; Brenan Mac Branain, chief of Corca-Achlasch; Cuthbeannach Ua Follamhain, chief of Clann-Uadach; Aedh, son of Mac Uallachain, chief of Muintir-Chinaetha; Gealbhuidhe Ua Seachnasaigh[a]; Donnchadh, son of Aedh, son of Brandubh; Diarmaid Ua Cuconnaain; Aithne, son of Mac Cnaimhin[b]; the two sons of Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair; Murchadh, the son of Donnhaill Ua Fiaich Imeartaigh; and many others of the nobility and commonalty along with them. These were the chieftains there slain of the Ui-Briuin: Maenachaidhe Ua Cearnachain; Tuarasc Ua Cuirrain; Gillachaemh Ua Gabain, chief of Clann-Dunghalaigh; Amadh, son of Neconnaigh Ua Cearbhaill, and his brother; the son of Cufeach Ua Loingsigh, chief of Cinel-Enaei; Maenaith Ua Torcaltaig, and Maelaith Ua Cuagain, two chiefs of Cinel-Duartaigh; the son of Mac Gamhlaire Ua Gearadhain, and many others besides them. Also a great number of the Munstermen, with the son of Gillachiarain Ua Cennedigh. Muircheartach devastated Tir-Briuin and plundered Muintir-Gerudhain[c] Hi-gCuir, Tir-Reirenn, Tir-Fhiachach, Cenel Follamhain[d], Sodhairi, and Finntain[e], which were his own lands, to the men of Meath. And after this the Cinel Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, and Muircheartach, returned to their hosts.

[a] *Ua Seachnasaigh*.—See more under A. D. 1162, *supra*.

[b] *Mac Cnaimhin*.—See more under A. D. 1162.

[c] *Muintir-Gerudhain*.—Two townlands of Gerrardstown, or Muintir-Gerrardain, is probably at present a parish in the barony of Slane, county of Meath.

[d] *Cenel Follamhain*.—The situation of this territory is unknown to the Editor.

[e] *Finntain*.—The situation of this territory is unknown to the Editor.

with victory and exultation. Another army was led by Muirchertach, having the Cinel-Conaill, Cinel-Eogham, the Airghialla, and all the northern, with him, into Connaught, and they burned Dun-more, Dun Ciarnaighe, Dun na-n-Gall, and destroyed a great part of the country generally. Another army was led by Ua Lochlainn, into Meath, to expel Ua Ruairc. He enlisted the two battalions of the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eogham, for the space of a month, upon the men of Meath, i. e. a battalion on West Meath and another on East Meath. He afterwards made peace with Ua Ruairc, and left his own land to him, i. e. the land of the defence. He also gave the kingdom of all Leinster to Mac Murchadha, and expelled the son of Mac Fhaelain. On his return to his house he plundered Dealbhna-mor, and Ui-Mic-Uais-Breagh.

The Age of Christ, 1160. Finn Mac Gormain, Bishop of Cill-dara, and who had been abbot of the monks of Iubhair-Chaein-traighi for a time, died. Newchtan, a bishop, died. Gilla-na-naomh Ua Duinn, lector of Inis-Clothrann, a paragon in history and poetry, and a good speaker, went his spirit to his [heavenly] patrimony, amid a choir of angels, on the 17th of December, in the fifty eighth year of his age. Gillachrist Ua Maeilchlain, the noble priest and chief master, died at an advanced age, after a good life. Aedh of Dalaidhe died. Lugmanna Ua and Cumascraidh were burned. Dunchadh, son of Domhnall

Airghialla. [Uriel, viz. Kinel-Conaill, into Connacht, and burned Dromore, Carnbarry, and Dunmore, and spoiled much of the country. He returned home safely without peace or pledge, and to that country and Gormley she bindred them. *Marginal note by O'Longan.*] By the grace of [illegible] Roderic O'Conor, king of Erin, &c." Orbiel, &c. — Tigh. O'Mulchroe continued by O'Donovan." — *Ann. Ult. Hist. Council*, tom. 49

"A. D. 1153. King Murtogh came to Rose Comedi, in Meath, and remained. Dermot O'Melaghlin came out of of Meath, and deposed him of his principality, and exiled him. Murtogh, his brother, to the province named Aidhel, and made of Ardmagh died. Roger O'Connor and Tyrone O'Rourke took their several oaths to be true to one another in all respects, whereupon they retreated against Murtogh, king of Ireland, and rebelled against him. Roderic O'Connor made a wooden bridge at Athlone, that he might have passage to take the spoyles of Meath. The forces of Meath and Leath came to hinder the making of the said bridge, with their kin, Donough O'Melaghlyn, and fought with Roderic O'Conner, where, in the end, Roderic O'Connor's son was gone hurt to an irrecoverable [irrecoverable] wound, whereof he died within a week after." — *Ann. Clon.*

Inbher Chinn-trachta. — Now Newry, in the county of Down.

Ui-Mic-Uais-Breagh Ua Duinn. — For some account of poems written by him, see O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, p. lxxvi.

Ua Mailseachlann, King of Meath, was killed by Murchadh Ua Finnéchtain, lord of Dealbhnamor, and his wife, through [old] grudges, and through his own faults. Two of the Ui-Maeldoraidh were killed by the Aitheibirneach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, while under the protection of the laity and clergy of the Cinel-Conaill themselves. The Aitheibirneach himself and two others of the Ua Canannain were killed by the Cinel-Conaill, in revenge of their guarantee. Lorcan Ua Cindradhain, lord of Laeghaire, fell by Aedh, son of Cuilidh Ua Conchaillinn, at Ath Truim. Donnell Ua Gormleadhaigh, chief of Cinel-Moain, was slain by Mailmuaidh, lord of Fera-Manach, and the chiefs of Cinel-Moain along with him, through treachery and guile, at the instance of Muiredhartach Ua Lochlainn. Aedh Ua hAmalgadha, lord of Ui-Meic-Caille, was slain by the sons of Gillaroech Ua hAmalgadha. Brodar, son of Turcall, lord of Aitheachta, was killed by Mailruan Mac Gillaeholmain. Flaithbheartach Ua Catharnaigh, lord of Saithne, [one] of the chivalry and prowess of Meath, died. Domhnall, son of Gillaeholmain, lord of South Breagha, was killed by Muiredhartach, son of Domhnall Ua Madadhain, without [his being guilty of any] crime. Murchadh Ua Ruadhacan[a], lord of Ui-Eathach, died. Tadhg Ua Riaghail was killed by his own brother, Aedh Ua Fearghail. Ruaidhri Ua Tuathrighe, chief of Maintir-Dubhcain, [seat of] the hospitality and prowess of Ui Tuirtre, fell by the men of Breifne. Some of the Cinel-Eoghain, with Ua Gormleadhaigh and the son of Ua Neill, turned against Ua Lochlainn and committed a great depredation against him. A great commotion arose in the north of Ireland, in consequence of this so that the country was much injured. A predatory force was sent after them [the aforesaid party of the Cinel-Eoghain] by Ua Lochlainn, to Tearmann-Dubhcosan, which forced a considerable number of cows from them. The battle of Magh-Leadhair was gained by the Cinel-Eoghain of Tulach Og over Ua Gormleadhaigh, Domhnall Ua Cuilein, and the Ui-Fiachrach [of Ard-sratha]; and on this occasion Murchadruach Ua Neill was unfortunately killed by Lochlainn Mac Lochlainn; and Lochlainn was afterwards slain, in revenge of him, by the son of Ua Neill. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, to Ath Fenaigh, at Irrus[b]; and he took the hostages of the men of Teathbha and Meath,

[a] ...ing of Fanad, in the county of Tyrone. [b] ...a ford on a stream near Orlar in Offa, in the ... Ath-fhirt at Irrus.—This was one name of ... barony of Clonlisk, and county of Westmeath.

[illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [

and he placed Diarmaid, son of Donnhall Ua Maeleachlainn, in chieftainship and lordship over them. There was a public meeting at Ess-Ruaidh, between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Muirchertach Ua Lochlainn; and they separated from each other without concluding a peace or armistice. An army was led by Muirchertach Ua Lochlainn, with the people of the north of Ireland about him, to Ath-na-Dairbhrighe,[1] for the purpose of taking the [hostages of the] men of Meath and the men of Breifne. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Magh-Garchon, to relieve Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, and Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. But God separated them, without battle or conflict, without peace, without armistice. A foot was brought by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair upon the bounds, and upon Loch-Degdaeil; and he took the hostages of Tordhealbhach Ua Ferain and the Dal-gCais.

The Age of Christ, 1161. Aedh Ua hOisen, Archbishop of Tuam, best of the piety and charity of Leath-Chuinn; Tadhg Ua Longargain, Bishop of Thomond; Iomr. Ua Cumain, Bishop of Eile and Ros-Cre, a virgin, and chief senior of East Munster; Maelisumaidm Ua Roduin, Bishop of Carraighe Luachra; and lastly Ua Hionmaenaigh, archimanach of Muenaigh, and [who had been] lord of Ua Meath for a year, died. Raghnall Ua Duinigh, chief of Desmond in poetry, died. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, took the hostages of Tordhealbhach Ua Briain. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne, into Meath, and took the hostages of the Ui Fiachrach and the Ui Faelgha, and left Faelan, the son of Mac Fhaelain, in the lordship of the

[1] Ath-na-Dairbhrighe, and the borders of England the greatest patronage in these parts. Except died Eugenius Tertius, the Pope, and Anastasius, the Emperor of Allmagne, died. Amhlaeibh Murtagh passed the Shannon, out of Meath, from the east of Ireland to the west, to Magh-Aei, and Murtagh O'Melaghlin, and the aforesaid Muirchertach Ua Lochlainn, with their hosts, and returned to his own house. St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux [Clarevallis], called Malachias

was Murtagh king of Meath, took hostages of Offaley and Offaley, for their obedience to him. Dundalk Chr.

[2] Bishop of Ely and Ros-Cre.—This bishoprick, which comprised the present baronies of Ormond and Ballybritt, in the King's County, and those of Ikerrin and Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary, is now a part of the diocese of Killaloe.

Bishop of Carraigh-Luachra.—Ua Rodain, or Barry, or Odbert.

Ui-Failgi, and Muirchertach Ua Conchobhair in the lordship of Ui-Failgi. An army was led by Muirchertach Ua Lochlainn into Ui-Briuin, and he plundered the country before him, until he arrived at Lone-Finghean. The foreigners and the Leinstermen, with their king, Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, came into his house there. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair gave him four hostages for Ui-Briuin, Connaught, the half of Munster and Meath; and Ua Lochlainn gave him his entire province [of Connaught]. He also gave the entire province of Leinster to Diarmaid Mac Murchadha. Muirchertach Ua Lochlainn was therefore, on this occasion, King of Ireland without opposition. He gave the half of Meath which came to him to Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, and the other half was in the possession of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. After this Ua Lochlainn returned to his house. Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn granted Beann-Airgiallo to God and [St Ciaran.] Another army was led by Muirchertach Ua Lochlainn into Meath, to attend a meeting of the men of Ireland, both laity and clergy, at Ath-mic-Dathuighe; and he obtained all their hostages. It was on this occasion the churches of Columb-Cille, Finnbharrach Ua Roduibhan; and their tribute and jurisdiction were given him, for they had been previously enslaved. The visitation of Osraighe was made by Finnbharrach, and the tribute due to him was taken from them, but he selected, as a substitute for these, four hundred and twenty ounces of pure silver. Godfrey Ua Raghallaigh was killed at Cosmaines, by Maeleachlainn Ua Duibhir. His son, Gilla-Isa [Ua Raghallaigh], also fell by the same Maeleachlainn, on the following day. A battle was [forcibly] taken by Cathal Ua Raghallaigh, i. e. the son of Godfrey, against Maeleachlainn Ua Duibhir, in the middle of Shlaine, and there were killed the latter, Muirchertach Ua Cealladh, lord of Brughas, and his wife, i. e. Inderabh, daughter of Ua Cinaedhidhain. Maeleachlainn, however, made his escape on this occasion. A victory was gained by Domhnall Cavanaugh, son of Mac Murchadha, and the Ui Cennselaigh, over the foreigners of Loch-Carman [Wexford], where many were slain, together with Ua Dunlaing, Mathghamhain.

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vanagh. Dooling adds, that he was so called because he was fostered at Cuil-Uamhnenn, now Kilcavan, near Inchy, in the county of Wexford. For the progenitors of the Kavanaghs of Leinster, see Geraldus Cambrensis's Itinerary through Wales, lib. i. cap. 3, and Hanmer's Chronicle, p. 360. See also Lodge's Peerage, vol. i. p. 63, note; where A. D. 1175

grandson of Cormac, lord of Cairbre-Gabhra,[1] fell by the sons of Mac Gregoraibh Donnell, son of Conghalach son of Cuadhu Ua Conchobhair Failghe, Tanist of Ua Failghe, was slain by the Clann-Mac Aghra. A battle was gained by the people of Thomond over those of Desmond, wherein were slain Mac Donnchadha son of Cathachan grandson of Carthach, and Aithbheith Ua Donnchadha, and many others. Another battle was gained by the same party over the people of Desmond, wherein were slain Aedh Ua Caeimh, lord of Feara-Maighe,[2] and two of the Ua Anmchadha. Demon ships were seen on the Bay of Galbhuh, and they sailing against the wind. The fortress on the day following was consumed by fire. Donnhall son of Cumeadha Ua Laeghachain, chief of Clann-Suibhne, was slain by Raighter Ua Conchobhair, in letters, he being under the protection of Clann. Fallamhan Finn Ua Fallamhain died in religion.

The Age of Christ 1162. Grace,[3] Archbishop of the foreigners and Leinster, distinguished for his wisdom and knowledge of various languages, died; and Lorcan Ua Lorcain,[4] successor of Caeimhghin, was appointed to his place by the successor of Patrick. Cathasach Mac Cuadhatan,[5] lector of Daire-Choluim-Chille, died: he was a distinguished scholar. Diarmaid Ua Laighneh, lector of Clann-Neasain, was killed by the Ui Cairmhaic. The relics of Bishop Mac-mu-Aedh of Cuanudhe Fada were removed from the earth by the laity

Malachias Cooper over O'Moreabhay, Archbishop of Muskerie, and king of Meath a white steed. Another army by O'Neile" [read, O'Neil did] "into Meath, by which all Ireland, both Orery and Iveagh, to Athboy, where he broke all their pledges. In this journey were the churches of Meath & Ui made free by Court of Connaught. Hath not this Christian, and he had the decree and determination for they were not free before that."

[1] A. D. 1161. O'Rourke, Coward of Saint Columbkille, in Lent, died. King Murrogh went to Britain, and caused the Danes to submit themselves to him, and acknowledge kingdom from, and gave them 1000 cows to their pay; because he employed them before in the wars against

[2] *Feara*.....He is called Cosgrius by Ware and others. He was of Danish descent, and was converted at Lismore by Ralph, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1121.—*Ware's Bishops*, p. 98; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 311.

[3] *Vir linguas*.....Vir eximia sapientia, et variarum linguarum peritia præditus."—*Four Masters*, p. 1161.

[4] *Lorcan Ua Tuathail*, i.e. Laurence O'Toole.....His.....under the year 1180, Colgan's *Four Masters*, p. 309; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 112, *et seqnos*.

[5] *Cathasach mac Cuadhatan*....." A. D. 1162. Cathasachus, filius Cuadhani, Scholasticus et professor Theologiæ Ecclesiæ Darensis, præclarissimus, obiit."—*Four Masters*, p. 1161.

caimsen la pamad Oppressum, 7 po cuipeo copi. ramaoiste rompa. Caipbre Mac Samuel, apo Slane Cpeann le sallabpa, decc. in Qpo Maca an 2 la Deipm. Ua mael 7 manach do Saipbeal Cuanpeabpa do lopcam co na hanlib anmad a leabpaib 7 bean an eadaip do cuip Pappac pépain. Inbaip Labaip 7 an crampel do lopcam. 7 pep Erpeo na Teiseo a Cinpeal Oeapa do Gerain 7 a marb la Cabam Cille Pi Pelabpoio Ua hpolaing, 7 la Mac Spraic Ua Cuilenn le pi Cpeann, 7 po cuipeo a n-aonap reap no a n-ap cille ap a marbad i pdiaisip. 7 Cpi cet ar. apbap do denam la compla Cabam Cille hoc, 7 no hepe maille 7 pop an ro rinepan cpaip. Slúas diepoch ar peann an comaipli Pi Temain 7 Fiadh mic Baircin, mic Baircin, ri Cuaran, anam i pdiaisip ap pe hepann pop Sil nAmalgaid iomda, 7 Sil Cuilen, 7 Sil Cuinn, 7 Sil Cuanan

of Bressine[a], and they were enclosed in a protecting shrine. Cairbre Mac Samuel, chief shanid of Ireland in penmanship, died at Ard-Macha, on the 8th day of February. The monastery of the monks at Iubhar-Chinntrachta was burned, with all its furniture and books, and also the yew tree which Patrick himself had planted. Indeach-Iubhair, with its church, was burned. A separation of the houses from the church of Doire was caused by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbhertach Ua Broichain, and by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland; and they removed eighty houses, or more, from the place where they were: and Cumasach-urlair was erected by the successor of Colum-Cille, who pronounced a curse against any one that should come over it. A synod of the clergy of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, Gillamachtag, son of Ruaidhri, was convened at Claonadh [Clane], where there were present twenty-six bishops and many abbots, to establish rules and morality amongst the men of Ireland, both laity and clergy. On this occasion the clergy of Ireland determined that no one should be a lector in any church in Ireland who was not an alumnus of Ard-Macha before. The visitation of Cinel-Eoghain was made by the successor of Patrick, Gillamachtag, son of Ruaidhri, the like of which had not previously occurred. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, accompanied by the people of the north of Ireland, the men of Meath, and a battalion of the Connaughtmen, to Ath-cliath, to lay siege to the foreigners; but Ua Lochlainn returned without battle or hostages, after having plundered Fine Gall. He left, however, the Leinstermen and Meathmen at war with the foreigners. A peace was afterwards concluded between the foreigners and the Irish; and six score ounces of gold were given by the foreigners to O'Lochlainn, and five score ounces of gold [were paid] by Diarmaid Ua Maelmhichlainn to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair for West Meath. Cill Ua Niocain[c] and Ros-Mide[d]

[a] *qui non prius inter alumnos, &c. ut Ardmachanam frequentarent Annotatus* ... *Tribus Thaum.*, p. 309.

[b] *Cill Ua Niocain.*—This is a mistake of transcription by the Four Masters, as Cenél Ua Mocháin, or Cill mic Mochain now Kilmacshane, in the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note [c], under A. D. 668, p. 534, *supra*.

[c] *Ros-Mide*; i. e. Ros Mide or Ide's Wood, now Rosswood, in the parish of Castlerahan, barony of Loughtee, and county of Westmeath.

This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under A. D. 1164, thus:

"Kill-O'Mulchon and Rossmide were freed by Dermott O'Melaghlyn, King of Meath, from all manner of cess and prese for ever, in honour of God and Saint Keyran.

were freed by Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, for God and Ciaran, from royal sengus [cess] for ever. Conchobhar, son of Tuilig Ua Briain, was slain by Muircheartach, grandson of Toirrdhealbhach Ua Briain. Cathal, grandson of Cathal Ua Mughroin, lord of Clann-Cathail for a time, died. Donnchadh, son of Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe, died. Cathal Ua Raghallaigh, lord of Mointir-Maelmordha, head of the hospitality and prowess of the Ui-Briuin, was drowned. A predatory incursion was made by Maeleachlainn Ua Ruairc into Cairbre-Ua-Ciardha; but the men of Cairbre defeated him, and he left behind a slaughter of [his] people. Maeleachlainn, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Breifne, lamp of the chivalry and hospitality of Leath-Chuinn, was slain by Mointir-Maelmordha and the son of Annaidh Ua Ruairc. A predatory irruption was made by Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath, upon the men of Breifne; and Tuilig, grandson of Cerphaltaigh Ua Gilla-Ciaran, was slain by the men of Breifne. A predatory irruption was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc upon the Cairbre-Ua-Ciardha, on which occasion the grandson of Finnbheara Ua Gratadhain was slain by the Cairbre. A great war broke out between Desmond and Thomond, and many depredations were committed, and men were slaughtered, between them. Macraith Ua Maeliag, chief of Cinel-Laghtna, died. The son of Donnchadh, grandson of Cathach, was taken prisoner by Cormac, grandson of Cathach. A predatory incursion was made by the Ui-Failghe into Ath, and Ormond, and they carried off countless cows. The

Lynsaw, in his prime and flourishing state, on the night of Saint Brigit, the virgin, died in his house of Durrow. King Murtagh, with his army, came to the river of Inisloyn at the wood of Dungannan, and there took hostages of all the country of Tealla, and established Donnagh O'Melaghlyn in the government of Meath, as king thereof. Tyrrelan O'Ryerk was presented Donnagh O'Kervan, King of Brefni and conveyed him with many of his men to the same territory, of which O'Reilly, soon after, drove him away by force from the said Tyrrelan. The village of Athlone was broken and the bridge razed to the north, by Donnagh O'Melaghlyn, King of Meath. Donnagh mac Dunnell O'Melaghlyn, King of Argiall, was killed by Murtagh O'Flynallan, King of Cobhthach, and by his sons, for the great and extreme dealings of the said Donnagh continually used against them.

A.D. 1163. King Murtagh mac Neale went to Tyrkyran, prepared and equipped that country, where Dermot mac Murtagh, king of Lynster, came to his house, and yielded him hostages. Roderic O'Connor gave him the good hostages. He granted all the province of Lynster to Dermot Mac Murtagh. He gave the one half of Meath to Dermot O'Melaghlyn, and the other half to Rowry O'Anneo, King of Loughgall. Annaduigale was given by Dermot O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, to God and St. Kyrian." See Ware.

son of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, escaped from fetters. The Ui-Dimasaigh, i. e. Ceallach, Ostroghe, and Cuilen, were slain by Maelsechlainn Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Faighe, in the middle of Cill-sclumh. Cosnamhach Ua Duibhis, lord of Ua-Ambaighadha, was slain by his own tribe.

The Age of Christ, 1162. Maeliosa Ua Laidhgnen, Bishop of Imlach, and successor of Ailbhe; Machtus Ua Corcrain, successor of Comhghall; Gillachrarain Ua Draighnen, a master of Feehin; and Mackharsan, chief senior of the men of Meath a person of wisdom and piety, died. Gillabrighde Ua Dimasaigh, successor of the two Sinchells, and Caillechdomhnaill, daughter of Aenmuragh, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, and successor of Samhthann, died. Ghanadh-locha was burned, together with Cro-Chiarain[1] and Cro-Chaoimhghin[2], and the church of the two Sinchells. A lime-kiln[3], measuring seventy feet every way, was made by the successor of Colum-Cille, Finnbharrach Ua Brolchain, and the clergy of Colum-Cille, in the space of twenty days. A royal host's hunting visitation was made by Niall, son of Muirchertach Ua Lochlain, the son of the King of Ireland, through Leath-Chuinn. He proceeded to Uladh, and first to Cill-choibhe; afterwards into Airghialla, Tir Briuin, and Meath; and he committed various acts of violence in territories and churches, and particularly at Cenannus, Ard-Breccain, Foltair Feehin, Eachnach-Lobrain, and Cluain-mic Nois. He afterwards proceeded across Ath-Lochin, into Connaught, with a force of twelve score men; and they feasted upon Ui-Maine, but they were all killed by Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh, Conchobhar Muraghadhaigh, and the Ui-Maine, through treachery and guile, except some deserters and fugitives; and Niall, son of Muirchertach Ua Lochlainn, was taken prisoner, and conducted in safety to his house by advice of their meeting. Muirchertach Ua Mailsechlainn, i. e. the son of Donnchadh, royal heir of Temhair, fell off the bridge of Cornach, and was drowned in the Bubhrann[4]. The son of Finn Ua Cearbhaill[5] lord of North Eile, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Toirdhealbhach O'Carroll, who was slain by the Ui-Maine in A. D. 1171.

The Annals of Ulster notice a few of the same events under this year, as follows:

"A. D. 1163. Maelisa Ulvan, Bishop and Abbot of Imlechduar, and Abbot of Beluge. Comdiu" [now Lethglenn] "on Christe quiesc.

barony of Lower county of Meath.—See note [1], under A. D. 1171.

[4] *The Bubhrann.*—This was the ancient name of the River Lee, in the county of Cork.

[5] *The son of Finn Ua Cearbhaill.*—He was probably Maelsechlainn, son of Finn, who was son of Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Ely-

Mhaeh Ua Briuin. Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn was deposed by the men of Meath and five score ounces of gold were given to Muircheartach Mac Lochlainn for the kingdom of Westmeath. Cucaisil Ua Finnsliain was slain by Aedh Ua Ruairc through treachery, i. e. through guile.

The Age of Christ, 1164. Donnchadh Ua Briuin, i. e. the son of Diarmaid, Bishop of Cill-Dalua; and Maelseachlainn Ua Gormain, master of Lughmhadh, chief doctor of Ireland, and [who had been] Abbot of the monastery of the canons of Tearmann Feichin for a time, died. The great church of Doire, which is eighty feet [long], was erected by the successor of Colum Cille, Faithbheartach Ua Brolchain, by the clergy of Colum-Cille, and Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland; and they completed its erection in the space of forty days. Ard-Macha, Cluain-mic-Nois, Gleann fearta-Brenainn, and Tuaim-da-ghualann, were burned. Lughmhadh was burned for the most part, [by fire issuing] from the house of Domnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, in which Muircheartach, son of Niall, King of Aileach, and the chieftains of Cinel-Eoghain, were [staying], after they had dishonoured the Staff of Jesus. The son of Dorcha-dhi, grandson of Carthach, was killed by his kinsman, the son of Cormac. A great prey was taken by the Fera-Manach and the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, in Tir-Eoghain. Ua Cruchain, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, fell by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn. Muircheartach Ua Tuathail, lord of Ui-Muireadhaigh, and chief of Leinster in hospitality and prowess, died after penance. Teamhair-Greine and Tir-da-ghlas were burned. David, son of Domnaldghlas Ua hEochaidha, was killed by the Ui-Bairrdh-Uladh, by treachery. Maelseachlainn Ua Cochoibhair Faighle, was slain by the Cinan-Mic-Aeda. Amhlaeibh, son of Gilla-meanmaighin Ua Ceinneidigh, lord of Ormond, was blinded by Tordhelbhach Ua Briain.

The Annals of Ulster give a few of the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1161. Donnell O'Brien, Bishop of Kildaire, in Christo quievit. Scarcely was Gilladuinnan and his son, and the chiefs of Irish Kenryemen, Innsefail, and Gaels of Dublin, about him. Part of Ardmagh burnt. The great church of Byrr-Uaill by the Feart of Colum Kill, by Flaherragh mac in Depig O'Brolchan, by Sams-Coulm-Kille" [the clergy of Derry], "and by Murtagh O'Dalie" [recte, Murtagh mac Neale O'Loughlin], "Archbishop of Ireland." —*Col. Clarend.* tom. 49.

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen that a wonderful castle was erected in this year at Tuaim-da-ghualann by Ruaidhri, or Roderic O'Conor. In Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 161, it is stated that this

The Age of Christ, 1165. Magnus Ua Cassamain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. A great war and mutual depredations between the men of Meath and the men of Brefne. Sitric Ua Ruaire, Tanist of Breifne, was killed by Ua Ciardha and the Cairbri. A great depredation was committed by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and the people of all the province of Connaught, upon the Cairbri, in revenge of Sitric. Another depredation by the same, upon the men of Breagha, the Saithni, and the Ui Neill; and they plundered the whole country. The Ulidians began to turn against Murchertach Ua Lochlainn, and proceeded with a force against the Dal-Riada, and carried off cows, and slew many persons. They made another depredatory irruption upon the Ui Breasail Airthir, and another upon the Dal-Riada. A great army was afterwards led by Muirchertach [Ua Lochlainn], consisting of the Cinel Conaill, Cinel Eoghain, and Airgialla, into Ulidia, and they plundered and spoiled the whole country, except the principal churches of Ulidia: and they made a countless slaughter of men, and slew, among others, Eachmarcach Mac Gilla-Epscoip and Ua Lomain; and they banished Eochaidh Mac Dunsleibhe from Ulidia, after having deprived him of his kingdom; and all the Ulidians gave their hostages to Ua Lochlainn for his royal power. Muirchertach Ua Lochlainn proceeded with the Cinel-Eoghain to Inis Lochainn, and burned and destroyed the island. The Cinel-Eoghain afterwards returned to their houses in triumph, with vast spoils and many ships. Ua Lochlainn then went to Ard-Macha, whither Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, and Eochaidh Mac Dunsleibhe, came to meet Murchertach, to request that he would again restore Mac Dunsleibhe to his kingdom. Ua Lochlainn gave him the kingdom, in consideration of receiving the hostages of all Ulidia, and Eochaidh gave him a son of every chieftain in Ulidia, and his own daughter, to be kept by Ua Lochlainn as a hostage; and many jewels were given him, together with the sword of the son of the Earl. He also gave up [the territory of] Iveagh[a] to Ua Lochlainn, who immediately granted it to Ua Cearbhaill, i. e. Donnchadh; and a townland was granted to the clergy of Saball, for the luck of the reign of Mac Lochlainn. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was deposed by Muirchertach, son of Toirdhealbhach, and expelled into Leinster. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Con-

[a] *Iveagh*.—Now the barony of Mourne, in the south of the county of Down.

chobhair and the Connaughtmen to Desmond; and the chiefs of Desmond came into his house, with their lord, Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthy. Domhnall Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of Uaighe, was slain by the people of Loughlin-Ui-Mordha. Maeraith Ua Conchobhair, lord of Conchobhair, died after penance. Feargbal Ua Machabaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall and Chief-Fiachach lann of the prowess and hospitality of the men of Meath, was slain by the Ui-Briacain. Gillachrist Ua Maelbhreanain, chief of Clann-Conchobhair, died.

The Age of Christ, 1168. Gillamaelisa Ua h-Anmchadha, successor of Finnainn of Clunmacnois, died. Gilchrist Ua Creghaile, airchinneach of the Tracht-mic-Duibh-leathi at Cluain-mic Nois; and Gillanamacraith Ua Cuilleigh, successor of Ua Suanaigh at Rathain, died. The shrine of Manchan, of Maethail, was covered by Roighlbri Ua Conchobhair, and an embroidering of gold was carried over it by him, in as good a style as a niche was ever covered in Ireland. Maeraith Ua Morain resigned his bishopric; and Gillachrist Ua hEochaidh was afterwards appointed to the chair of Connmacnois[a]. Ard-Macha[b] was burned in two streets, from the Cross of Colum Cille to the Cross of Bishop Eoghan, and from the Cross of Bishop Eoghan in the second street to the Cross at the door of the fort; and all the fort with its churches, except the church of SS. Paul and Peter, and a few of the houses, and a street to the west of the fort, from the Cross of Snechtaill to the Cross of Baghlit, except a little. Doire-Choinin-Chille[c], together with the Duibh-Regles, was burned. Lughmhadh, Sord-Choinin-

O'Loghlin, came home with great triumph, many of the Foreigners and great Scotics, to Nenagh" [recte, Mac Nois]; "came thence to Ardmagh, where came Donagh O'Carroll, Archbishop of Argial, and Bishop Mac Gorkane, to meet O'Neale" [recte, Mac Neile]; "he proceeds him to give the Kingdom to Mak Donlaun, all which O'Neale" [recte, Mac Neile] "granted for pledges of all Ulster, so that Mac Dunlevy gave many hostages" to, and his own daughter, in pledge to O'Loghlin, and gave him many jewells; "and he with the Earle's power, and Dermot the lord of Breifny upon him, and O'Neale [recte Mac Neile] O'Loghlin" came "to O'Carill, and" came "also to the Pool-more-of-Devill to get power of" (their) "reigne."

Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

[a] *Machae*.... Now Mallow, a small town in the barony of the same name, in the county of Leitrim, where St. Manchan erected a monastery about A. D. 650.....See Usher's Primordia, pp. 913, 970, and Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 310.

[b] *The chair of the Cenannians*.... i. e. the bishopric of Ardagh.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 950.

[c] *Ard-Macha*....See this passage, given nearly word for word in the text of the Four Masters, by Usher, from the Life of Colmcille.... Prim. Chron., p. 309.

[d] *Doire-Choinin-Chille*.....A. D. 1166. Dorocinchille, monk of Lismore, was buried

[illegible] Ua Maeilsechlainn, espoc Cille Dara, do mharbadh la na Nell Ui Eochadha. Cathair mac Domnaill Ui Eochada, ri Ulad, cap gaisced, [illegible] an Bhanbha, do orlach la Murchadh Ua Eochadha, [illegible] Ard Abhla. It mac Lorgaig i mac Carthaigh Ua Flaithbertaigh, [illegible] Ua Maine, la [illegible] Ua Maine. Domnall Ua Cathail, espoc Osraighe, [illegible] Ua Cathail, [illegible] Ua Cathail, espoc Osraighe, do mharbadh. Slaughter in Osraighe. Ua Cathail [illegible] Ua Cathail do marbadh eadh i [illegible] Ua Cathail. Cu Ulad [illegible] Ua Cathail. Ua Cathail [illegible] Ua Cathail, espoc Osraighe, [illegible] Ua Cathail, espoc Osraighe, do mharbadh. Ua Cathail [illegible] Ua Cathail, espoc Osraighe, do mharbadh. Ua Cathail [illegible] Ua Cathail, espoc Osraighe, do mharbadh.

Verba Comgaill.

Oo poccpar m-aighidhe ard,
Tappraoi ar Cpiopt Comgall,
Cia, cpuc, cio, cpan, ip do mall.

[illegible] Ua Maeilsechlainn, espoc Cille Dara, do mharbadh la na Nell Ui Eochadha. Cathair mac Domnaill Ui Eochada, ri Ulad, cap gaisced, [illegible] an Bhanbha, do orlach la Murchadh Ua Eochadha, [illegible] Ard Abhla. It mac Lorgaig i mac Carthaigh Ua Flaithbertaigh, [illegible] Ua Maine, la [illegible] Ua Maine. Domnall Ua Cathail, espoc Osraighe, [illegible] Ua Cathail, [illegible] Ua Cathail, espoc Osraighe, do mharbadh. Slaughter in Osraighe. Ua Cathail [illegible] Ua Cathail do marbadh eadh i [illegible] Ua Cathail. Cu Ulad [illegible] Ua Cathail. Ua Cathail [illegible] Ua Cathail, espoc Osraighe, [illegible] Ua Cathail, espoc Osraighe, do mharbadh. Ua Cathail [illegible] Ua Cathail, espoc Osraighe, do mharbadh. Ua Cathail [illegible] Ua Cathail, espoc Osraighe, do mharbadh.

[illegible] Ua Maeilsechlainn, espoc Cille Dara, do mharbadh la na Nell Ui Eochadha. Cathair mac Domnaill Ui Eochada, ri Ulad, cap gaisced, [illegible] an Bhanbha, do orlach la Murchadh Ua Eochadha, [illegible] Ard Abhla. It mac Lorgaig i mac Carthaigh Ua Flaithbertaigh, [illegible] Ua Maine, la [illegible] Ua Maine. Domnall Ua Cathail, espoc Osraighe, [illegible] Ua Cathail, [illegible] Ua Cathail, espoc Osraighe, do mharbadh. Slaughter in Osraighe. Ua Cathail [illegible] Ua Cathail do marbadh eadh i [illegible] Ua Cathail. Cu Ulad [illegible] Ua Cathail. Ua Cathail [illegible] Ua Cathail, espoc Osraighe, [illegible] Ua Cathail, espoc Osraighe, do mharbadh. Ua Cathail [illegible] Ua Cathail, espoc Osraighe, do mharbadh. Ua Cathail [illegible] Ua Cathail, espoc Osraighe, do mharbadh.

Chille, and Ard-bo[illegible], were burned. Aedh Ua Maeltbhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, was slain by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn. Eochaidh Mac Donnsleibhe Ua hEochadha, pillar of the prowess and hospitality of the Irish, was blinded by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn; and the three best men of the Dal-Araidhe, i. e. two Mac Loingsigis, and the grandson of Cathasach Ua Fiathrai, were killed by the same king, in violation of the protection of the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus; of Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; and in violation of the protection of the relics, laity, and clergy of all the north of Ireland. After this an army was led by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, into Tir-Eoghain, to revenge [the violation of] the guarantee of Patrick and his own guarantee. Three large battalions was the number of his army, [i. e.] the battalion of Oirghialla, the battalion of Ui-Briuin, i. e. of Breifne, and the battalion of Conalsenc. These hosts arrived at Letir-Luin[a], in the Feadha of Ui-Eachdhach, in Tir-Eoghain[b]. When these met Ua Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain with a few troops, a fierce and merciless battle was fought between them, in which the Cinel-Eoghain were defeated, with the loss of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, Monarch of all Ireland, the chief lamp of the valour, chivalry, hospitality, and prowess of the men of the world in his time; a man who had never been defeated in battle or conflict till that time, and who had gained many battles. There were slain along with him in the battle, Ua Gilla-kinne and Ua h-Aithmeth, two distinguished chieftains, and Mac Gillamoctain, chief of Cinel-Feradhaigh, with many others. It was to foretell the battle of Leath Cathain and the battle, Da Iharg[c], i. e. the saint of Airgial, said:

Letir Cuin!
Great forces shall perish there,
They shall be caught at Letir-Luin,
Though far, though late, though slow.

[a] *To Letir-Luin*.—Now in Tyrone. The reader is to bear in mind that the Cinel-Eoghain had by this time extended their territory far beyond the limits of the present county of Tyrone.

[b] *Eachdhach*.—Now O'Kane's country, in Derry.—See the quatrain already quoted under the year 823, p. 452, supra. It was upon that the Four Masters took Letir-Luin, there mentioned to be the same as the Letir-Luin, where King Muircheartach, son of Niall O'Loghlann, lost their identity is questionable as the Letir-Luin referred to at A. D. 823, is in the vicinity of Mega-Slime, the plain in which the church of Donaghmore, near Armagh, is situated; but Letir-Luin [illegible] in the Feadha of Ui-Eachdhach, now the Feeny.

Muircheartach Ua Ruairc, Tighearnach Ua Conchobhair Fhailghe, Aodh Ua Conchobhair Ceinnsealach, Muircheartach Mac Lochlainn, Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, Domhnall Mac Gilla Phadraig, Tighearnach Ua Ruairc

An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Ess-Ruaidh, and he took the hostages of the Clan Connell. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, the men of Meath and of Teathbha, to Ath-cliath; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair was there inaugurated king as honourably as any king of the Gaedhil was ever inaugurated; and he presented their stipends to the foreigners in many cows, for he invited a tax of four thousand cows upon the men of Ireland for them. On this occasion the foreigners accompanied Ruaidhri to Druim-Inasaighla, whither Domnaldh Ua Cerbhaill and the chieftains of Airgialla came into his house, and gave him their hostages. Feartas was burned by Mac Murchadha, from fear that the Connaughtmen would burn his castle and his house. Ruaidhri then proceeded, accompanied by the same forces, back to Leinster, and took their hostages; and he afterwards advanced to Fuith-dorchis and cleared the pass of that wood; and next proceeded into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and took the hostages of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, and of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh in general. Another great army of the men of Connaught, Breifne, and Meath, was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair into Leinster, into Osraighe, and afterwards into Munster; and all the kings of Leath-Mhogha came into his house, [and submitted to him]. He divided Munster into two parts, of which he gave one to the Sil-Briain, and the other to Diarmaid, son of Cormac [Mac Carthaigh]. An army, composed of the men of Breifne and Meath and of the foreigners of Ath-cliath and the Leinstermen, was led by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Ui-Cremthainn; and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha

house, and gave him pledges, and went safe home, having banished Dermott Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, beyond sea. An army by Roderic O'Connor, with Argetlis, Oirgialls, and Connaught, to Tirone, to set upon O'Loughlin, at the draughte" [i.e. entrance] "of Ratheldowne, themselves having brocken O'Neall" [unto Mac Neal. O'Loughlin, "watching of Ireland, O'Neale" [heard, Mac Neale O'Loughlin] "came with a host of Kinalleagh-men, fortifying himself in them to the wood called Ki-Conghbaigh, and there soone" [i. e. as soon as] "hee knew him whereby Slaine, in Oriegiills, King of Ireland, was slayne, who was Dignatary of the west part of Europe all, in all vertues, and a few of Kinalleagh-men were slain about it; and that was a meritorious example, and a great miracle: the king of Ireland slayne a three battle, of fight, through disloyaltye the Coarb of Patrick Jones's Seall, Coarb of Colum Kill, with his sonne" [Harry]. "and the Coarb of Colums Kille himself taken for the matter, and the best of the Clergy of Derry, for carrying him away burnish. An army by Rory O'Connor and by Tiernan O'Ruirck in Meath, that Kindred-Cavell came to O'Conor's house, and gave him thirty hostages and he gave them eight score cowes, beside gould and clothes." — *Ed. Clyn.*, ann. 49

was banished over sea, and his castle at Fearna was demolished. They set up as King Murchadh, the grandson of Murchadh, he giving seventeen hostages to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, to be sent to Tir-Fiachrach Aidhne. A battle was gained by the Dartraighi, and the son of Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, over the men of Lorg and Tuath Raithi, where numbers were slain. The blind Ua Conalta, i. e. Gillamaire royal poet of Ireland, died; he was of the tribe of Ui-Briuin. The son of Domhnall Brosnach, grandson of Cathasach, was slain by Cormac, grandson of Cathasach.

The Age of Christ, 1167. Torgeisi, Bishop of Lismoreach; Ua Fiannain, Bishop of Cluain Uamha; Cuasach Ua Cellearnaigh, priest of Inis-Clothrann, Mor, daughter of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair Faighe, Abbess of Cilldara; Maelmichael Mac Bortmeadhain, noble priest, chief sage, and pillar of piety of the family of Aedh-Macha, and Ua Dubhlacan, i. e. Gillagan, successor of Emly of Ara, died. Tordhealbhach, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Munster and of Loch-Mhogha, a man who had aimed at [the sovereignty of] all Ireland, the best man that came in his time for bestowing jewels and wealth upon the poor and the indigent of God, died. Muirchertach, son of Laidhmann Ua Duibhdirmain, lord of Fortuatha*, pillar of the magnificence of all the north of Ireland, was treacherously slain by Domnchadh Ua Duibhdirma and by all the people of Breagh, in the middle of Magh-Inis†; and two of his sons were killed on the following day, and another son blinded. Conn Ua Maelmaeldubhaigh, chief of Muinntir-Lolaine, died. A great meeting was convened by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and the chiefs of Leath Chuinn, both lay and ecclesiastic, and the chiefs of the foreigners at Ath-buidhe-Thochuisi. To it came the successor of Patrick; Gelasius Ua Duibhdirnaigh, Archbishop of Connaught; Lorcan Ua Tuathail, Archbishop of Leinster; Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia; Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Teamhair; Raghnall, son of Raghnall, lord of the foreigners. The whole of their gathering and assemblage was thirteen thousand horse-men, of which six thousand were Connaughtmen, four thousand with Ua Ruairc, two thousand with Ua Maelseachlainn, four

* Fortuatha, i. e. the Yellow Road of Fiachrach, now Ardboy, a small town in the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath.

† Tochuisi was the ancient name of the Hill of Ward, adjoining this town.—See note ', under A. D. 903; and note ', under A. D. 1173.

thousand with Ua Ceallbhaill and Ua hEochadha, two thousand with Donnchadh Mac Fiaclaire, one thousand with the Dunes of Ath-cliath. They passed many good resolutions at this meeting, respecting veneration for churches and clerics, and control of tribes and territories, so that women used to traverse Ireland alone; and a restoration of his prey was made by the Ui-Failghe at the hands of the kings aforesaid. They afterwards separated in peace and unity, without battle or controversy, or without any one complaining of another at that meeting, in consequence of the perseverance of the King, who had assembled these chiefs with their forces at one place. A hosting and mustering of the men of Ireland, with their chieftains, by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. Thither came Diarmaid, son of Cormac, lord of Desmond; Muircheartach Ua Briain, lord of Thomond; Diarmaid Ua Maelsechlainn, King of Meath; Donnchadh Ua Ceallbhaill lord of Oirghialla; and all the chieftains of Leinster. They afterwards arrived in Tir-Eoghain, and Ua Conchobhair divided the territory into two parts, i. e. gave that part of Tir-Eoghain north of the mountain, i. e. Cellamh[a], to Niall Ua Lochlann, for two hostages, i. e. Ua Cathain of Craebh, and Murchadh Ua Brain, and that part of the country of the Cinel to the south of the mountain to Aedh Ua Neill, for two other hostages, i. e. Ua Maelmuba, one of the Cinel-Aenghusa, and Ua hUrthuile, one of the Ui-Tuirtre. Ua Neill's own foster-brothers. The men of Ireland returned back southwards over Sliabh-Fuaid, through Tir-Eoghain, and Tir-Conaill, and over Ess-Ruaidh to meet them with a fleet, and Ua Conchobhair escorted the lord of Desmond, with his forces, southwards through Thomond as far as Cnoc-Aine, with many jewels and riches. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha returned from England with a force of Gaills[b], and he took the kingdom of Ui-Cinnsealaigh. Another army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Ui-Cinnsealaigh, until they arrived at Cill-Osnadh[c]. A battle was fought between some of the horsemen and cavalry of Connaught, and the cavalry of Ui-Cinnsealaigh; and six of the Connaughtmen, together with Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Maelmordha, were slain in the first conflict; and there were

the county of Limerick.

[b] *Gaills.*—If there be any word Gaill, or Gaill, in existence, it assuredly is allied to the Norse word, or Scandinavian; but henceforward it is applied to the English.

[c] *Cill Osnadh.*—Now Kellistown, in the barony of Forth, county of Carlow.—See note [c], under the year 967, p. 182, *supra*.

sista in the second conflict, by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, twenty-five of the Ui Conmaicnigh, together with the son of the King of Britain, who was the battle-prop of the island of Britain, who had come across the sea in the army of Mac Murchadha. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha afterwards came to Ua Conchobhair, and gave him seven hostages for the controul of his own native territory, and one hundred ounces of gold to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc for his escape. Beathbhfhlaith, daughter of Donnchadh Ua Maelseachlainn, died at Cluain-mic-Nois, after the victory of will and confession. Uada Ua Conmeanain [who had been] lord of Ui Diarmada at first, and afterwards in religion, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. The church of the Nuns at Cluain-mic-Nois was finished by Beathbhfhlaith, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maelseachlainn. Fothair-Feichnie, Ardbraccan, and Dirca were burned. Muireadhach Ua Ainmire, son of Mac Cana, was slain by the sons of Ua Loughlainn. A church was erected at Cluain-mic-Nois, in the place of the Beathach, by Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh and Ua Maine.

The Age of Christ, 1168. Flannagan Ua Duibhdirma, bishop and chief doctor of the Irish in literature, history, and poetry, and in every kind of science known to man in his time, died in the bed of Mairis-Mach Ua Dubhthaighi, at Cuircne. Macraith Ua Morgair, i.e. bishop of the men of Breifne, the son of Ua Duinnsi's foster-son, died at Ardmacha or Bishop Mor, in the eighty-third year of his age. The Bishop Ua Cuirdnilli, Bishop of Ros-ailithir, died. Muireadhach Ua Muireadhaigh, chief sage of Connaught, and a noble priest. Maelpatraic Ua Ceileachair, successor of Ciaran of Ros-Cre; the great priest, Ua Mordhumnaic, successor of Molaise of Daimhinis, and Gilbhert, son of Dunsleibh Ua Tadhgain, great priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Muireadhach,

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successor of the saints, slowly killed by Dunsleibh O Dunlaing and Brodar, in the midst of Mag-Aei [Mag-Aei in Inchiquin] and two of his sons killed the next day, and a hundred of his army. Roy Orgiall came with the full army of Ireland with him, to Armagh, from Dublin to Inisgreine, and from thence to Fertan-mewle, and every district passed along until Mac Loghlainn in the north army, to receive upon all Ireland in their power; but God hereby prevented, for by Patrick's blessing and the goodness of Roy O'Conor, and the rest of Irishmen, for Knocknaree stayed with a great multitude, not thinking it was the camp, and upon it, and knew some of themselves and the enemy. And after about O'Conor to assault and curse, by some of them both by his power and gave him pledges, and he went from thence through Armagh and over Fatrasse, and came after him. Murrough MacDonnell, the Mac Loghlainn's son, through Patrick and the Church's, also by the straight [instance or peace-meal] of his own brothers [and of] Edward, king &c.

[illegible]

son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, and royal heir of Ireland (he was the son of Buaidhri Ua Conchobhair's mother), was slain by the grandson of Conchobhar Ua Briain, and he himself and his conspirators were killed immediately after by Ua Faelain, lord of the Deisi-Mumhan, who did this deed for Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. The grandson of Conchobhar was killed immediately in revenge of him by Diarmaid Finn and Ua Faelain, as were seven sons of chieftains, with their people. The kingdom of Munster was assumed by Donnhall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, after his brother, Muirchertach. Murchadh Ua Finnallain, lord of Dealbhna-mor, was slain by Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh Ua Maelseachlainn, in revenge of his father, in violation of the protection of the people of the province of Connaught, and the Airghialla. Enna Mac Murchadha, royal heir of Leinster, was blinded by the grandson of Gillaphadraig, i. e. Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe. A meeting was convened by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, with all the people of Connaught; Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, with the Airghialla, at Oxbridge, to demand their eric from Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn and the men of Meath, after their having killed Ua Finnallain, in violation of the protection of the province of Connaught and the Airghialla. The men of Meath and their king gave them eight hundred cows for their *eineach*, and another *eric* to the Dealbhna. On this occasion the fair of Taillten[a] was celebrated by the King of Ireland and the people of Leath-Chuinn, and their horses and cavalry were spread out on the space extending from Mullach-Aird to Mullach-Taiten. Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn was deposed by the people of East Meath, in revenge of the payment of the aforesaid cows. The victory of Ath-an-chomair[a], was gained by Ua Maelseachlainn and the people of West Meath over the battalion of Tuath-Luighne[c], wherein many were slain, together with the son of Gairbheth Ua Sirten, of the Gailenga; and Conchobhar, the son of Mac Carrghamhna, was killed in the heat of the conflict. Duibhchoibhlaigh, daughter of Ua Cuinn, and wife of Mac Carrghamhna,

[a] *Ath-an-Chomair*; i. e. Ford of the Confluence. This was the name of a ford on the River Deel, in the barony of Delvin, county of Westmeath.

[b] *Taillten*.—Now Teltown, vulgarly written Tremm-Cruaidh, now Drumcree, a townland in the parish of Kilcooney, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath. This place is celebrated in the Dinnseanchas, and celebrated as a romantic fair called the Fortie of Ireland Crialdh.

[c] *Tuath-Luighne*.—Now the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath.

oxża ⁊ airrige, ⁊ a haimcal i nhar Clorann. Oenach Ua Cearbaill, escarpa Ardmacha, uile oraan ⁊ airesan cuairceirt Eirenn, déc iar na léccrad do euenj aiżor ina muinter fein a. Ua Duibne, do Cenel Eogain, iar mbuain ungéne ⁊ airrige, ⁊ iar trosnacal trí cséd unga nos ar feirc an comdé do cleirchiu, ⁊ ecailsiu. Sluaghéd lá Ruaidri Ua nConcobair, ⁊ lá Tigernán Ua Ruairc, co hAine Cliach, go cuapsat braiżse,⁊ po ranaprat Maiġe i nuó errip Mac Corbmaic Meg Carpaiġ, ⁊ Domnall mac Toirrdelbaiġ Ui Bhriain, ⁊ do ranadh dá fiche déc do fo cétt in leachtain Muircertaiġ Ui Bhriain lá Osraimnaib do Ruaidri Ua Conchobair. Comdebar Ler deaiġ, mac Maoilpeadraiġ Ui Chonchobair, escarpa Corcomruad, do marbad lá mac a bráthar. Domnall Ua Slebinaid oilithri Orgiall, decc. Amlaiḃ Mac Imaiżnecaire, aird ollam Eirenn i cuimpecsi, decc. Dubcoblaċ, insi mic Tadg ⁊ Maoilechlainn Ui Mhaoilruanaid, bá Toirrdelbaiġ, ri Connacht, decc. Mairg Cenel Eogain,⁊ comuiġe Oirc, do eoirc hi teach Ruaidri Ui Chonchobair, ri Eirenn co hAth Cliath, ⁊ pacsat ór ⁊ eiseach ⁊ bó isnaidi leo ina crannchi.

Usir Cpiopr, mile céd ceathrar a naoi. Congalac Ua Tomaltaiġ, sapal pacarp,⁊ arrdespicopus Chuanu mic Néill ⁊ pann ḟina na nGaoideal, décc. Mag ea na Saxan co na peoclip, Pilip Phecine, ⁊ Domhnaċ Chuanin do lorgad. Ar í po bliadain hi ceathrar Ruaidri Ua Conchobair, ri Eirenn, deich mbliadna uasa céin,⁊ ó gaé rígi ina deaġaid co hairi arrop leiżinn Arda Maca i nomóir Phátraice ar leiżinn do dénam do

[1169

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[a] *Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill*: another Donough O'Carroll. For a curious notice of acts performed by this distinguished chieftain, see Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 384.

[b] *Dubcoblach*.... This was Turlough O'Conor's second wife. His first wife was Tailtin, daughter of Murrough O'Melaghlin.—See note [c] under A. D. 1153, p. 1056, supra.

[c] The Annals of Ulster give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1168. Murtough was David O'Brien, king of Delgais, killed at Donnamona by [four Conor's sons, and] "Murtough Mac Carthy his son, king of Desmond; and mac Carthy's son was killed for that cause after by Dermod Fyn and by O'Faelan, and seven of his nobility with them alpha mea. Flannagan O'Dunlaky, bishop of the Tuathas, chief chronicler and learned of the west of Ireland all, died at Cinge in his pilgrimage. An army by Rory O'Conor to Ardmore and Mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossory, came to his house, and gave him four pledges, and cast his army before him over Athcroghe into Mounster, and himself over at Athlone to Meghlenn" [Mayleny] "to meet the rest of Ireland, until they came to Gracedieu; and Mac Carthy came to his house and gave nine pledges

died after the victory of unction and penance, and was interred in Inis-Clothrann. Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill', lord of Airghialla, flood of splendour, and magnificence, died after being mangled with his own battle-axe by a man of his own people, i. e. Ua Duibhne,—one of the Cinel-Eoghain,—after the victory of unction and penance, and after bestowing three hundred ounces of gold, for the love of God, upon clerics and churches. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc to Aine-Cliath [Knockany], and they obtained hostages, and divided Munster into two parts between the son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and three times twelve score cows were given to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair by the people of Desmond, as eric for [the killing of] Muircheartach Ua Briain. Conchobhar Lethdhearg, son of Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, was killed by the son of his brother. Domhnall Ua Sleibhin, chief poet of Oirghialla, died. Amhlaeibh Mac Ianaighaoraich, chief ollamh of Ireland in harp-playing, died. Dubhchobhlach[t], daughter of the son of Tadhg, i. e. of Maelseachlann Ua Maelruanaidh, and wife of Toirdhealbhach, King of Connaught, died. The chieftains of Cinel-Eoghain and the comharba of Doire came into the house of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, at Ath-Luain; and they carried gold, raiment, and many cows with them to their houses.

The Age of Christ, 1169. Conghalach Ua Tomaltaigh, noble priest and chief lector of Lann-mic-Nois, and the paragon of wisdom of the Irish, died. Magh-eo of the Saxons, with its church, Fobhar-Fechine, and Domhliag-Chianain, were burned. This was the year in which Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, granted ten cows every year from himself, and from every king that should succeed him, for ever, to the lector of Ard-Macha[t], in honour of

to him; and *Mounster* was divided in twayne betweene Cormack" [Mac Carthy] "and Donell O'Brien; and he tooke 140 cowes by force, for Morogh O'Brian's satisfaction. Back from Desmond, and O'Conor returned to his house. Donogowr's sonn, Archbp. of Argiall, stroken with a servant's knuttel of his owne, viz., in Duvna, and he king drunk, and died."

[s] *Lector of Ard-Macha.*—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1169. Redditum fuit quotannis decem boum pascuæ Academiæ Ardmachanæ studio præsidenti, successoribusque omnibus perpetuo. Attulerunt illius scholæ alumni, et dato diplomate hoc successoribus ad eandem pascuorum quotannis solvendam obstrinxit, ea conditione ut studiis generali pro scholaribus, tam ex Hibernia quam ex Albania confluentibus, præsideret."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 310.

macaib Leithe Eperin 7 Alban apéir. Diarmaid Ua Maeilseachlainn, ri Mide 7 Fail Ara cliar, Ua Failge, 7 Ua Faelain, cen ronart 7 ferderc a cind, do marbad la Domnall mórgar, mac Meelsechlainn Cheanaig, 7 la Donnchad Cerrpealach Ua Ceallaig 7 la fgarad brig. Slogeam la Ruaidri Ua Conchobair co hAth na ngiall, 7 ro romair Domnall brgach i nitocail an ecca fin, 7 ro fraim Mide i nDail Cais an lá imperunne la Tigernán Ua Ruairc, 7 brgarb Breifne, 7 an lucht imraracch do fein. Bran Mebe hiarma, mac Toirrdelbaig Ui Chernaig, ri Niamar, 7 an tí éle, do marbad la Domnall mac Tigernáin i nfrrail. Pfeacar Ua Failmeain, toiseach Cloinn Uatac, 7 maor Ua Maine, déc ar naeinge. Ruaidri Ua Maeilm nGuirc, coiseas Mumcipe Eolais, mere ar naeinge. Longfir na i Fidmenoach i.o cuit a Saxan in foeraire Mec Murchada i Diarmaid, do Corcaib rige Laigen dó. Dóitear an, lx laec co lumcaraib leo. Slaughter fri nEperin lá Ruaidri Ua Conchobair, go rangatar, 7 congeiter maire cuirpeire Eperin ma coinne in Magnar Ua Cadhain, ri Uiri 7 in Mupchan Ua Cearbaill, rigfirse Oirgiall, 7 co nderacatar uppte co hAth Cliat, 7 ro leicsiot ar eolus na cerad comlann. Lund iarum ri Eperin Ruaidri Ua Conchobair i Laignib, 7 Tigernan Ua Ruairc, rigfirse Breifne, 7 Diarmait Ua Maeilseachlainn, ri Temrach, 7 Fail Ara cliar hi cenn. Fri Muirchertach, 7 Oirgiallu, 7 ri Cuirpre, 7 ri Corcamruad for sentoin na Fidmenach, 7 co ferr Diarmaid Mac Murchadha a mac a mantlaigh nUa Chonchobair. Dire Cenél nEogain no gabail co Comdiubh Ua Colcain.

[1119.] Ath Cliath, &c.—Ford of the hurdles. Now Hurdle-ford.

The Flemings.—The Editor has discovered no English or Scotch authority for calling this fleet a Flemish one. Mr. Moore has the following remarks upon the passage in his *History of Ireland*, vol. II. p. 218, note:

"In the Welsh Annals we find the mariners who joined the army of Dermot from Wales, called more than once Flemings, and of this people we know some colonies were allowed to establish themselves in South Wales (about Tenby and Haverfordwest) during the reigns of the first and second Henrys. It was most probably, therefore, of Flemings that the rebellious pilotage in these two Irish harbours [probably the harbours of Perth and Bargie for the Ordnance Survey, was particularly struck with the difference between

Patrick, to instruct the youths of Ireland and Alba [Scotland] in literature. Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, of the foreigners of Ath-cliath, of Ui-Failghe, and Ui-Faelain, head of the prosperity and affluence of his tribe, was killed by Domhnall Breaghach, son of Maelseachlainn Crosach, and Domchadh Ceinneidach Ua Cedlaigh, and the men of Bregha. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Ath-na-riach[a]; and he expelled Domhnall Breaghach, in revenge of that deed, and divided Meath into two parts; and he gave the eastern half to Tighearnan and to the men of Breifne, and he kept the western half himself. Brian of Sliabh-Bladhma, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster and of the two Elles, was treacherously blinded by Domhnall, son of Tordhealbhach. Fearchair Ua Fallamhain, chief of Clann-Uadach, and steward of Ui-Maine, died after penance. Raghnall Ua Maelmhisidhaigh, chief of Muintir-Eolais, died after penance. The fleet of the Flemings[b] came from England in the army of Mac Murchadha, i.e. Diarmaid, to contest the kingdom of Leinster for him: they were seventy heroes, dressed in coats of mail. An army of the men of Ireland was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Teamair; and the chiefs of the north of Ireland came to meet him, together with Maghnus Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, and Murchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla: and they went from thence to Ath-cliath, and returned home again. The King of Ireland, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, afterwards, proceeded into Leinster; and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, and Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlain, King of Teamhair, and the foreigners of Ath-cliath, went to meet the men of Munster, Leinster, and Osraigh: and they set nothing by[c] the Flemings; and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha gave his son, as a hostage, to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. The kingdom of Cinel-Eoghain was assumed by Conchobhar Ua Lochlainn.

the personal appearance of the inhabitants of these baronies and those of O'Murphy's country, of the northern baronies of the county of Wexford. The Kavanaghs and Murphys are tall, and often meagre, while the Flemings, Codds, and other natives of the baronies of Forth and Bargy, are generally short and stout.

[c] *Set nothing by*: i.e. thought them not worth notice. The Annals of Ulster consult but a few meagre notices of the events of this year, as follows:

"A. D. 1169. The Daimhlag, viz. the sanctuary of Kyran" [now Duleek], "burnt. Diarmot O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, killed by his brother's son, Donell Breaghach (i. Darg)" [recte, the Bregian ... Ed.], "and Donagh Kinelagh O'Kelly. In the same year Rory O'Connor,

Aoy Cpiopt, mile céo peaché mogarc. Tuga Chomman, mic Paolain an eolaipe a ealmain do Ghaoiḋil Iapthaiṫe Ua Capmacáin, comarba Comáin, ᵹ pepa an cop tampo lair ꝺo cuimne ofp ᵹ aipḋi. Maolpuanaiṫ Ua Ruanáin, epcop Ḋ aiṫne Conaċt, aipḋḟinap, pan ṫeo ᵹ naiṁṫi. Maolpóipa Mac Uaṫnapᵹe, pṁp pínop ᵹ pepleiṫeó, ᵹ anam ᵹ paraḋip Cluana mic Noip, ono a Cheiḋ Oé, ꝺo ec i nu Nouembep. Copbmac Ua Caṁlaiṁ, ṗleiṫeam Cluana fḟpa Bpéṫam, iapṫap pṁ ᵹ peanṁ ma aimpiṙ, déċc. Diapmaiꝺ Ua Bpiain, comapba Cuimine, ᵹ aipḋḟinap aiṫṙip Connaċt, ꝺéċ i mbaṫ Cloṫpann iap na cinneaṫ bliaḋain mópaṁ a naoi. Concobap, mac Muipċepṫaiᵹ Ui Loċlainn, pigḟna Cenéil Eogain, ᵹ pígḟnaiṁe Epeann, ꝺo maṙḃaḋ lá hUa nḋéiṙe. Mac Cana ᵹ an Uib Capmaic ḃaṫap Cáipe ap láp epip maiᵹi n-Aḋa Ruaḋ. Mac Ceallaiṁ, mic mic Cuinn, ꝺo maṙḃaḋ le mac Taiᵹ Ui Ḟlainn. Taiḋᵹ, mópḟiṫ Muipċḟeapṫaiᵹ Ui Mhaoilṡeċlainn, ṫíġ Ḋomnaill mic Muipċeṙtaiᵹ Ui Ḟaḃṙᵹail, ceampoll Muiṙiṙe Aiᵹṫe, ᵹéne ipin aiṫpeaṁnaiṁ bliaḋain a naoṁ. Amalᵹi, mac Ḟiṫiᵹ Aoᵹapa Ui Chléipiġ ollam i ṗilioṙ epbe, ᵹéne. Tomaltaiġ mac Toippꝺealbaiġ Ui Ḟlainn, pṙíġna leiṫ Muman, ꝺo ṙaṁaḋ ap Uaṁaiṙ Ua Conċobaiṙ, ᵹ é ꝺo inḟaᵹail ᵹaill Ḃáil Átaiṫ. Robapt mac Scoṫṁ, ᵹ Neaṁ mac Ḟilleṗe i Inḟi a Scpaṫḟoiṁ ꝺo ṫeaċt a ḋeapḃ ṫi Ḟlainn ᵹo píġ noṙṁe, ᵹ

Ireland granted to these youth from him and were long after his see, to the house of Armagh, in honour of Patrick, by learning to the student" [i.e. poor scholar] "of Ireland and England."—*Ord. Vitalis*, l. iv. 50.

"*Cormac, son of Flaith*.... He is the twelfth saint of Roscommon, in Connaught, where the festival was celebrated on the 18th of December. According to O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* for Cormac [or Caelchu, son of Imchlan, of the race of Rudhraighe: who was a disciple of St. Finian of Clonard, was a young man in the year 550; but it adds that the year of his death is unknown."—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 618.

[1] *Bishop of Inisfallen*.... Of Inisfallen, in the parish of Killyman, in the diocese of Armagh.—See note [1] under A. D. 1044, p. 845, *supra*.

[2] *Hy-Neachtain*.... He was the maternal brother of Maurice Fitzgerald, they being sons of Nesta, mistress of Henry I., who also, according to her royal lover, bore to Gerald, Governor of Pembroke, and lord of Carew, by whom she had Maurice Fitzgerald. After Gerald's death, he is become the mistress of the constable Stephen de Marros, by whom she had Robert Fitz-Stephen. The character of Fitz-Stephen is thus described by his nephew, Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Historia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 20:

"Horum virtutis virum, corpusque laboris exemplum, fortuna varia, semperque adversa plurimum prosperè semper ducebat. O virtutis tesis tam in Hibernia quam Cambria usuque

The Age of Christ, 1170. The relics of Comman, son of Fiachna[1], were removed from the earth by Gilla-Iarlaithe Ua Carmacain, successor of Comman, and they were enclosed in a shrine with a covering of gold and silver. Mac-ruanaidh Ua Ruadhan, Bishop of Lughmhe-Chonnachtr, chief senior, and a paragon of wisdom and piety, [died]. Maelmordha Mac Uaireagle, a learned charitable senior, the prosperity and affluence of Cluanmic-Nois and head of its Culdees, died in the month of November. Cormac Ua Lonáinn, rector of Cluain-Iorta-Breanain, the remnant of the sages of Ireland in his time, died. Diarmaid Ua Brain, successor of Comman, and chief senior of East Connaught, died at Inis-Clothrann, after the ninety-fifth year of his age. Conchobhar, son of Muircheartach Ua Lochlann, lord of Cinel-Eoghain, and royal heir of Ireland, was slain by Aedh Beg Mac Cana and the Ui-Cremthainn, on Easter Saturday, in the middle of Trian-mor, at Ard-Macha. The son of Ceallachan, grandson of Cathach, was slain by the son of Tadhg Ua Briain. Tailte, daughter of Muircheartach Ua Maeleachlainn, and wife of Donnchadh, son of Murchadh Ua Fearghail, chief of Muintir-Anghaile, died in the fortieth year of her age. Aindriass, son of Gilla-Aenghuss Ua Cluithain, who was an oilamh in poetry, died. Donnchadh, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, lord of half Munster, turned against Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair; and he appropriated the hostages of Dal-gCais. Robert Fitz Stephen and Richard, son of Gilbert, i. e. Earl Strongbow[2], came from England into Ireland with a numerous force, and many knights and

rora circumfusorum equanimiter expectum. et omnis possum.

"Quo si per fluctus pelago, Aquilone sereno,
Quer nolens.

"Owen Magnum scandunt, Deiphoebum. Cujus
a fabricatam corporeum, folliculumve dixeris.
Ac rerum ne cras munus tuo cantum mortalium
vultum. Iove astrum vis empta corpore
et integra, vultuque decora, et statura pede
ac decentatum: prudente vis dapatis et largus,
liberalis et pomadus, sed vino Venereque trans
celestium datur."

Robert Fitzstephen landed at the creek called Cuan-an-Lhaith, now Bannow, in the month of May, 1169, with a band of thirty knights, sixty men in coats of mail, and 300 archers, among whom was Harvey de Montmaurice, of Montmaurice, the paternal uncle of the Earl Strongbow.

[2] *Earl Strongbow.*—He was Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke and Striguil. He was surnamed Strongbow, as had been his father, from the strength in discharging arrows. For Giraldus's character of the Earl, see note s, under A. D. 1176. According to the work attributed to Maurice Regan, Strongbow landed at Downdonnell, near Waterford, on the eve of the feast of St. Bartholomew, with an army of about 1200 men, of whom 200 were knights.—*Expugnatio Hibernica*, lib. i. c. 16; and Harris's *Hibernica* p. 23.

go nolar Bhuaran, ⁊ ranġeadaḃ h-i gcéadaoi Mac Murċhaḋa do ċoṁarli Laiġen dó, ⁊ do ċombuaiḃeadaḃ Saxanaiġ Eireann aṡéna, ⁊ do ṁarḃ mac Murċhaḋa a inḋiu do laṁ a ṡeanġlonn ar ṫoiṫ na ṫeaṁrac. Do ġabaṫ Loċ Saiṁair, ⁊ do ḃeaṫaiġeaḋ ar eiṁ ar Pope Laṁpaid, ⁊ do ġaḃaṫ mac Gilleṁaire eṁnaḋ an oiḋ, ⁊ Ua Paoláin, eiṡiṁ na nDéiṁ, ⁊ a mac, ⁊ do ṁarḃaḋ ṫoíṫ ceéd aimṡiḋ. Domnall Ḃreaġach Ua Maoileaċlainn do ṫoċaiḋeaḋ ar ḟiaḋ Ḃriġ mine do ḟuḋ h-i Laiġniḃ, ⁊ Domnċaḋ Ua Ceallaiġ, eiṡiṁ Ḃriġ, do ṫuiṫeaṁ la Laiġniḃ don ċaṫ ṗin. Muiriġ Ua Conċobair, ṗi Eireann, ⁊ Ia Taiḋġán Ua Ruairc eiṡiṁa Ḃreiṫne ⁊ Iá Murċaḋ Ua Ceallaiġ, eiṡiṁa Oṁṗaiḋi, ina aiṡle Laiġen, ⁊ na nGall ṁóṁpaire, ⁊ Laiġ imṁi ċaṫa Ḃoṁṁa ṗri ṁé eṗi eṫaṫ, ġur ṁo loiṙ ṫeiṁ no ar Ar ṁaiḋ, uaiṁ ṗo ṫréiġeṗeṫ Gall an ḋuiṁe Connéiṁaiġ ⁊ Leiṫ Cuinn aṡéna. Do ṗonaḃ ṁoṁḋal ṗor Gallaiḃ Ċiaṫ ċiaṙ iṁoṁ ar ṗo ṡeall Murċaḋa ⁊ na Saxanaiġ ṗoṁṁa, ⁊ ṗo ċuiṙṫeṙ a náṁ ar láṁ a ṅoúṁe ṡéin, ⁊ ṁuiṙeaṙ a ċeṫaṙ ⁊ a niomṁaṙ eṫla ni ċomaḋ a mḃṙéiṫṙe ṗri ṗíṁaiḋ Eireann. Aolaoṁ uaḋaiḃ aṙṡaill, mac Raġnaill mic Tuṙcaill áṁṗiṁ Gall Ġeḋa ċiaṙ Maṅóṁ la mac Coṙḃmaic mic mec Cáṙṫaiġ, ⁊ lá Ua Ceaṫṁaṁain ṗor na ṁaṁṗeaṁaiḃ ṗo ṗaġaiḃṙeṫ aṡ comḋa Ṗláiṫe Cuiṁṙe. Siaṁġán lá mac Murċaḋa co na ṁuiṁeaṁaiḃ h-i Miḋe ⁊ i mḃṙeiṫne, ⁊ ṗo aṙṡṙeṫ Cluain Cṗaiṙṙ, ⁊ ṗo loiṙceṫṫeṙ Cṁaṁuiṙ, ⁊ Cill Tuilén, Ouḃuḋ, Slaine, Tuilén, Cell Scíṙe, Oṁṙe Cṁaṙáin, ⁊ do ṁaṁaṙ cṙeuċ iaṙeṁáin i cTíṫ mḃṙúin, ⁊ ṡuccaṙ bṙaṫṫe ⁊ leaṁ iomḋa leó do ċoṁ a longṗoiṙe. Bṙaiṙḋe Oṁaiṁaṫa mic Murċaḋa do ṁaṙḃaḋ lá Ruaiṙi Ua Conċobaiṙ, ṗi Eireann, aoċ Aṙṫaṁain.

[a] *Loch Garmon*, i. e. Wexford. For the English account of the taking of Wexford, see *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 3. The citizens of Wexford gave their readers a repulse on the first day, but on the second day they submitted to their lawful prince, Dermot Mac Murrough, by advice of two bishops who happened to be in the town at the time.

[b] *Port-Loinge*: i. e. Waterford. For a curious account of the taking of Waterford, see *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 18; and Harris's *Hibernica*, pp. 81, 85.

[c] *Offices of the fortress*.....Giraldus Cambrensis calls this fortress *Turris Reginaldi*, which is the tower now commonly called the Ring Tower..... See the *Dublin P. Journal*, vol. i. pp. 188, 189; and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 288.

[d] *Aegall*.....He is called "Hasculphus Ruthlimensium princeps" by Cambrensis, in *Hib. Expug.*; and Horculph Mac Turkill, in the work attributed to Benoit Roye, lib. i. cc. 17, 21. Mr. Moore supposes that they were different persons, but shews no reason on which he grounds this opinion.....See his *Hist. Ire.* vol. ii. p. 288. For the English account of the taking of Dublin, see *Hib. Expug.*, lib. i. c. 17.

numbers, in the army of Mac Murchadha, to contest Leinster for him, and to disturb the Irish of Ireland in general; and Mac Murchadha gave his daughter to the Earl Strongbow for coming into his army. They took Loch Garmain[s], and entered Port-Large[t] by force; and they took Gillemaire, the officer of the fortress[u], and Ua Faelain, lord of the Deisi, and his son, and they killed seven hundred persons there. Dominall Breaghach Ua Maelachlainn, with numbers of the men of Breagha along with him, proceeded into Leinster; and Donnchadh Ua Cealiaigh, lord of Breagha, fell by the Leinstermen on that occasion. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland; Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; Murchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, against Leinster and the Gaill aforesaid, and there was a challenge of battle between them, for the space of three days, until lightning burned Ath-cliath; for the foreigners [Danes] of the fortress deserted from the Connaughtmen and the people of Leath-Chuinn in general. A miracle was wrought against the foreigners [Danes] of Ath-cliath on this occasion, for Mac Murchadha and the Saxons acted treacherously towards them, and made a slaughter of them in the middle of their own fortress, and carried off their cattle and their goods, in consequence of their violation of their word to the men of Ireland. Asgall[v], son of Raghnall, son of Turcall, chief king of the foreigners [Danes] of Ath-cliath, made his escape from them. A victory was gained by the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach, and the people of Desmond, over the knights who were left to protect Port-Large. An army was led by Mac Murchadha and his knights into Meath and Breifne; and they plundered Cluain-Iraird[r], and burned Cemannus, Cill-Tuilitean, Dubhadh, Slaine, Tuilen, Cill-Scire, and Disert-Chiaraith; and they afterwards made a predatory incursion into Tir-Briuin, and carried off many prisoners and cows to their camp. The hostages of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha[t] were put to death by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ire-

[r] *Cluain-Iraird, &c.*—These churches are all in Meath, and are now called in English Clonard, Rolls, Teltown, Dowth, Slane, Duleek, Kilskeery, and Castleknock. They have been already often referred to in these Annals.

[s] *The hostages of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha.*—Dermot O'Connor, the translator of Keating's *History of Ireland*, and some modern Irish antiquists, as O'Brien, in his absurd work upon the Round Towers of Ireland, assert that King Roderic did not exonerate the son of Dermot Mac Murrough, who had been delivered as a hostage for his father's fidelity; but we have the contemporaneous testimony of Giraldus Cambrensis that this exemption took place: "Indignens Rothericus, filium ejus quem si (*supra*, c. 16)

a. Conchobar mac Diarmada, rioghdamna Laighen, i mac mic Diarmada a. mac Domnaill Chaomhanaigh, i mac a comalta a. Ua Caellaighe. Domnall Brisdi i Aireb Ribe do tomhdh ar O Ruairc, i ar O gConcobair i brisdi do dibairt do Mac Murchadha. Brandub Airir Mide do marbadh la Tighernan Ua Ruairc. Mac mic Feadaim, i mac Gonchadha Mic Gillapatraice do marbadh la Mac Murchadha. Ruaidhri la mac Murchadha i ro hordaigh, i gessaigh for tus da Mhumain la hamrus Tighernan Ua Ruairc, i do fuaradar iarsain uasaigh longport fair fein co Luimnigh. Gallaib Bhaile Mhoir, i co nAirgiallaibh imme, i coscradar feadhain dib, i do gabadh a longport. Domnall Ua Briain i Dal gCais do tomhdh for Muscraigh. Gebhlach eisdruin la Donogh Ua gConcobair for Gnamh mumhan Muman. Cruach la hUa Riain a nUrmumhan, i creach la hIarthar Connacht i Corcumruadh. Ua hIarguso Urmumhe leo don ri cur fri, i do rosailset eisdruise i Cille Dalua. Lochan Ua hEidersgeoil do marbadh la macaibh mic Uidhir Connacht, i la hUa Conchuir. Diarmaid Ua Cuinn, espoc Cloinne Hfidhair do marbadh la Cinel Boga co ecrogc. Diarmaid Ua hAindeir, espoc Ua Fiacc, i espoc mesgrighe espoc Oiligh do marbadh for lar Loch Ia longfort eomsa hAindh hOpe. Cpeac la Tighernán Ua Ruairc i nGallgaedhil i la Sasanchaibh, i co tepe buaidh iomdaibh. Cpeac la hUrgiallaibh hi tTir Eogain. Maelsechlann Ua Peargail, espoc na fPapcach, do marbadh la Mac Feadhach, ergcuma Ua fFlannchadha. Donnchadh Mac Anna, espoc Cluana Cuprepaigh, decc ina oilithre i Tuaim da gualann. Fuirmedach anamcharaideach do gabail la Magnus Ua hEochain, ri Mag, i non nemach Ardmacha, mic comarba Patraic Muige hAle, i la hUlltaibh ergcla tolmorca

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optimum dominum, quam nequiter condemnavit!—*Hib. Expug.* lib. i. c. 11. See also Stanihurst. *De Rebus in Hibernia Gestis*, lib. i. The Kavanaghs of Leinster are descended from Murchadh Caomhanach, son by Gráinne Camhanach to a bastard son of King Dermot, viz. Brefnia Regis concubis ille illegitimus, and calls him Filius Donald.—See Harris's *Hibernica*, p. 16, post.; and p. 30, post.

[1] *Ui Cheallaigh.*—This name is still very numerous in the county of Kilkenny, but always incorrectly anglicised Kelly. It is to be distinguished from O'Reilly, O'Kelly, and O'Reilly, which will soon be all anglicised to Kelly, and hereby thus confounded in name with the extinction of the native language.

[2] *Diarmaid Ua Cuinn.*—Not rightly named Dermot, Derby, or Jeremiah Quinn, the O being never prefixed, even by the Dunraven family.—See note [1], under A. D. 1013, p. 774, supra.

[3] *Cinel Boghe*, i. e. the O'Shaughnessys and their collaterals, who were seated in the barony of Kilkerrin, in the county of Galway.

land, at Ath-Luain, namely, Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, heir apparent of Leinster, and Diarmaid's grandson, i. e. the son of Domhnall Caemhanach, and the son of his foster-brother, i. e. O'Cadhlaighe. Domhnall Breaghach and the people of East Meath turned against O'Ruairc and O'Conchobhair, and delivered hostages to Mac Murchadha. The hostages of East Meath were put to death by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. The son of Mac Fhaelain and the son of Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig were banished by Mac Murchadha. An army was led by Mac Murchadha into Breifne, and a party of his people were defeated by the soldiers of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. They afterwards made an attack upon the camp in which he himself was, with the Leinstermen, Galls [English], and the men of Meath and Oirghialla, about him, and slew numbers of them. And they left their camp. Domhnall Ua Briain and the Dal-gCais turned against Ruaidhri. A great fleet was brought upon the Sinainn, by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, to plunder Munster. A predatory incursion was made by the Ui-Maine into Ormond, and a predatory incursion was made by the people of West Connaught into Thomond. They [the Ui-Maine] plundered Ormond on this occasion, and destroyed the wooden bridge of Cill-Dalua. Lorcan Ua hEchdhaghern was slain by the sons of Mac Conmara and the Ui-Caisin. Diarmaid Ua Cuirr[a], chief of Clann-Tigearnain, was slain by the Cinel-Aedha of Echaghe[b], Diarmaid Ua hAinbidh[c] lord of Ui-Meith and leader of the cavalry of the lord of Oirgiall, was slain on Inis-Lathain[d], by a fleet which came from the Inis-hOrc [Orkney Islands]. A predatory incursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Gailenga and Saithne, and he carried off many cows. A predatory incursion was made by the Airghialla into Tir-Briuin. Murchadh Ua Fearghail, lord of the Fortuatha[e], was slain by Ua Fiachrach, lord of Ui-Fineachlais[f]. Ruaidhri Mac Aedha, lord of Clann-Cosgraigh, died on his pilgrimage at Tuaim-da-ghualann. An unknown, atrocious deed was committed by Maghnus Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, and the monk Amhlaeibh, son of the successor of Finnen, and by the Ulidians in general,—except Macliss, bishop,

[a] *Inis-Lochain*.—See note [s], under A. D. 1165. There is another Inis-Lochain in the River Bann, near the town of Coleraine.—See note [y], under A. D. 1544.

[b] *Fortuatha*.—A territory in the present county of Wicklow, comprising Glendalough and the Isles of Imaile.

[c] *Ui-Fineachlais*.—A tribe seated to the east of Fortuatha, in the present barony of Arklow, in the same county.

Maoldora eppcop, 7 Dolladomnaigthe mac Cathmaic, comarba Comgaill, 7 Maolmaeduin, comarba Finéin co na muintir; 7 comdiusal manach imgabtha co na mbádad do shiaig Maolmaedoc Ua Morgair, legum comarba Pátraic, 7 Sabail Phátraice do romarbad ar an maidrech go tigarnas Fir, 7 go cumdaighe féin, 7 a naigean go leir eisi leabraib 7 aroili ecclasaecaib, bó, each, 7 cuirm, 7 na huile do tionóilfe ó aimsir an légind sainsire go sin. Marb rigfhna, 7 corpa do pone an gnath hi cuaich comarbe an ti go nderbhfir marbh. Oenoir déa ar an aidbsine rosc na cumadh féin. Maighes rig 7 airlinnti, acc a teachtaib gan imeachtain ar coimne, uair go mairfeas a comgne la huaitib namair na corpa no gaibe an gnath sin, 7 go gcoisi an ti, 7 go mairfeadh gar libe saerchain co hanfoscadhuibh baile 7 naighnid an comarbe airrgen hisin a. i nOin. Da mairg go ti cuipeid an comrionol. Dia mairg epis i cenn bliadna go mairfeadh marbh Uian, 7 go gcuala a ri. Da mairg gar uair saerchain go mairfeadh é i nOin le a aibhsiuin.

Uair Cairpre, mile céd fichit hocmaire a laim. Precup Ua Mógna, eppcop Cluana mic Nóis, d'eis a penanca, manach craibdech cétuir, do láimh ina shenoir in 27 do Decembir. Saoi, oigis Flaithemain Mic Maelcaich, bancomarbai Lighe, decc iar nairrge. Cloictech Telcha airis do forcraid la Tighernan

Naked Flamingh.....Not found in the Survey of Down, and county of Down.....See A. D. 1611, June 1169.

Down.....Not discovered. The Annals of Ulster record the events of the year as follows:

"A. D. 1171. Comet was seen." Gerald of Wales (ibid., Oxonii.) "King Henry's kinsman and heir apparent of all Ireland killed by Hugh Mac Otho and the Ostmen of Dublin, on Easter Saturday, in the midst of the great Feast, in Ardnagh. Henry's kinsman killed by Leinster Irish, stirred up by Diarmid Mac Murchu and the fortune that he brought out of Great Britain to spoil Ireland, in revenge of his banishment and was out of his own land, and the killing of his men. They had the daughter of the King of Dublin and Waterford, and many daughters were of them also. Leinster and men of Meath were spoiled both spiritual and temporall; and they took Dublin and Waterford. A very sad time it was committed by the monks." Annals of Innisfallen, "The Castle of Dublin was taken by Mesdi mic Gormain, Lord of Fingall, and by Mesdi Mac Donlevie, king of Ulster, with the principalls of Ulster and Ulidonia also, together with Irish, with the exception of O Neylans, and Gillachrist mac Donell mic Gormain, Lord of Fingall, and Moylmartan, Lord of Dublin, with their people. A Convent of Regular Canons, with their abbot, ordained by Moylmoder O'Morgair, legate of the Court of Peter, in St. Patrick's Church, at Saighair, were banished out of the city built by themselves, and were spoyled altogether, books, vestments, mens horses, corne, and all that ever they gathered these five months in the time of the said Lord

and Gilladomhangairt, son of Cormac, successor of Comhghall, and Maelmarain, successor of Finnen, with their people,—i. e. a convent of religious monks, with their abbot, whom Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, legate of the successor of Peter, had appointed at Saibhall-Phadraig[1], were expelled from the monastery, which they themselves had founded and erected; and they were all plundered, both of their books and ecclesiastical furniture, cows, horses, and sheep, and of every thing which they had collected from the time of the legate aforesaid till then. Wo to the lord and chieftains who perpetrated this deed, at the instigation of one whom the monks of Droichet-atha [Drogheda] had expelled from the abbacy for his own crime. Wo to the country in which it was perpetrated; and it did not pass without vengeance from the Lord, for the chieftains who had done this deed were slain together by a few enemies, and the king was prematurely wounded and slain, shortly after, at the town where the unjust resolution [of perpetrating it] had been adopted, namely, at Dun. On Tuesday the convent were expelled. On Tuesday also, at the end of a year, the chieftains of Uidhs were slain, and the king was wounded. On Tuesday, shortly after, he was killed by his brother, at Dun.

The Age of Christ, 1171. Petrus Ua Mordha, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird-Breanainn, who had been first a pious monk, was drowned in the Sinainn, on the 27th of December. Saibhin, daughter of Gluniairn Mac Marchadha, successor of Brighit, died after penance. The Odetheach of Telach-airdi[2] was

until that tyme; also their coates, hoods, and the rest about them at that tyme, through emulation, mutly, combination, and covetousness of honor to innovate: for the monks of Ireland did banish him out of their abbacy, through lawfull causes. Wo!, wo!, woe and woe the doing, and woe to the country where this act was committed, for it was not without revenge from the Lord, for they were killed at once by a few of the enemies, the principalls that committed the act. The king was wounded and *Gerdon*[1] [recte, in a short time] unfortunately after in the towne, where this was devised by an unconvenable counsell, i. in Dun. Upon Tuesday was the Convent banished: upon Tuesday, at a yeare's end, were the best of Ulster killed, and the king wounded. This Dermot" [recte, the Monk] "wrote after was killed himself by his brother in Dun. Dermot O'Hanyeth was killed by a navy that came out of the Iles of Orcadia, in an ilond made by themselves upon Loch Ney, called Inishloghlin." *Ord. Ederoch*, tom. 49.

[1] *Telach-airdi.*—A townland in the barony of Upper Navan, about two miles to the north-east of Trim. The name Telach-ard, which was originally applied to a barrytstack, or ancient Irish townland, containing the seat of O'Conchobhair, chief of Ui-Lochair, originally embraced many of the modern denominations of land adjacent to the present townland of Tullyard, and, among others, that called in Irish

Ua Ruairc co no lán do tuaimh ann. Diarmait Mac Murchadha, ri Laighen, an fer lay a nosmad fós, oircheas nEirenn uile, iar rescuchtgal Saxan, i iar nseanuin uile Gaedeal go hiondus, iar nabaim i loiscedh cealle noiamdha. Cluanmar, Cluain Epamho, Te, do écc ina cenn bliadna do galair erruinneach anaithnidh, iar na bhen ina bithaim erna marbadh Dé, Cholum Chille, i Finden, i naoi Epeann ina cealla go fegaigi, i go loiscedh fedh fiam. i Fhina mor archéd gan tromna, gan oirdhe, gan ogam. amail do fuill a apocalipseo. Maelsechlainn mac Donlia Seancuill rigfhna Oirgiall do écc. Tailten, ingen Conchobair Ui Maeilsechlainn, ben Ionaip Ui Chathasaig, rigfhna Saithne, dég. Domnall, mac mic Ruaidri Ui Mhaeilmuain, rigfhna Feap cCeall, do marbadh lá Murchadh Murchadha Domnall Ua Fogarta, rigfhna Ele deisceirt, do marbadh lá Domnall mac Donnchadha Oigthigi, i go cuig ón an ria Ele, ad i crogadarap fice ap cpich ecdenb. Cpeach cabhad lá hUibrail hi cTip Eogain, ina pocpat do muinntir Ian. Cpeach la Niall mac Mic Lachlann go cCenel Eogain i nUibrail, i go marbad perlume leo, i go bfegar bair impuine. Ionnsge Ospaill iapom do gabail lá Niall Ua Lochlann. Cpeach mór lá Muirchertach mac Domnaill Ui Brochada co nUibrail i cCuil an ruaigthi, i go argept Cuil paruin, i cealla uile, i pagpar nachan beag no Cenel Eogain fopra in Chpeachaip Ua Chatain, i go fpuil iomarbe dfagpa, i go mebaid pop Uibrail, i cop cam fip ap fiar co rogeachaib, i co macaib roigned co pochaed iomdib uile o Uibrail, i go pocaid Muiscni fein, i cipha ap an cacthain uan cup fin. Do marbad upmhe a dfiubhaccaib féin, la Domnall, i la Fiolla Geagusa

Derbe on Derwent, and, in English Stapleton, in which the clan Hardy, or tenure were referred to in the next note. This tower fell about the year 1200. The Riere was acquainted with each native of the district who saw this strange structure. See the Proceedings of the Irish Archæological Society, p. 166, note.

[1] Uainen a dheas.—It is also stated in the Annals of Clonmacnois, that "Dermott Mc Murrough died of an unknown disease, without penance, shrive, or Extreame Unction." But it is stated in a catalogue of the Kings of Leinster, preserved in a paper manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 11, that "he died at Ferns after the victory of Wexford and penance." The Dermot was a man of great stature, courage, and boldness. His character is described by his contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis, as follows, in his Hibernia Expugnata, lib. 1. cap. 8:

"Erat autem Dermitius vir staturæ grandis, et corpore pereximio: vir bellicosus et audax in omni re: et cædere continuque bella clamore non refugiens. Timori a cunctis quam diligi supremo ordinum oppressor, humilium erector, infestus ens, exosus omnia. Mores namque

burned by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with its full of people in it. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, by whom a trembling sod was made of all Ireland, —after having brought over the Saxons, after having done extensive injuries to the Irish, after plundering and burning many churches, as Cearmanna, Chainfraid, &c.,—died before the end of a year [after this plundering], of an insufferable and unknown disease; for he became putrid while living, through the miracle of God, Colum Cille, and Finnen, and the other saints of Ireland, whose churches he had profaned and burned some time before; and he died at Fearnaghe without [making] a will, without penance, without the body of Christ, without unction, as his evil deeds deserved. Muchadh Mac Gillamocholmaill, lord of South Breagha, died. Tailltin, daughter of Conchobhar Ua Madadhain, and wife of Imhar Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne, died. Domhnall, grandson of Randall Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Fears Ceall, was slain by Muinter-Murnaghe. Domhnall Ua Fogarta, lord of South Eile, was slain by Domhnall, son of Diarmaid [Mac Gillaphadraig] of Osraighe; and he made a slaughter of the people of the two Eiles, where he slew three hundred persons. A plundering fleet was brought by the Ulidians into Tir-Eoghain, in which they carried off a countless number of cows. A predatory incursion was made by Niall, son of Mac Lochlainn, and the Cinel-Eoghain, into Ulidia, and numbers were slain by them; and they carried off countless cows. The hostages of the Airgialla were afterwards taken by Niall Ua Lochlainn. A great predatory force was led by Maghnus Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua hEochadha and the Ulidians into Cuil-an-tsais-ceirt[a]; and they plundered Cuil-rathain [Coleraine] and other churches. A small party of the Cinel-Eoghain, under Conchobhair Ua Catham, overtook them; and a battle was fought between them, in which the Ulidians were defeated, with the loss of one-and-twenty chieftains and sons of chieftains, with many others [of the commonalty]; and Maghnus himself was wounded, but he escaped from the conflict on that occasion. He was afterwards killed by his own brother, Donnsleibhe, and Gilla-Aenghus, son of Mac Gillacoscair, ruler

centre of him, or the centre-line ensue."

[a] *Cuil-an-tsais-ceirt*.—This was the name of an ancient country in the north of the present county of Antrim, comprising the modern rural deanery of Ballymoney and Dunluce. The *cuil*, i. e. the corner or angle of that territory, is the district now called the north-east liberties of Coleraine.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c.*, p. 71, note *h*.

mac Mic Gollaspycop, pecrupe Mumg, i nDiu, ap nónam vo ionao. Cpeach ap Saipmi la Tigipnan Ua Ruapc go bpuil bpeipne. Ro mapbaò leó pochaine, 7 no bpepar buap iompa. Cpeach aile la Tigipnan i nDepmaipe Opiz, 7 po mapbaò imp Fhaile Nenáin Mac Cuzaca, i ceapbal Cuipeo, 7 Mac Gillapeanainn (i. comapbá Deipcipe Opiz.) Tigeapnán la Tigipnan Mine mac Oip pi Ua Caiméin. Ormaile cpiche, cpicha Mide, vo cabaipc piail co Tigipnan Ua Ruapc. beacht cpeacha vo ténmi la hUa Ruaic pop Upmumu i vaimeach an himpaine vo comeach monaig Cpeic Dominic Chuanan co nvanaiv la piopcan Mic Checcain, 7 copcpecap apoile nóib apnabaip. Ia gallaib Ata cliat i ccpeic Chuanan. Cac Ata cliat eccp Mic Cocain 7 Argaill, i. mac Raccaill, pi gall Atha Cliat pecr pam. Topcpecap a nap cecraipne a vib, 7 mall ecip pioppbuiv Saxan 7 Gaill Ata cliat. Do pochaip ann Argaill mac Reginall, 7 Eccan bocham maé a Rigib hOpc, co pochaiv aile remmaéc. Slanzip la Ruaiyp Ua Concobaip, la Tigipnán Ua Ruapc, 7 la Mup bat Ua Cpiaill go hAc Cliat, i nzlinn ap an taplu i bpuiglius, 7 ap Mic Cocain baoi ina neochain 7 iomchain fcoppi pi pi. cec cuiy: Ua Cuinn ingen O Concobaip i ccomaiv Caiplen, 7 mepcpiuc pij mbpecpe 7 Cingaill no bnam, 7 no bpecam ingbam la Saxanaiv. Ua nemeaiv ingenáin an cluiche 7 Mic Cocain co na pilepaib Mumzpe Cepe Cuinn, po mapbpaiv pochaide via macaipe pluig, 7 cecpe a bun, i nDiu, 7 a cenel. Maiann la mac Capbmaic Mic Capbaiz ap Fhailbi Cuinnz. Ro mapbaò pochaine inp Aéò Imp in Pompe mic Fhailbeannuiz, 7 in Tigeapnán mac Tigeapnáin, 7 po lopcc an mapcnam. 7 ifi an ráine ammcain. Slozh la Tigipnan Ua Ruapc co bpiaib

[1] *Armagh.*—Otherwise called Mantha Monaighi Giath, and Ath-Monaigh.—See note [1], under A. D. 1173: Ware's *Archbishops of Armagh*, pp. 30; and *Irelands Mapp*, p. 172, note [1]. This sept was seated near Moira, in the barony of Lower Iveagh, and county of Down. Dr. O'Donovan prints the *Archdruim Mor*, which he translates Great-back Monastery, but he is manifestly in error.

[2] *Argall.*—For a copious account of the deaths of this prince and Hugh de Lacy, see *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. cap. 21. After a long struggle with his opponents, Hugh, or John, called Thewald Walensis by Giraldus, and *le Jone* by Matthew Paris, was at length forced to the ground, and slain by Walter de Riddlesford, assisted by others. Angell, or Ingelpius attempted to fly to his ships, but was taken on the sea shore, and brought back alive to be reserved for ransom. But on appearing before the governor, Hugh de Lacy, and a large assembly in the Council house, he proudly and haughtily exclaimed, "We came here with only a small force and this has been but the

of Monaigh[1] at Dun [Downpatrick], after having perpetrated many evil deeds. A predatory incursion was made upon the Naithi by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne. They slew numbers of persons, and carried off many cows. Another predatory incursion was made by Tighearnan into South Breagha; and he slew Gillan-Enain Mac Laghadha, i. e. chief of Cairenn, and Mac Gillacoidhinn, chief of South Breagha. Ua Lamhlinidh was slain by the men of Meath on the occasion. Domhnall Breaghach, lord of Meath, delivered hostages to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. Seven predatory incursions were made by the Ui-Maine into Ormond, from Palm-Sunday till Low-Sunday. Daimhliag-Chinnain [Duleek] was plundered by the knights of Milo Cogan; and some of them were slain on the following day by the foreigners [i. e. Danes] of Ath-cliath, in revenge of Cinnan. The battle of Ath-cliath was fought between Milo Cogan and Asgall, [who was for] some time before king of the foreigners [Danes] of Ireland. Many were slaughtered on both sides of the Saxon knights and the foreigners [Danes] of Ath-cliath. Asgall, son of Raghnall, fell therein, as did Ewan, a Dane from the Inis-bOre [Orkney Islands], and many others besides them. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and Murchadh Ua Cearbhaill, to Ath-cliath, to lay siege to the Earl, i. e. Strongbow, and Milo Cogan. There were conflicts and skirmishes between them for the space of a fortnight. O'Conchobhair afterwards went against the Leinstermen, with the cavalry of the men of Breifne and Airghialla, to cut down and burn the corn of the Saxons. The Earl and Milo Cogan afterwards entered the camp of Leath-Chuinn, and slew many of their community, and carried off their provisions[2], armour, and horses. A victory was gained by the son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh over the foreigners of Leinnsech. A great number of them was slain by him, and, among the rest, Foirre, son of Gillacaimhgh, and Tomhar, son of Tromi; and he burned the market and half the fortress to its centre. An army was led by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc

[1] ...opening of our labours. If I live, far other and greater things shall tell of [you bearing which the governor ordered him immediately to be beheaded.

[2] *Their provisions*.—In the account of the beginning of the Irish Invasion, attributed to Maurice Regan, it is stated that the English got such quantities of ... meal, and pork, as was sufficient to victual the city of Dublin for one whole year.—See Harris's *Hibernica*, pp. 26-30; and compare with *Hiberniæ Expugnatio*, lib. i. cc. 22, 23, 24.

[3] *Tighearnan Ua Ruairc*.—Compare with *Hiberniæ Expugnatio*, lib. i. c. 29; and Regan's account in Harris's *Hibernica*, pp. 25, 26.

breifne uaithi, 7 ba hAirgiallaib co hAth cliath, 7 po cuirsit beathaí fri Mic Gocon co na muintiri, go tucsatar for feapaill breifne 7 for Airgiallaib. Do rocuir an Gen mac Tigernáin Ui Ruairc, tanaise breifne, 7 mac mic Duinnsleibe Ui Chuirn, 7 rochaide oile immaille friu. Cpeach la cpéim na Shiol Muiredaigh i nGualuinn, 7 po creichset sliocht Ua Lorcáin, 7 po marbsat é buidhen i ceilcuras. Cpeach la siol nAmalgaid 7 la Muintir Chinneidi i nEile, 7 co berpat bó romhó. Cpeach la mac an Iarla go po creic realla Maige Lurgan 7 drong mor do Ui Paolán. Cpeach la hInsi Cuinn, 7 la cpeim do Shiol Muiredaig go po creicsit lanamna, Cpeicneamna 7 tuccsat buap oppu. Cpeach la muintir mic an Iarla dia gn creicsit Cliam Comgan, Fidam, 7 Lacpac mópum. Inis Ui Eochada, la Muintir Ui Ceapbaill, rissin Orpiall, dere. Coblac Connacht i Shamain co heuitrenn pop Sionann, 7 pop Loc nEirpenn. Sloi la Gerain mc Murchada Airgiach la Tigernán Ua Ruairc, 7 airsit Mide co tucc dar firt. Ro togsat an tuaith iarsin Osuic na Normann, 7 Aguirenn Iarla Ua Gaillgoi, 7 rissin co mapán co tiubh aile, co derc in Cpinn co Shlebtaind, co pcor an ri dec lion a long, 7 ap ann po gabsat i Pendrupe

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Ath Liag, i. e. Mullaghmast: now Liddy, without the gates to the W.

The Keep of Dublin.—Henry II landed at Crook, near Passage, Waterford, on the 18th of August, 1171. He was so upheld by Strongbow, William Fitz-Aldelm, Humphrey de Bohun, Hugh de Lacy, Robert Fitz-Bernard, and many others. His whole force, which, according to the most authentic English accounts, was furnished in 500 ships, consisted of 500 knights and about 4000 men at arms.—See Matthew Paris' *Historia*, p. 9.

The Annals of Ulster note the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1171. Dermot Mac Murchada, king of Leinster, after spoiling many churches and temples" [frequently "robbing Peter, without Orofius, the body of Christ reposing, or will, a station of Columb-kill, Finan, and the saints of Ireland so often"] "and burning many churches. Askall mac Torcaill, king of Dublin, and John of the Orcadian Isles," [were] "killed" [by] "the wolf-like Ivory, daughter of Diarmid Mac Murchada, Queen of Brigit, dead to repentance. A great army by Magnus Mac Godfree, with all Ulstermen, into the northern marches, pressed Castrathen, and other churches; but a few of hundreds there followed them, about Owney O'Cuan, and fought with them, and killed 21 of their chief men, and about 1000's children, and slaughter together with them: and Magnus himself was wounded, and that Magnus likewise was soon after killed by Dunlevy, his own brother, and by Gillaus Mac Gillaspuic, by the Monks' leave or reason" [read, by the invasion, or chief steward of the monastic, or Cath-Maoilgil], "in Iona, after committing many great evils, viz., after putting away his wife from his bed-fellow, Owney, son Finan, who was his own

and the men of Breifne and Airgialla, a second time, to Athdhlath; and they made battle with Mile Cugan and his knights, in which the men of Breifne and the Airgialla were defeated; and Aedh, son of Tighearnan Ua Roairc, Tuathal of Breifne, and the grandson of Diarmaid Ua Cuinn, and many others along with them, were slain. A predatory incursion was made by the Sil-Muircheartaigh into Tuamond, and they plundered Suthcarthan Ua Lifindha, and slew many in a battle. A predatory incursion was made by the Sil-Anmchadha and Mountir-Chinn the into Fir, and they carried off many cows. A predatory incursion was made by the son of the Earl, and he plundered the churches of Hugh-Laighnen, and many of the Ui-Faelain. A predatory incursion was made by the people of West Connaught and some of the Sil-Muircheartaigh, and they plundered the west of Cuircnidhruadh, and carried off countless cows. A predatory incursion was made by the people of the son of the Earl, in which he plundered Clonn-Comnre, Galam [*recte* Gallame] and Laithrach-Briuin. The daughter of Ua hAedhacain, and wife of Murchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, died. The men of Connaught, from Aillinlowtride to May-day, upon the Sinainn and Loch Dearg-dheirc. A peace was made by Domhnall Breaghach with Tighearnan Ua Roairc, and the people of East Meath came into his house. The King of England, the second Henry, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, Earl of Andegavia and lord of many other countries, came to Ireland this year. Two hundred and forty was the number of his ships, and he put in at Port-Lairge.

brother Hugh's *wife* before; *having* run away and his brother Rocha his wife *before*, after abusing their Cathal's clerks, and churls. Dunlaoe reigned after him. Annaughlagh O Dunlaoe, Queen of Argyll died. Slaughter countless *upon* Dermot O'Rourk, *man* of Meath, *son* of Fearmoy, by Myles Cogan, and his [knights], *where* fell a great many about Hugh O'Roirk, king of Breffny-Oriel*ing*, and that should be king of Offaramee and Connaught. There were there killed some of the best of Fermoy, i. Maylmoghta Mac Conferia, and Conor, his brother: the two chiefs of Kindred Feriegh. Teamy O'Congaly, the *splendor* of Argiall for liberality and martial feats, died. *Feast in Hibernian Ekcesia: presidentibus Rot Anglie, et alios Normannie et Aquitanie, et Comes Andegavie, et aliorum multorum terrarum, cum duobus et nonaginta*, and came to shore in Waterford and took pledges from Munster. He came also to Dublin, and took hostages from Leinster and Meath, from Ferns, Arklow and Ulster Forres, bishop of O-Mora in Connaght, a divine monke and learned, departed in the Synam, the 6th Kalends of January."—*Ord. Vitalis*, tom. 4th.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 4, line 2 of note [1], after "Tuisine," insert "now modernized to *Town* ruins, or Ioanthinea, and situated in the parish of Templeclada, or Templo-Cellow, in the barony of Iffanrea, and county of Tipperary."

P. 7, note [1], *for* "this was the name of the mouth of the River Erne, in the south-west of the county of Donegal," read "this was the ancient name of the Bay of Dundrum, in the county of Down."

P. 9, note [1], for "now Beautiful," read "a plain in the barony of Forth, and county of Wexford."

P. 22, line 2 of note [1], for "now Teltown, near the River Boyne," read "now Teltown, near the River Sele, or Blackwater, a tributary to the Boyne."

P. 27, line 4 of note [1], *for* "a small bog," read "a small bay."

P. 28, at the end of note [1], add: "There is a place called Bary, or Beary, in the parish of Tullylish, barony of Lower Iveagh, and county of Down."

P. 37, note [1], for "both names unknown," read "Glaschara is the name of a townland in the north-west extremity of the parish of Mullinger, in the county of Westmeath."

P. 38, at the end of note [1], add: "According to the authorities consulted by Keating and O'Flaherty, the Monarch Conmhaol was buried at Feart-Conbhaoil, near Ardagh Macha. His grave was on the hill of Druim Cheannsaoil, or Drumcovel, in the parish of Armagh, county of Armagh.—See *Oggygia*, part iii. c. 20."

P. 39, note [1], for "Ucha.—*Not identified.*" read "Ucha was the ancient name of Ballyshannon, or Ballymaston, near Kilcullen Bridge, in the county of Kildare."

P. 40, at the end of note [1], add: "Dubhloch is now called the Black Lough, and is situated in the townland of Rathkenny, barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath, which was anciently a part of the territory of Fercarol."

P. 43, note [1], for "not *identified*" read "Loch Saileach, now Loughsallagh, in the parish and barony of Dunboyne, in the county of Meath.—*Ord. Map, sheets 50, 51.*"

P. 58, note [1], on *Moin-Foichnigh*, for "there is no place now bearing this name in the territory of Offaly," read "Moin-Foichnigh is now called Moin-Boeheagh, or Boughna Bog, and is situated in the parish of Kilbride, barony of Fartullagh, and county of Westmeath, on the northern boundary of the ancient Ui-Failghe."

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